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OUR GREETING.

OLD ORDER CHANGETH, GIVING PLACE TO NEW !

We beg to offer our cordial thanks to our numerous subscribers—clients and readers, within and out of India,—on the advent of the *Happy New Year* ; men who have always accorded real help and sincere patronage to the cause of homeopathy deserve our heartfelt gratitude ; those that have united with us in the same cause, are also worthy of our sympathy and admiration.

The past was a year replete with matters of eventful interest ; but the very beginning of the present foreshadows much more. It is idle, however, to compare the past with the present. Matters like these are of a purely conjectural character.

In our humble opinion, *Homeopathy* seems now to have spread over a larger area, in the minds of all the multitudinous sections of the people in this country, than fifty years ago. If our memory serves us aright, those were dark days, when men laboured under grave and serious misconceptions and dark and dismal opinions regarding the nature, scope and extent of the new system of curing human ailments that was

'introduced among and around them from the other side of the water. But to-day Homeopathy has become an accomplished and established fact, its followers counted by myriads. The old contention has certainly subsided, viz that the Hahnemannian system is an empiricism. In England and America there have been instances of the noblest sacrifice made at the altar of Mammon, when men of such professional status as that enjoyed by the founder Hahnemann himself, by the illustrious Hering, and others, gave up all prospects and emoluments, by embracing the Divine maxim of the new system of cure. India too, has not been very unfortunate in the number of its converts to our science.

c Owing, as it should appear, to the able arrangements of the Municipal Corporation for the proper discharge of its sanitary function, the epidemics *plague*, *malaria*, *small-pox* and *cholera*, did not rage so violently as in years past. In mofussil towns and villages, the case was otherwise, and we are glad to observe that some of the successful students of the several Homeopathic schools in Calcutta have done ample service to the suffering people and to the cause of Homeopathy in those parts of the country.

But whatever might be the sanitary aspects of Calcutta, to which of course, the ebb-tide of epidemics is to be attributed in the metropolis, the state of public health all over Bengal was far from cheering, and what it should have been, during the past year. We had frequent occasion, through the columns of our journal, to call the attention of our readers all over the country, to the numerous cases of the stereotyped epidemics in the country, such as *cholera*, *malaria*, *malarial cachexia*, as also to discuss upon the various means and methods of successfully combating the virulence of their rage, by the proper and judicious adminis-

tration of Homeopathic remedies. The labourers in the establishment of a Homeopathic Hospital have been steadily working from the past year and have organized themselves into a strong body of men, and we have every hope that the new year will begin a new era in the propagation of Homeopathy in India by the establishment of this hospital. We are sure, however, we cannot be too far-reaching in the matter of this project, as we are certain the helping hand of a benignant, intelligent and generous-hearted community, will never be wanting in the case of a real and actual need on this side the water.

The different charitable dispensaries scattered all over the country have done immense good to the people, and the number of patients in all of them have gone on increasing steadily. The Calcutta School of Homeopathy and M. M. Bose's Homeopathic School have been in a prosperous condition. The blame that has been so long laid at their door that they are sadly deficient in their teaching of the fundamental branches of the science of medicine has been effectually done away with by introducing compulsory dissections and a strong body of men for imparting instructions on those subjects. We have had a new member added to our number last year, in the person of Dr. S. Goswami, an energetic young graduate of the Hering Medical College of Chicago, for whom we prophesy a brilliant future. The new club which is about to be started under the auspices of Dr. P. C. Majumdar, Dr. Ray and others, in the new Premises of Messrs. Lahiry & Co, the renowned Chemists of Calcutta, will be a great source of pleasure and mutual enlightenment for the workers in the cause of Homeopathy in this country.

One noticeable feature of the last year, in connection with medical work in the country, specially in the department of Homeopathy is that the many regular meetings held for the

last few years, among practitioners of all grades and denominations have decidedly shown that the conflict between the different classes of our brethren has died its natural death. Such a cordiality is truly worthy of the profession and deserves our hearty co-operation and sympathy; and the new year is to be congratulated upon the advent of such a new spirit.

THE INDIAN HOMEOPATHIC REVIEW has reached its 16th year since it first saw the light. We leave it to our numerous worthy readers and the profession to judge, how far it has succeeded in acquitting itself honorably in the discharge of the onerous duty it has undertaken to perform; but we wish it every prosperity as we do all our co-labourers in the field of Homeopathy.

SIMPLICITY IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES.

ATAL VIHARI BHADURI, M. A.

One of the most deplorable characteristics in the treatment of human ailments in modern times all over the world, is the abhorrence, on the part of the physician, of the choice of simpler methods, in prescribing remedies for the removal of disorders, as well as in recommending accessory means and methods with a view to alleviate acute symptoms and afford immediate relief, if possible, to the patient. This lamentable feature of the day is due to an absolute unconcern and positive dislike in doctors, which is nothing short of culpability affecting the whole humanity. It is due to the scope and extent of our up-to-date civilisation in almost every part of the world. We often strive so earnestly for complications in prescribing remedies and appliances that the *custom* has almost passed into a *habit*,

and, we are afraid, is likely to become a *second nature* with our professional brethren. This is particularly observable in all the systems of treatment now in vogue in this country. Among our brethren of the opposite school, "the more war dance and fake medicine man mystery can be jammed into a thing, the better it is liked by the ordinary run of our countrymen." The more adjuncts, such as vibrators, X-Rays, surgical instruments and applications, pills and potions and poultices can be shuffled one after another, upon the patient, the more mystery would be associated with the professional status. The charm thus created on the minds of patients and their relatives is nothing short of that exercised by the snake-charmer, or that created by the exorcist. Again, unguents and other appliances, pills and powders freely laid at men's doors, through the advertising mediums of papers and bills have had a peculiar affinity with the vaunted spirit of the age. *Simplicity*, though essentially important in all medical advice and prescription, is almost everywhere looked upon as charlatanism. This mistaken idea or appreciation of the scientific spirit of the times, and of the advance of so-called civilisation all over the world has been slowly and imperceptibly imitated even among the *Baidis* and *Hakims*. In this country, practising according to the crude system of the ancient medical lore of the east. The mercenary and money-making spirit of the age, an age in which the fittest decidedly would survive and win the laurel, induces the healers of human ailments, to leave no stone unturned, in the way of securing some footing in the professional path. This is the worst feature observed among mankind in the gigantic struggle for existence all around us in the country; and accordingly, when a man comes to a physician with some ailment which is causing him serious inconvenience,

he gets almost intuitively annoyed and frightfully irritated if he is given a simple explanation as to the cause of his malady, and be told of a simple remedy, specially if it be something which must be done by him for himself, and not by others for his own recovery. Pills and powders which can be gulped down, with some noxious after taste, are believed to be capable of accomplishing anything and everything of a miraculous character, by way of cure.

Not very long ago, a man came to DR. B. H. CUBBAGE, as a last resort (as many do), having tried before nearly everything which the profession could suggest, with very little or no beneficial results. He was given a treatment which took the doctor perhaps eight minutes for the prescription, and was told to return in two days, which he did, with the words. "Say, doctor, what did you do? I have been getting better since I came to you last." The treatment seemed so simple to him that he could not understand the reason for the beneficial result of the prescription in so short a time.

Fortunately, however, this love for complications is often a myth, which being removed or rent asunder, we find the simple things are the real things after all, though the charm ceases to exercise its influence in no long time. The gloss of novelty soon wears off and leaves the patient not a whit in advance of his original condition. Thus—

"When science from creation's face,
Enchantment's veil withdraws,
What lovely visions yield their place
To cold material laws!"

The *Medical Talk* reminds us of a lady who had lost the key to her trunk. She visited every place in the city where trunks were sold, with the vain hope of finding out a key that would unlock the trunk. None, however, could be found

and alas ! she was about to give up in despair, when the thought occurred to her that the locksmith might possibly have the key. Sure enough ! Indeed, he *had* the right key, for it was he that gave the *turn that opened the trunk*.

This goes to illustrate that if our poor *human* trunks and machines (the suffering humanity) had been cut into less, and shattered less with nauseous drugs and lacerating appliances, the doors which have been closed so long against every effort of nature would swing opened of themselves to receive some, if not all, of the good things which nature has had in her store for the alleviation of human sufferings.

Our *Homeopathy* is the little locksmith with the proper "Key", who has been ever successful in unlocking thousands of human machines in the past few years in this country. In fact he has had so much exercise and experience in opening trunks and machines which contain the secret of health that he long ceased to be a little fellow and has attained gigantic proportions. Yet, no matter how large he grows, he will ever retain his simplicity, which really marks THE GREAT MAN.

The most lamentable feature of the times which forms the subject matter of this article, is to be observed, however, when practitioners of the Hindu School of medicine in this country, appropriate to themselves the manners and methods as well as the style of later-day physicians, in prescribing for their patients. It is no part of our purpose or intention, at least for the present, to enter into a discussion of the several crude and undeveloped theories and principles that are imbedded in their rude science, and lie on the surface of the practical part of their manœuvres. But in all candour, it must be observed, that we can hardly keep a grave face over the matter, when we see an old or an unfledged *Baid*, just out of his teens, appropriating to himself the honours and

dignities of foreign culture, and apportioning to his ill-fated patients, the means and methods of western appliance. Such epish imitations would only serve to present before us "clowns in regal purple dressed."

It is our firm belief that the ancient Hindu sages, as it would appear from all their writings, of whatever denomination or department of knowledge, aimed at *simplicity* in all practical endeavours, scientific or artistic, for the amelioration of the temporal sufferings of their brethren. For this purpose they stood in need of no *pots* or *pipkins*. As far as can be judged by the light and learning of western culture and civilisation, it is very easily to be observed that the ancient writings of the East are replete with aphorisms, pithy and mysterious in all their practical character, which could be interpreted only by the fortunate few that were allowed a special initiation by way of favour from the gods and goddesses. The gift of poetic genius, for instance, was considered to be of the same or a similar character. In more modern times, poesy was looked upon in the same light—as in the case of the Venerable *Baede* or *Caedmon*,—even in England ! The same feature is observable in the case of the older poets of the East.

It would thus appear that with the lapse of time, the spirit of the Hindu sages, particularly in regard to medical lore has disappeared, and died out of the land of Ind, in modern times. This lamentable change in the old spirit of simplicity, is by no means, in our humble opinion, a move in the right direction ; and we venture to suggest that nothing can be nearer our heart than to find *simple* and unostentatious spirit prevailing among the brethren of all the classes of the healing art in our country. Homeopathy seems to be best adapted for the purpose, specially in the way of simplicity and absence of all needless ostentation. We

would never like to show forth and parade upon our patients, an array of tinsel prescriptions and modes or appliances, to take the laity by surprise, as is done in the Opposite School of practice. We mean no scandal to our brethren of that School, when we find that *complications* are of the very essence of that School, and of a piece with its very nature and existence.

PSORINUM.*

To-day I wish to dwell upon the virtues of Psorinum, a remedy of very filthy origin, but which fact certainly does not interfere with our administration of the same in patients, as we generally do and always should use, in the higher potencies. I seldom use it below the 200th and frequently get excellent results. I tried it on my own person with very good effect lately, when I was suffering from an acute attack of bronchial asthma.

This medicine belongs to the class of remedies, which are called nosodes or which are disease-products. We have many reliable remedies derived from this source. It is well to tell you right now that the use we make of these drugs are strictly homeopathic and not *isopathic*, as some erroneously hold, for we use it according to the provings we have of these drugs, and not as Dr. Swan recommended and that is, using the same thing for the cure of a certain malady, that caused it. For example, he used potentized strawberries for people who could not take strawberries. He thought he was able to destroy the idiosyncrasy in this way.

Be that as it may, we will use them according to the symptomatology and we need fear no criticism, for homeo-

pathy is not an inductive science. We begin by experimenting.

The therapeutic range of this remedy is very vast for it seems to be useful in nearly all diseases, where there is an underlying basis of psoric diathesis, or where the apparently well selected remedies fail to act. Here it is similar to sulphur, and the similarity is not confined to this one symptom alone, as we will see by and by. Excessive weakness remaining after an acute illness frequently call for this remedy. I have made use of this drug along with Calc. Ars. in advanced cases of cholera and with wonderful good results. I am told that we have not been able to treat cholera cases so successfully this year as heretofore. I refuse to admit it, but still if that is a fact, I must say that our colleagues have not thought of such remedies as Psorinum, Sulph, Calc. Ars., Laurocerasus, Capsicum, Opium, Valerian, Carbo. V. and the like for the latent discrasia that hinders reaction or shows a lack of reaction to medicinal action, or else it must be our inability to select the similimum.

The Psorin patient has a foul odor about him that is decidedly objectionable. Sometimes his secretions smell like carrion. It is a very useful remedy in diseases resulting from suppressed eruptions. There is a very interesting case reported in Nash's Leaders in which an old woman was cured of dropsy, where he was led to use this remedy by the appearance of the skin. The skin has a dirty dingy look about it as if it is never washed.

It is to be thought of in cases similar to sulphur. In fact it has been called the chronic of sulphur. It causes herpetic eruptions with great itchiness about them. It is often useful in cases when the skin has an oily look about it. Farington rightly remarks that the sebaceous glands secrete in excess. It is excellent in ulcers that refuse to heal. I can

personally testify to its efficacy in this symptom. Right here, it is well to remember our good friends Hepar and Calendula, which I have used with wonderful good results in such cases both externally and internally.

Profuse sweat, almost a hectic condition. Cardiac debility, an impending failure of the heart's action. It is well to remember Calc. Ars. in this connection, for I consider it invaluable, having tested it many times. Susceptibility to catch cold. (Calc. & Hep. S.)

There is a mental condition that is very peculiar, and that you should not forget, and that is, depression of mind, "Greatest despondency, making his own life and that of those about him almost intolerable." In summer time, children frequently suffer from diarrhoea and for this condition you will find Psorinum excellent. Cholera infantum, stools dark brown, watery and unbearably offensive. (Graphites).

Just before children get to this condition, they become nervous and restless at night, they awake frightened. The Psorin child is good all day and cries all through the night ; aggravation at night.

As you have already seen, Psorin is very similar to Sulphur and is also complimentary to it.

J. N. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

SOME ORDINARY FACTS NOT GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD BY THE INDIAN PHYSI- CIAN AND THE PATIENT ALIKE.

Some years ago a renowned physician told one of his pupils when he was leaving the college after graduation :— Do whatever you wish, but don't put up the sign next to your door plate.

Advice gratis. It is a thing so extensively seen in the streets of Calcutta, that one often wonders, how these people live, if they are always giving their advice free of charge. From these one of the two conclusions must be drawn ; namely, either the doctors are immensely wealthy or they are friends. •

It may be all right for people who have a dispensary to put up this sign, for they make something by selling medicines, which comes to their pocket if they are themselves the proprietors, but for people who do this to get up a practice necessarily cannot do it, because we cannot exist on air, and we can speak from personal experience that the majority of them are not so well off, as to be able to be so charitably inclined all the time. They think it is a good way of attracting people to them, but frequently they are grossly mistaken. And even if some of them, do get up a large clinic, the result is, they begin to neglect their patients and, both parties become demoralized.

A man has no more right to ask a medical man for an advice *gratis*, than he has to ask a baker for a bread or a grocer for vegetables without any payment. Often poverty is put forth as an excuse for nonpayment, but it should not be. The poor should go to the properly endowed Charitable Dispensaries, while those that can afford, should never attempt to get medicines free of charge. It is at once a sin and a crime. If we try to get the daily necessities of life without paying for them, we indirectly encourage laziness and dishonesty.

If a doctor is unable to get up a practice, he should try other means ; let him be an assistant to a well-known doctor and thus get acquainted with people and show them his skill and ability, or else let him leave the profession and adopt some other vocation. But for goodness's sake, do not depreciate

the medical profession by getting into deceptive ways and at the same time demoralize the public. Ignorant as the people of this country are, they need enough of education and it is our bounden duty not to give them education of the wrong sort.

MAN-MADE QUARANTINE LAWS !

JOHN F. EDGAR, M. D.

Have you ever considered why the worst kind of contagious and infectious conditions—Syphilis and Gonorrhœa were not included in the list ?

Could there be any more heinous contagiousness or infectiousness ?

Does it compare with the eruptive abnormalities differentiated as variola, scarlatina, measles, et al., in far-reaching, destructive conditions, which it produces, especially when treated allopathically for suppression, no matter of what school of practice the practitioner claims to be ?

If you are careful observers, can you recognize any contagious or infectious abnormality that equals the ill effects of these two, Syphilis and Gonorrhœa, treated as generally treated, *i. e.*, for suppression, "out of sight," until the fee is paid ? Do you ? can you ? think that those who made these man-made laws for quarantine were inspired and directed by the same selfish motives that made the man-made "age of consent" laws of 14, 13, 12, and as low as 10 years of age.

Doctor E. P. Mills, of Olathe, Kansas, in Aug. 1904, Medical Forum, asks, "why should not an infected harlot be quarantined more energetically than even a variola case ?" "Big pox" versus "Small-pox."

Page 441, Oct, 1904, Medical World : A young lady betrayed by a lover, and after careful examination by two M. D.'s, and when assured that she was afflicted and inoculated with syphilis, declined medical treatment, and said "she would not spare or respect any man, but would use all her energy to spread this affliction."

Case 3. A young man declared that he would spare no woman that he could secure an opportunity to affect, and his acquiring Gonorrhœa during treatment for Syphilis demonstrated that he was carrying out his threat. And remember that this treatment was suppression only, not cure, and you can know what the effects for many generations would result.

Be it resolved by the Texas Medical Association for Homeopathy that we advocate and will favour any man-made law for quarantine purposes that will include all those who may acquire and become afflicted with Gonorrhœa or Syphilis, and it shall be the duty of every physician, or practitioner, druggist, drug clerk, or any layman, who shall have knowledge of any one so afflicted or affected, to report the same for quarantine under penalty to be determined by this man-made law.

TREATMENT OF SPRAINS.

Surgeon-Major R. E. Wrafter (Practical Medicine, Delhi, India) gives the following directions :

1. A severe sprain demands rest in the horizontal position for a few days.
2. A steady and judicious use of cold Arnica lotion wrapped around the parts and covered with oiled silk will prevent the supervention of severe inflammation, and in a few

days all tendency to its occurrence will probably have passed away, when the cold Arnica lotion can be slowly withdrawn.

Many favour hot instead of cold applications, and others may decide between them, according to the sense of comfort or discomfort felt by the patients. Warm water applications, indeed, do well for some patients ; but cold, properly regulated, will invariably subdue the inflammation in all ordinary cases ; and there are few or no patients who will find it disagreeable, if it be regulated with proper tact and care. Whichever plan of treatment is adopted, it should be steadily maintained. *

3. The liquid effusions poured out from the torn fibres into the tissues during the first forty-eight hours are irritating, like similar effusions after other mechanical injuries, and there is great advantage in getting rid of them. Unfortunately, the drainage-tube cannot be employed here ; but by gentle kneading (massage), followed by the application of a bandage, the fluid can be pressed away to less irritated regions, whence it may be absorbed. This effect is rendered possible by the fact that all the cavities of the connective tissue connect with each other freely, like the smeshes of a sponge. Professor Agnew would postpone massage longer, but experience proves that gentle stroking, with neat and equal hand pressure, from below upwards soothes the pain, diminishes tenderness and presses away the irritating secretions in other non-inflamed portions of the connective tissue. There is no harm, but much benefit to be gained by this measure, if employed with skill and care once or twice a day.

4. As soon as the acute inflammation or the tendency to it, is somewhat abated, we must bear in mind the liability of the lacerated layers of ligamentous fibres to form abnormal adhesions among themselves and to adjacent nerve fibres ;

hence we must, after a few days, follow the stroking massage, first with passive and then with active movements of the joint, in all directions of its normal motion. In case the synovial membrane participates in the inflammation, the active and passive exercise must be greatly limited. The diagnosis can generally be assisted by pressing the joint surfaces firmly together in such a way as not to strain any of the tender ligaments. If acute synovitis exists, this pressure will elicit pain, and, as friction and pressure of inflamed synovial surfaces upon each other is injurious, the surgeon will then be compelled to modify his desire to move the hampered ligaments, and must comply moderately with the demands of the synovial membranes for rest. Fortunately, a very free movement made once a day will often suffice to free the ligaments from their adhesions without seriously retarding the recovery from synovitis. As time passes on, and it becomes clear that there is no synovial inflammation present, the surgeon should become bolder in his manipulations, and in chronic cases should persist in them even though some ligamentous irritation should follow each effort. In cases which have become decidedly chronic in spite of gentle exercise, and in which there is neither a rheumatic diathesis or synovitis present, it will be justifiable to resort to the wrenching plan as practised by the "native bone-setters," and try strong, forced movements to rupture the adherent fibres. Finally, if all other methods fail, it may be best in some cases to practise neurotomy on certain nerve-twigs, so as to paralyze the sensation of the adherent spots and thus rid the patient of his pain.

In the treatment of recent sprains, surgeons differ somewhat. According to Dr. T. Holmes, at first, while the active state of effusion is present, antiphlogistic measures are necessary, where it is grateful to the patient; the sedulous

application of ice-bags is what he thinks the best, but if this is not tolerated, local depletion followed by warm fomentation or evaporating lotions, or irrigating with spirit and water, will best check the tendency to effusion. As soon as the patient can bear it, equable pressure,* by strapping and bandage, or by splints, with perfect rest, should be adopted.

HOMEOPATHY—ITS LEADING FEATURES.

ATAI VIHARI BHADURI, M. A.

(*Continued from Vol. XIV. No. 11. Page 330.*)

In our previous article under this head, we believe, we have amply discussed upon the fundamental maxim of *Homeopathy*, and its general acceptance among the laity and the other schools of medical practice in this country. It now remains for us to unfold the merits of our science, and refute the arguments adduced by practitioners of those schools, and remove the many doubts and misconceptions regarding the scientific character of the Hahnemannian science, which already, has well nigh overturned the entire system of practice, hitherto in vogue, all over the world. With this object in view, and particularly with an eye to secure an efficient method of curing human ailments in our country, we will now return to the subject, entering more particularly into the principles and practice of Homeopathy.

“What is Homeopathy?” Our answer is, “It is emphatically a system of specifics,” the distinguishing characteristic being that every individual disease ought to be treated separately, and by therapeutic agents having a distinct individual property bearing directly upon the morbid action of the disease. In this principle embodied in the popular expression of “Like cures like”, we have the foundation-stone of the system, though it is accompanied by *three corollaries*, which we believe, all homeopaths consider as indispensable to a true and successful practice.

• (a) The *first* and foremost of these corollaries is a necessary consequence of the original law, and demands a close and searching investigation of the properties of each individual medicine, ascertained by numerous and reiterated experiments upon the healthy human frame.

(b) The *second* is, that each medicine shall be administered singly.

(c) And the *third* is, that the quantity administered shall be the very smallest, commensurate with the initial and inherent power of the medicine, and compatible with the restoration of the patient.

On this last point, both as regards the particular preparation of the medicine, and the actual quantity administered to the patient, much diversity of opinion prevails, some practitioners preferring the use of low dilutions or mother tinctures, others lauding their success from the employment of infinitesimals of high dilutions, yet all agreeing upon the above law, as regulated by their individual experience, and all employing drugs in portions, which are infinitesimal, as compared with those in use among their predecessors and contemporaries of the other schools.

We can now imagine those who have come to the discussion of the subject with unbiassed minds, but who have hitherto only heard or thought of *Homeopathy* as something so inconceivably absurd as to be capable of imposing only upon the simple, exclaiming in some surprise-- Is this Homeopathy? Surely, the system has in it something highly scientific, which thus requires a physician to adapt his remedy so exactly to the condition of his patient, and choose it under all circumstances in accordance with a *certain, determinate law*.

Ought it not to be the duty of every conscientious and careful practitioner of the healing art, as in all other sciences, to act according to some *established principle*? Do not all thoughtful men desire and require this? Would not both science and all mankind gain by the discovery of such a principle? We should be always answering such questions in the affirmative, and would

further fearlessly challenge the approbation of every wise and right-thinking man, for the various points of Homeopathic practice, beginning with that which demands that the powers and properties of each individual medicine be determined by the most accurate observation and repeated experiments.

For the simple administration of *single remedies*, we must also challenge approbation, holding heartily with Bacon that "there has been hitherto a great deficiency in the recipes of propriety respecting the particular cures of diseases ; for as to the confections of sale, which are in the shops, they are for *readiness*, and not for *propriety*, for they are upon general principles of purging, opening, comforting, altering, and not much appropriate to particular diseases." But upon this point we cannot do better than let Hahnemann speak for himself, and with certainty, that his arguments may meet with a *reply*, but with no *answer*.

"Is it wise," asks Hahnemann, "to mix many substances in one recipe ? Can we, by so doing, ever raise medicine to certainty ? Can we tell which of these substances we have employed has effected the cure, which the aggravation ? Can we know, in a similar case, what medicine to avoid, what to select ?"

To questions like these, Hahnemann in his own way, very pertinently remarks, that in vital dynamics, we can seldom gauge a simple force, and that of all problems, the most difficult is the ascertainment of the extent and direction of the resultant of several forces. "Would it not, puzzle any one to predict the position which six billiard balls, flung with the eyes shut, upon the table, would ultimately assume ?" And yet our practitioner very composedly flings into the human system his half-dozen ingredients, and professes to know and predict their exact and definite result upon the sensitive frame. It is evident that two dynamic agents can never, when united, produce what they would do separately ; and that from their combination, there arises an intermediate effect which certainly, can never be calculated upon. To prescribe compound prescriptions is the height of *empiricism*, absolute, unqualified and unpardonable.

* Nature loves *simplicity*, and obeys eternal and immutable laws, and the chef-d'œuvre, the true stroke of art, lies in prescribing the right remedy *singly*, and not *many mixed*.

We now come to the *third point*—*minimum doses* of medicines and their *attenuation*. Direct experiments have shown that massive doses occasion aggravations as well as new pains and complicated symptoms, which only serve to add to sufferings and impede cure; while infinitesimal doses and dilutions of the appropriate remedy, varied according to the age, sex or strength of the patient, would be sufficient to effect a speedy and permanent cure. To hold and say that is not possible, which every-day observation demonstrates to be an assured scientific fact, is mere assertion, of no value against positive demonstrative experience; while to refuse to employ such remedies, until we know how they act, as Hahnemann pertinently remarks, would be like a man's refusal to light his fire until he knew why his striking together flint and steel should generate a new substance, fire, of which a momentary contact should yet suffice to melt and carry away with it small particles of the hard metal.

We bar in this discussion, any consideration of the several theories that have, from time to time been broached, as to the action of small doses. These are, in general, supposed to influence the vital powers directly through the nerves; but into such discussions, we do not enter at present. They form the subject of pure philosophical investigation, and the truth may or may not reward inquiry. Our legitimate province lies only with those parts of the system which admit of ordinary tests, and which any man of fair ability, and of honest, patient temper may ascertain for himself.

Homeopathic drugs are never administered in their raw state, but after the most careful preparation. A great part of their curative success is due to the shaking or rubbing together of their particles or molecules among themselves. To Hahnemann is due the credit of discovering this chemical fact in substances, although it very faintly struck some of his predecessors. He found that various substances, insoluble in the crude condition, became, after trituration, capable of solution in water or spirits of wine. The dark

liquor of *sepia* is soluble, in its primitive condition, only in water ; but the homeopathic process makes it soluble in spirits of wine too, Magnesia, marble and other calcareous substances, after undergoing this process, become perfectly soluble, though they will not thoroughly combine with either water or spirits of wine.

The explanation of the efficacy of infinitesimal doses rests upon the fact observed in nature and proved by direct experiment, that the inherent properties of substances become augmented by rubbing together the particles or molecules thereof among themselves. Accordingly, it is upon the augmented force of the medicines, however reduced in bulk, which results from this mode of preparation, that the efficacy of Homeopathic remedies rests.

"The clown who lights his pipe, with flint and steel, little thinks of the surprising power which his operation has developed ; mere rubbing will draw out the latent caloric, for Count Rumford found that chambers might be heated by the simple motion of metal plates rubbed rapidly together. Horn, bone, ivory and some other substances, though inodorous when left alone, emit a smell, when subjected to friction."

Clinical Cases.

A young boy aged 7 years was attacked with cholera about the earlier part of this winter. There was cholera raising at the place he resided, and the mortality was also very high. It was about 8 o'clock in the morning when I was first called, and I found the boy in the collapse condition. He was having frequent evacuations of the rice-water consistency and the nausea and vomiting was also equally great. He had great thirst ; there was extreme restlessness and violent cramps of the extremities, which were also quite cold and clammy. Cupr. Ars. 30 was administered for about 3 times every two hours. In the afternoon I visited the child again but found him no better. His body was warmer but the

pulse was imperceptible as in the morning, and the restlessness was even greater, and the appearance was becoming truly hippocratic. Aconite 3 x every two hours.

Now it is quite clear to everybody who has any experience of cholera cases that this is a very grave condition. When reaction is established it is absolutely necessary that it should be complete. While the body was warmer, the pulse at the wrist was still imperceptible, and Aconite is generally one of our best remedies in such conditions, particularly if the characteristic restlessness is present with it. In the case of this boy it had the desired effect, and it brought about a decided change for the better. From that time on, he made a rapid recovery, requiring a dose or two of Carbo. Veg. and Sulphur as intercurrents for symptoms manifested.

2. While treating the above patient, a young boy about 2 years old, and a brother of the first patient was attacked with the same malady, in the evening of the second day of my attendance. He was a delicate child, and had been subject to attacks of diarrhoea occasionally. Two or three large motions of yellow watery substance, had prostrated him completely. Podophyllum was given three times that night. The next morning when I saw him, the diarrhoea had stopped, but he had passed no urine, and was slightly tympanitic and drowsy and had great thirst.

Nux Mosch 30 three doses during the whole day. He was moved several times during the day and the tympanitis was better. But a new symptom in the shape of a constant nausea developed and kept troubling him all the time, and the drowsiness seemed to be no better. Urine still suppressed. Tabacum 6 x twice during the night. The next morning he seemed to be better in all respects and there was a copious flow of urine.

Placebo was given frequently during the day. About 5 o'clock in the evening, I was called in great haste as the little child seemed to be in a very bad condition. He had high fever, the face was flushed and he was alternately drowsy and restless, screaming out occasionally. The urine also seemed to be obstructed in some way. He would pass small quantities of water a time and cry out just before urinating.

Bellad. 30 every three hours during the night, but no improvement was noticeable the next morning, and the child seemed to be getting into the hydrocephaloid condition.

Apis 6x every two hours brought about a complete change in his condition in about 12 hrs, and in the evening when I saw him he was decidedly better. He made an uneventful recovery thence forward and needed no other medicine.

News and Notes.

There was an afternoon party at the new residence of Dr. P. C. Majumdar, No. 22 Loudon Street, on Sunday the 24th December, 1905. The homeopathic fraternity of Calcutta was present in a body and the function was a most successful one. Music, tennis, tea and tete-a-tete formed the items of business.

Our customary New-year's day meeting was held this year at the neat and commodious premises of Messrs. Lahiry & Co., College Street. Photographs were taken of all the gentlemen present and the guests were offered tea and sweets. There was a dinner later on.

We are glad to learn that our young colleague Dr. S. K. Nag has joined the Hering Medical College for a course of thorough training in Homeopathy. We congratulate the

young doctor on this choice of the best college of its kind, and hope he will be much benefited by his sojourn in that premier land of civilization and advancement at the present day.

Chicago Homeopathic Society.—At the October meeting the following programme was presented: "Preservation of vital forces," by L. A. Wisrick, M. D. "The Prevention of Infectious and Contagious Diseases," by H. Spalding, M. D., Chief Medical Inspector of the Health Department of the city of Chicago. "Prevention of Diseases in Young Girls at the age of Puberty," by Sarah Hobson, M. D., and "Prevention of the spread of skin and venereal diseases," by C. D. Callins, M. D., and Frank Wisland, M. D. On the 16th of November, the meeting was held in the clinical amphitheatre of Cook County Hospital. The medical staff had charge of the evening. Heart and chest cases presented, and after the meeting adjourned, several multiple stethoscopes were provided for those who wished to examine individual cases.

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK AND CO. announce the forthcoming publication of a new and important book by Major E. A. R. Newman, I. M. S., on Aseptic Surgery in India. This subject is at present practically without a literature, and a handbook is sadly needed by both students and practitioners. Major Newman has had experience of the difficulties of a mofussil surgeon's practice, and has made a special study of Asepsis with the idea of combating the serious drawbacks with which surgeons in this country must necessarily contend. It is the opinion of those who have viewed the arrangements devised by Major Newman to ensure perfect Asepsis that he has been extremely successful. A good deal of friendly pressure, it is stated, has been brought to bear on Major Newman by his brother medicos to give his experiences to the world, and it will be good news

to many that he is doing so. The price of the book will be moderate. The above information from the *Statesman* is perfectly useful to us. As homeopaths, we cannot indulge in antiseptics so freely, for it frequently interferes with our treatment, while asepsis is a thing we must strictly enforce, for our countrymen have so little idea of cleanliness.

We can have nothing to complain when our friends of the other school recommend patent medicines, for they know no better. But when an avowed homeopath, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, extols sanmetto for gonorrhoea and recommends it as an excellent compound, we stand aghast. What is homeopathy coming to? America is a land of liberty, but certainly this kind of liberty is much to be deprecated.

Dr. E. A. Taylor, of Englewood accidentally cured a chronic case. He was so pleased with this that he took a trip to the far west, and there upon the lonely peaks of Colorado gave way to the sublime reflections. The energy of his asseverations, the frequent iteration of his sentiments and the gesticulatory accompaniments of his speech leave no doubt among his friends as to the sublimity of Colorado scenery.

Through the British Isles by Automobile. A party of ladies and gentlemen is now being formed for a tour of the British Isles by autobus, during the months of July and August. In addition to a thirty day's tour embracing the most interesting portions of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, a week will be spent in London and three or four days in Paris. Speed limited to ten miles an hour so as to "see the country." Further particulars from Auto Bus, care of North American, 181 W. 73rd. St. New York.

Compulsory Vaccination :—"Chambersburg, Pa., is excited over the vaccination law. The law says that no child who

has not been successfully vaccinated shall be allowed to attend school, either Sunday school or public school. The Sunday school superintendents are to have a meeting, and the school directors say that coercive measures should not be employed to enforce the law, but that moral sanction should be employed to make it operative. We thought the last word had been said on this subject. Vaccination does prevent small-pox. It is perfectly proper for any government to pass a law requiring every one to be vaccinated. Vaccination, properly done, does not spread disease. These are facts which the people in Chambersburg should recognize."—N. Y. Medical Jour.

The only fact in the above is the fact that the asserted "fact" is not a fact. Vaccination does not prevent small-pox in all cases by a large majority, and when it does the prevention is by creating so great a departure from normal health as to prevent the milder disease from taking hold. The N. Y. Med. Jour. and its kind are as the reputed ostrich, they stick their heads in the sand and refuse to see. Of recent years, we have taken occasion to ask every person we met that was pock-marked, or whom we knew to have had the small-pox, whether he or she had been vaccinated, and in every instance the reply was that they had been. One gentleman said that the only member of his family who escaped the disease was the one who had escaped vaccination. Friends and enemies of vaccination, do not take assertions, on either side this question but inquire into it, and especially ask everyone you can conveniently who has had the small-pox, whether he had been vaccinated—
Homeopathic Envoy.

Hints.

Phos. Ac., Apis, and Silicea in Toothache.

Phosphoric acid is suitable for bleeding and swollen gums ; tearing pains which are worse when warm in bed, and also from heat and from cold, burning in the front teeth during the night, pains from hollow teeth, extending into the head.

Apium Virus for the most violent pains in the gums, also for jerk and throbbing in the molars, with involuntary sudden biting together of the teeth, headache, bleeding of the gums.

Silicea for tedious, boring, tearing pains day and night, worse during the night, spreading over the whole cheek, also into the bones of the face ; discharge of offensive matter from openings near the roots of the teeth, or from the gums ; swelling of the jaw.—A. H. P.

Belladonna is the chief remedy in sore throat, when it is red and dry and swallowing painful. Those who are haunted by suicidal thoughts should take Aurum.

LEDUM PALUSTRE.

To me Ledum is a very interesting study, it covers so many common cases in our every-day practice. It is a great remedy for the surgeon, and is closely associated with Arnica and Hypericum in traumatism.

For punctured wounds, wounds from needles, nails and splinters that do not bleed, where the parts turn cold and are mottled and paralyzed, Ledum will be better and Hypericum in all such cases.

When tetanus comes on from punctures in the palms or soles, administer Hypericum, but if a horse should step on a nail that touches the coffin bone, tetanus is most sure to follow. Put Ledum on the tongue and there will be no trouble, for it removes the tendency to tetanus.

When the sentient parts, like the ends of the fingers or nails, are torn and lacerated, *Hypericum* is the remedy par excellence.

It may be said, for punctured wounds, study *Ledum* ; for bruises, *Arnica* ; for wounds of sentient parts or nerves, *Hypericum* ; for open lacerations or cuts, *Calendula*.

Symptoms that arise from internal cause, treat with internal remedies ; and symptoms that come from external causes, when all there is of the case is external, treat locally.

Exposed, raw and bleeding surfaces should be treated with something bland and soothing, and possibly nothing is better suited to such wounds than *Calendula* diluted to a sixth or tenth. The tincture will smart.

Often the *Ledum* patient is cold, with hot head. Sometimes however, we find the other extreme. The whole body is hot, the skin hot and purple, throbbing, pulsating all over the body ; wants the covers off.

A *Ledum* headache wants the head in cool air—stuck out of the window, bathed in cold water, very cold water.

Face, hands and feet may bloat ; purple, mottled, bloated condition from knees down to feet, getting relief only by putting them in cold water. *Ledum* will be grateful to all such conditions.

Pulsatilla and *Ledum* both have this symptom, relief from bathing feet in cold water. *Ledum* is often useful in inflamed surfaces if inclined to bleed, blood black. Old painful ulcers that eat, or spreading ulcers with mottled edges, if coupled with a cold constitution, will find speedy relief from *Ledum*.

In rheumatic and gouty natures, with chalk stones in the joints, deposits in wrists, fingers and toes, deposits going from below up, joints become inflamed suddenly and

relieved by cold ; face puffed, bloated, besotted, like an old drunkard's. In fact, Ledum does counteract the effects of whiskey, and to a great extent remove the appetite for whiskey. Ledum is to whiskey what Calendula is to the smoking habit.

Ledum has a blue, mottled, puffed, oedematous erysipelas that sometimes takes on an acute characteristic with burning ; phlegmonous erysipelas of any part of the body, out of the face in particular.

A medicine having such a gouty nature should have more or less of kidney symptoms. Urination frequent, scanty, diminished or increased ; stream often stops during the flow ; burning in the urethra after urinating ; itching ; redness and discharge of pus. It has red sand as fully marked as Lycopodium. Great quantities of various colored sand, and often, too, when the patient is feeling his best. When the quantity is less, the gouty symptoms are more severe and the patient does not feel so well.

Remember the rheumatic symptoms or tendency is from the lower extremities upwards, and from the circumference to the centre.

Ledum acts upon the serous, fibrous and mucous tissues, the periosteum and the skin. It causes inflammatory symptoms of a rheumatic character and a deposit of solid, earthy matters in the tissues.

I have used it in many cases as above outlined, and know it to be a great remedy whenever indicated.—Med. Forum.

A NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CLINICAL RESEARCH.

OUR readers will remember that in our issue for July, we published a letter from DR. Conrad Wesselhoft, of

Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., Chairman of the Committee of Hospital Statistics of the American Institute of Homeopathy; and also an appeal from him and the Committee on the value and importance of collective investigation on homeopathic questions and desiring concurrence and conjoint working on the part of British homeopaths in this scheme. Our article was entitled "The American Institute of Homeopathy and Collective Investigation," and will be found at p. 389.

We have just received another important letter from Dr. Wesselhoeft along with "A Preliminary Report of the Committee on the Formation of a NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CLINICAL RESEARCH." Dr. Wesselhoeft's letter is so important, and explanatory of the entire scheme that we have much pleasure in inserting the letter.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U.S.A., *Nov. 2nd, 1905.*

DEAR DOCTOR,—On my return from Europe I found your card and the number of the Review containing the appeal of the Committee of the American Institute having in hand the formation of a National Society for Clinical Research. Since you were good enough to introduce the matter with some forcible remarks of your own, showing an interest in the subject, I am encouraged to ask for further favours, and now send you enclosed the Preliminary Report of the Committee with the request for publication in the *Review*. The Committee and no small number of our colleagues outside are impressed with the need of keeping the question of minute and exact clinical research for therapeutic purposes before the profession, despite the fact that our Report was treated with scant consideration by the Institute, last June, in Chicago. It was crowded into the concluding session of the meeting, when no proper discussion could take place, and may have deserved no

better treatment, since it pretended to no higher status than that of a mere preliminary report. But certain it is that on these great occasions many matters of great practical and scientific interest are deprived of a hearing by endless discussions on purely business and parliamentary points. We are in no wise discouraged, however, as from the outset we have fully realized the magnitude of the obstacles in our way. Public opinion in our branch of the profession must be aroused and brought to bear on the subject, and to this end we feel that the *Review* can lend most effective aid.

In passing, I may say that already a local branch of what we hope may soon be a National Society for Clinical Research has been formed by the staff of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital. It would give us great encouragement if the staff of the London Homeopathic Hospital could constitute itself as a similar local organization. So far the peculiarities of our hospital government and management preclude the possibility of conducting our enquiries as in the end we hope to see them carried on. We are alive, however, and ready to begin our work as soon as we are liberated from the limitations still standing in our way.

Our Committee has communicated with many of our foremost practitioners, and is in receipt of many favours and response. We purpose to persevere in our efforts, and to bring before the International Homeopathic Congress to meet next September on this side of the water, a full and practicable report on the methods and aims of the work. Meanwhile, we again appeal to our British colleagues to give the subject their best thought, and to come to the Congress prepared to discuss it as earnestly as a serious effort to raise pharmaco-therapy to a scientific plane deserves to be discussed.

With your permission I hope to send from time to time

reports of such progress as we are making, with the request that they be published in the *Review*.

My late European trip was confined to a visit to Bad Nauheim, with a course of the treatment there, of which I can speak most favourably. I regret very much not having been able to stop over in England, where it would have been a great pleasure to look you up and talk over homeopathic matters.

Fraternally yours,

WALTER WESSELHOEFT.

(*The Monthly Homoeopathic Review.*)

Book Review.

Hand-book of Homeopathic Practice by C. G. Puhlman M. D. translated by J. Foster, M. D. and published by Dr. Willmar Schwabe, Leipzig.

This is a comparatively small book of 609 pages, considering the vast amount of information that it contains. One feature of the book that has impressed us very much is the handling of all the latest scientific discoveries of medical science, for the translator justly remarks, it is absolutely necessary that we should show to the public that as homeopaths we are not behind-hand in our knowledge of the fundamental branches of medicine, while we have an invaluable materia medica and therapeutics, that put us far ahead of our brethren of the other schools. The descriptions of diseases are excellent and the arrangement of the different chapters is equally good. While not able to confirm all the procedures and accessory measures adopted in the treatment of the different maladies included in this brochure, we must say that the medical treatment and the potencies recommended are very satisfactory. On the whole it is a book that will be very useful to the layman as well as to the practitioner. The get-up of the book is very nice and does the publisher great credit.

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THE INDIAN HOMEOPATHIC REVIEW.

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[No. 2.

HOMEOPATHY IN INDIA.

When we hear so much about the propagandism of homeopathy from almost all quarters of the globe, it is just as well for us to stand a while and think, how we are faring in India.

It is now over fifty years, that homeopathy has been existent in India. From the days when India heard the name of Hahnemann and homeopathy from a pseudo-homeopath like Honigberger, on through the periods with which the names of such persons as Tonnere, Berigny, and Rajendra Dutt are connected as preachers of homeopathy in India, till the present time, it has, so to speak, been building up its foundation on which the future superstructure and edifice of the healing art of homeopathy will stand. The names of Behari Lal Bhattacharya, Mohendra Lal Sarkar and Leopold Salzer will stand intimately connected with the period, when the great superstructure stood under construction and these were no doubt master hands for the building of that structure. At this time a man who rose to great eminence and who was untimely called away from our

midst was Dr. Brajendra Nath Banerjee. Much was expected of him, but homeopathy was unfortunate in having to lose such a champion. At this period there was another individual who did much to further the cause of homeopathy in the North Western Provinces. Babu Loke Nath Maitra, though a lay practitioner like Rajendra Dutt, had a wonderful ability and power, which enabled him to do much for homeopathy, in that part of the country.

Coming now to the present time, we may practically be considered to have arrived at the harvest time, and it remains to be seen how well or ill, we reap it. Drs. P. C. Majumdar, D. N. Ray, A. K. Dutta, C. S. Kali, W. Younan and a galaxy of young practitioners are doing a splendid practice in the metropolis, while Drs. Ganguly of Cawnpore, Chatterjee of Bankipore, and Gossain of Serampore enjoy an enviable position in their respective communities, and it remains to be seen what they will do to immortalize Hahnemann in India, by giving the superstructure a finishing touch at the present moment.

The times are propitious.

To the Hahnemann Society of Calcutta, founded by our late illustrious colleague Mohendra Lall Sarkar, a new club has now been added in the shape of the Calcutta Homeopathic Society, which had its first sitting the other day and a full report of whose proceedings will be found elsewhere in this issue of the Review. The present week will also be memorable for some other events. The Calcutta Homeopathic Hospital will have its inaugural meeting in the Albert Hall under the presidency of Raja Peary Mohon Mukherjee, C. S. I., a great champion of homeopathy in India. The annual celebration of the Calcutta School of Homeopathy will take place under the presidency of the great Bengali orator Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee. It remains to

be seen whether the present generation will be able to fulfil its duties satisfactorily.

We wish our colleagues in India every success in their endeavours.

THE PLACE OF BACILLINUM IN HOMEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS.

Ram Proshad, a Hindu boy, aged about 8 years, inhabitant of Bankipore, came under my treatment in October 1904, suffering from an attack of continued fever of adynamic type. He had been suffering from the fever for over a month before this and had been under the best Allopathic treatment but to no avail. When I took up the case the adynamia of the patient was most marked. He was exceedingly dull and lethargic in his behaviour, and was hardly able to make any voluntary movement. When I first saw him the features of his face made an impression on my mind, it being characterised by a pallor and a flabby œdematous swelling which was quite peculiar.

The tongue of the patient was very foul and in fact the entire mucous tract of his mouth was unhealthy in appearance and was studded over with many foul aphthous sores. There was an intense offensive and putrescent smell about the person of the patient which was chiefly emitted from his mouth. His abdomen was distended, hard and tender to touch. Liver enlarged. Anæmia was extreme. Fever stood high. His temperature ranged between 103°F and 104°F or thereabouts. There used to be exacerbations in the evening.

Under my treatment the patient made a satisfactory progress within a comparatively short time. The medicines

I used in the beginning were baptisia, rhustox and mercurius sol. which gave desirable results. Later on I administered sulphur and lycopodium. After taking these medicines the patient entirely got rid of the fever and was apparently convalescent. The course of the fever was thus broken after having lasted for nearly two months. The patient continued to be free from fever for about a week. I now allowed him to take rice, which was his natural food and which he had abstained from, for a long time. Shortly after this the patient had a relapse of fever. The father of the patient ascribed it to errors of diet. This relapse proved to be very intractable.

I might observe here parenthetically, that during the time when the patient was free from fever, his general improvement and progress was not as satisfactory as could have been expected. The peculiar pale flabby and edematous appearance of his face was unchanged. The derangements of the digestive system continued. In short a healthy reaction was wanting. I felt a misgiving when I observed all this.

After this relapse, I made the following note of the case :—
‘The fever is of remittent type, there is a fall of the temperature in the morning coming down to between 100°F to 101°F. The exacerbation takes place in the evening when the temperature goes up nearly to 104°F. During the exacerbation the patient has cold feet and aching of limbs. He often feels gripes in his bowels which are relieved by evacuations.

Perspiration absent since the relapse and so is the thirst. There is marked enlargement of the liver. The mucous membrane of the buccal cavity is unhealthy as before. Tongue foul mapped and ulcerated with streaks of white coating over it. Abdomen swollen and hard. Urine of straw color and pretty copious in quantity. Appetite bad.

I treated the patient symptomatically after the relapse with care but all the medicines, however carefully selected, failed to produce any good effect. I then thought of Bacillinum and administered a dose of the hundredth potency in globules dry on the tongue. The result was remarkable. The report I got next day was that the patient was decidedly better after it. I administered a second dose of Bacillinum next morning but the report that I got after it was not so favourable. It was reported that the advantage gained after the first dose of the medicine was lost after the second dose and the patient was worse again as before. I now stopped all medicine and administered placebo only. The improvement was thereby restored and the patient henceforth made a remarkable and rapid progress towards recovery.

The only medicine I had to administer after this was the repetition of Bacillinum a dose every week by which the cure of the patient was complete within a short time. The patient was not only free from fever permanently, but the entire range of his complications vanished. He regained his strength and the healthy appearance of his countenance. The peculiar pale, flabby and oedematous appearance of his face gradually changed into natural lively appearance. It was a typical homeopathic cure. The prognosis of the case was grave enough at the very outset and it was more so after the relapse. The patient suffered from high fever for nearly 4 months with great adynamia, marked cachexia and pronounced anemia with dropsical tendency. The digestive derangement was profound, and there was a chronic enlargement of the liver. These latter circumstances interfered materially with the assimilation and the support of the patient. There was evidently a bad constitution at the back of all the complications which like the root of a

plant supplied the morbid sap to all the branches of the disease and kept them alive. Every experienced physician will bear witness to the fact that cases like this prove most intractable and generally fatal but for an inspired and a happy therapeutical hit which is possible only in Homeopathy. All honor to the memory of our late lamented colleague Dr. J. C. Burnett for the introduction of Bacillinum into homeopathic therapeutics. Although its symptomatology is as yet imperfect, nevertheless it has always been proved by accumulated clinical experiences to be a very important antipsoric and an invaluable acquisition in the domain of homeopathic therapeutics. Our experience has borne out that as an antipsoric, it has a place of its own and it fills up a gap which would have been left unfilled without it. It would be a mistake to suppose that it is a remedy for tuberculosis only. The laurels achieved by it are not confined within the limits of so-called tubercular affections but the accumulating clinical experience and records indicate that it has an extensive sphere of action which should not be artificially restricted by any medical nomenclature. It has its place and applicability in almost all constitutional and deep-rooted diseases and in the derangement of the function of general nutrition. Unfortunately we are not as yet able to individualise a case for its use by referring to its pathogenesis which is a desideratum up to now. Dr Burnett used it and used it successfully too, upon general pathological indications with the *wonted* happy hits of his instinctive and versatile genius. In the cases recorded in his book named 'New Cure of Consumption' and also in the cases recorded in his other books, Dr. Burnett has used Bacillinum extensively as a constitutional or *diathetic* remedy. He used it chiefly when the constitution of the patient was found to be faulty, when a diathesis was diagnosed and when the patient

had the following symptoms in particular :—Emaciation, evening fever and duskiness of the skin. He has used it also in ringworm and other skin-diseases to which constitutional causes have been ascribed. It is however in diathetic affection in particular that Bacillinum has proved to be a remedy of great importance. Dr. Burnett recommends it as a medicine having a specific action in tubercular diathesis or what he calls consumptiveness. The clinical testimony that he has furnished, fails to show that Bacillinum has any marked action in acute or developed phthisis. He says in the same book 'New Cure of Consumption' "Bacillinum has no influence over acute phthisis, in full blaze." Clinical testimonies from other sources are in agreement with this observation of his and my personal experience is also in keeping with it. I have several times used Bacillinum in acute and developed consumption in the way prescribed by Dr. Burnett, but the results on the whole have not been satisfactory.

I have now nearly given up the use of the medicine in acute and developed consumption, in disappointment. However problematic the advantage of Bacillinum may be in acute and confirmed tuberculosis, there could be no doubt that it is pre-eminently a remedy for tubercular diathesis. Bacillinum is a constitutional and diathetic remedy of vast importance and it has an extensive range of action in this sphere as it is the case with all constitutional and antipsoric medicines. It holds its place side by side with such medicines as Sulphur, Calcarea, Iodium, Psorinum &c. and when in the treatment of any constitutional or diathetic disease the above medicines fail, the claim of Bacillinum should be taken into consideration.

Let me now revert to the case cited above. I should say why I selected Bacillinum in the case when I failed with

other medicines. The case had absolutely no tubercular history and the most careful examination failed to detect any trace of tubercular affection in any part of the system. It was at the outset a case of malarious remittent or continued fever with adynamic and typhoid symptoms. Cases of this type have been also named typho-malarial fevers.* Such cases prevail in this part of the country after the rains and are endemic here.

We are so much familiar with the aspects and character of this class of fever in our everyday practice that we cannot mistake them. It was a case of malarious remittent fever, but the case was complicated on account of the vicious constitution which the patient had. The malarious remittent which has an extraneous origin was engrafted on a vitiated constitution. This combination of an alien disease with a vitiated constitution gave the case its obstinate and intractable character. The fever at first yielded to the remedies usually used in low malarious remittent. Every such case has a fixed and limited course after which defervescence takes place. And so the defervescence came in this case also in due course.

But then there was a relapse of the fever. Why? Because the constitution of the patient which was already diathetic now gave way under the tyranny of an alien disease. This fever of the relapse was essentially different from the previous fever and so it defied all the remedies which were so useful at first. It was no longer a case of malarious remittent. The second fever or the relapse had a constitutional basis. It was now a case of constitutional fever. So a constitutional medicine was required for its cure. This constitutional medicine was Bacillinum. Let me now say how I came to select Bacillinum in the case. When I was in difficulty about the treatment of the case after the

relapse, no medicine however carefully selected having answered, I attentively inspected and examined that patient and it struck me that the real fault or hitch must be in the constitution of the patient and it struck me further that this constitutional fault must be in the sphere of the cellular system. I thought that the cellular vitality of the patient was below par and the process of cell proliferation was defective; healthy cells were not being generated and in this place a system of lowly organised, flabby but exuberant cells were being generated, giving the patient a flabby, pale and *dropsical* appearance. While I was taking this pathological view of the case it struck me also that Bacillinum must have its action in the sphere of the cellular system. Bacillinum is prepared from tubercle. Tubercle essentially consists of low-grade cells not capable of higher organisation. They are a set of low grade organisms which cannot grow up to the standard cellular organisation of the human body.

Tubercle is the specific product of a constitutional diathesis which is called tubercular diathesis. It is a diathesis that is characterised by the diminution of general cellular vitality with a tendency to low grade cell proliferation. I thought that this specific product, the tubercle, must be remedied homeopathically by a medicine which is characterised also by cellular devitalisation and low grade cell-proliferation. Upon this consideration I administered Bacillinum to my patient and it had the desired effect most remarkably.

I now present my observation in this paper before my professional colleagues and elders for their consideration and criticism. I have tried to keep to facts and to build my inference upon them. The inference I have been led to by my observation, is that as a constitutional or diathetic remedy, Bacillinum has its place when the fault lies in the sphere of the cellular system with a tendency to the

generation of low grade cells or defective cell proliferation. The clinical experiences already gained with Bacillinum leave no doubt that it is an important constitutional remedy.

But its real place in Homeopathic Therapeutics has not as yet been defined. My humble object and attempt in this paper has been in the direction of defining this place for Bacillinum. I have used Bacillinum in other cases besides the one cited above and I have observed its remarkable remedial effects in some of them but in no other case have I found its effect so pronounced, so complete and so striking as in this. Whatever value may be attached to my inference I would earnestly and respectfully invite the attention of my colleagues and elders in practice to the remarkable clinical record given above and the striking therapeutical effect produced by Bacillinum in an intractable and almost hopeless case. I trust the accumulation of clinical records like the one I humbly offer here will eventually define the place of Bacillinum in Homeopathic Therapeutics and that at no distant date it will be given a high place therein as an antipsoric and constitutional remedy.

PARES NATH CHATTERJEE, L. M. S.

Bankipore.

LITTLE THINGS.

Aconite—stool green like chopped herbs, relieved in the open air and at night.

Chamomilla—stool green like chopped herbs, aggravated in the open air and at night.

Allium Cepa—copious bland discharge from the eyes and acrid from the nose.

Euphrasia—copious acrid discharge from the eyes and bland from the nose.

Aloe—painful hemorrhoids protruding like bunch of grapes with diarrhoea.

Collinsonia—painful hemorrhoids protruding like bunch of grapes with constitutional symptoms.

Alumen—palpitation of the heart from lying on the right side.

Phosphorus—palpitation of the heart lying on the left side.

Apis—eyelids puffy, specially the lower; worse in the after-noon and better from cold.

Kali-Carb—eyelids puffy specially the upper, worse in the morning and better from warmth.

Bellad.—photophobia lachrymation with pupils dilated.

Physostigma—photophobia and induration with pupils contracted.

Camphor—coldness with no perspiration, better being covered.

Causticum—menses only during the day-time.

Magnesia Carb—Menses only at night.

Causticum - restless only at night, better by damp and rainy weather.

Rhustox—restless all the time, worse by damp and rainy weather.

Causticum—spurting of urine while coughing, cough and hoarseness, worse in the morning.

Pulsatilla—spurting of urine while coughing, cough and hoarseness, worse in the evening.

Coffea—headache as if a nail were being driven through the sides of the head, better in open air.

Hepar Sulph—headache as if a nail were being driven through the right side of the head, better in the open air and lying down upon the painful side.

Coffea—toothache better holding cold water in the mouth.

Plantago—toothache worse in the cold air or by holding cold water, better while eating.

Lycopod.—fanlike motion of the alæ nasi with dyspepsia better by eating, and a handful of food causes fullness.

Chelidon—fanlike motion of the alæ nasi, with dyspepsia, eating only temporarily relieves.

Ferrum Iod.—bearing down in the uterine region, feels as if something was pushed up.

Sepia—bearing down in the uterine region, feels as if every thing would escape.

Ferrum Met.—rheumatic pain in the left deltoid muscle, better by slow motion.

• **Sanguinaria**—rheumatic pain in the right deltoid muscle, worse by motion.

Ignatia—headache as if a nail were being driven on the top of the head, better by eating.

Thuja—headache as if a nail were being driven on the frontal eminence, better by lying down.

Ino.—indigestion and diarrhœa, worse from fat food with thirst

Pulsat.—indigestion and diarrhœa, worse after fat food without any thirst.

Lycopod.—sore throat right-sided, better swallowing hot things.

Lachesis—sore throat left-sided, worse swallowing specially hot liquids.

Nat. mur.—mild tearful, consolation aggravates, pulsat while tearful, consolation relieves.

S. GOSWAMI, M. D.

THE CALCUTTA HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Homeopathic profession of Calcutta was held at the premises of Messrs. Lahiri and Co. on Wednesday the 19th January at 4 P. M.

Drs. J. N. Ghosh, M. L. Jelovitz, P. C. Majumdar, S. C. Dutta, J. N. Majumdar, Barid Baran Mukherji, B. B. Chatterjee, S. Goswami, S. L. Mittra, N. N. Mukherjee, K. L. Bagchi, A. K. Dutta, R. M. Banerjee, D. N. Ray, &c. &c. were present. The meeting was called to order by Dr. J. N. Ghose and Dr. B. B. Chatterjee was unanimously voted to the chair.

The president then expressed the object of the meeting in the following few words : —

We have met here this evening to form a society of all the homeopathic practitioners of this city, with a view to meet all our professional colleagues, interchange our views and co-operate in every movement that would further the cause of Homeopathy in India.

Dr. P. C. Majumdar then rose and said that it is necessary that the institution should be named, and that we should meet at least once a month. Dr. M. L. Jelovitz expressed that he could not see why a separate society should be formed when there was one already existing namely : The Hahnemann Society of Calcutta. Dr. A. K. Dutta then remarked that practically this society is extinct ; it only meets once a year to commemorate the birth day of Hahnemann, and it is necessary that a new society should be started to give life and energy to our cause and to be abreast with the times.

Dr. J. N. Majumdar proposed that the society be called the Hahnemann club ; this motion was seconded by Dr. J. N. Ghose, put to vote and lost.

Dr. A. K. Dutta in a long speech proposed that it be called the Calcutta Homeopathic society ; the motion was seconded by Dr. P. C. Majumdar, put to vote and carried.

Proposed by Dr. J. N. Majumdar, seconded by Dr. K. L. Bagchi and as ammended by Dr. A. K. Datta the following resolution was then put to vote and carried.

"That all Homeopathic practitioners and those who are professionally devoted to the cause of Homeopathy are entitled to be members of the society."

Dr. P. C. Majumdar then proposed that Dr. Hara Nath Roy be elected president of the society for the year 1906 ; the motion was seconded by Dr. A. K. Dutt and carried unanimously.

Dr. P. C. Majumdar then proposed that Drs. A. K. Dutt and D. N. Roy, be elected Vice presidents for the year ; this motion was seconded by Dr. S. Goswami, put to vote and lost.

Dr. A. K. Dutt proposed that Drs. P. C. Majumdar and C. S. Kali be elected Vice-presidents for the year, this motion was seconded by Dr. Mohendra Nath Chakraverty and carried. Dr. P. C. Majumder then proposed that Dr. B. B. Chatterjee be elected Secretary and Drs. J. N. Ghose and R. M. Banerjee be elected Assistant Secretaries for the year ; the motion was seconded by Dr. K. L. Bagchi and carried.

Dr. D. N. Roy proposed and Dr. J. N. Majumber seconded that Dr. A. K. Dutt be elected treasurer, the motion was carried unanimously.

After some discussion it was decided and carried by the majority that the subscription for membership of the society be fixed as at least 8 As per month.

It was also resolved that the society should meet at least once a month.

Dr. R. M. Banerjee on behalf of Messrs Lahiri & Co. then informed the meeting that the firm is willing to place their hall at the disposal of the society for their use permanently.

Dr. P. C. Majumdar proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Messrs. Lahiri & Co. for their generous offer ; this motion was seconded by Dr. J. N. Ghose, and unanimously carried with acclamation.

The next meeting was decided to be held about the middle of February, the date to be fixed by the Secretary.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Dr. P. C. Majumdar the meeting separated.

RHEUMATISM.

Arnica, Bryonia, Rhus. In the Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy, Dr. W. J. Hawkes says : —

In rheumatic conditions Arnica corresponds to the gouty kind : there is extreme soreness of the parts affected. The parts are so sore and sensitive, the patient dreads even the approach of any one towards his bed. Farrington says of Arnica : "Arnica develops a true neuralgia of muscles of any part of the body. They are of traumatic origin or they come from over-exertion and are accompanied by this sore, bruised feeling, which is so necessary to the choice of the drug."

In rheumatism you may employ Arnica, not for true inflammatory rheumatism but for local rheumatism which occurs in winter weather, and which seems to be the combined effect often of exposure to dampness and cold and strain on the muscles from over-exertion. The affected part feels sore and bruised. Any motion of course aggravates this sensation. These are sharp, shooting pains which run down from the elbow to the forearm or which shoot up through the legs and feet. The feet often swell and feel sore and bruised.

In the Bryonia rheumatic patient, the joints are more likely to be affected. Inflammatory rheumatism where the slightest motion causes most excruciating pain. With Rhus the opposite obtains, the patient is restless ; and gentle

motion relieves, and the muscles and sheaths of nerves are the tissues selected. In sciatica especially of the left side, *Rhus* is much more frequently called for, and if it has an equal, has no superior in this affection; while in rheumatism of the joints, in inflammatory rheumatism *Bryonia* is more often indicated, and is as valuable. But whatever be the condition, the differentiating symptoms will guide to the choice of the remedy; *Arnica*, extreme sensitiveness and soreness, so that the soft bed seems hard, with tendency to ecchymosis. *Bryonia*, aggravation from least motion. *Rhus tox*, restlessness and relief from motion and always worse before a storm with rain. The *Rhus* patient is a good weather forecaster; for he can predict the coming of a rain storm twenty four or even forty-eight hours before it comes.

Both *Arnica* and *Rhus* have the sore, bruised feeling, but *Arnica* is worse from motion, and with *Arnica* the sore bruised feeling is more marked.

Considering causes as factors, traumatism, whether from blows or violent straining of parts, belongs to *Arnica*, while getting wet while heated over violent exercise, belongs to *Rhus*, with *Bryonia* a dryness of the membranes seems to be a chief cause, it is certainly a condition.

The same symptoms apply to pneumonia, with the addition that the more the tendency to a typhoid condition, the more we think of *Rhus*.

Materia Medica Notes.

Abrotanum : Acts upon the nervous system of vegetative life producing digestive disturbances, and a sensation as if

the stomach were floating. Indicated in atony of the digestive tract, with alternate constipation and diarrhœa, great emaciation especially in children, with or without a bloody serous oozing from the umbilicus, useful in the 6 to 12 dilutions.

Absinthium. This drug produces great exhilaration followed by grave conditions such as slow delirium, epilepsy, repeated convulsions with a resulting loss of sensibility and memory. The subject falls as in epilepsy, with facial contractions and spasms, bloody foaming at the mouth, biting of the tongue. Constant desire to micturate, urine of an intense yellow orange colour and with strong quinine odour. Indicated in atonic conditions with general anesthesia or hyperesthesia. Epileptiform convulsions, D. T's insomnia in typhoid states, convulsions of infants. Dilution 6 to 30.

Acalypha Indica : This drug irritates the respiratory tract, producing expectoration in the morning of pure blood, in the evening of coagulated blood. In the A. M. the patient is very indisposed but gains strength as the day advances. Indicated in hemoptysis of tuberculosis resisting all other medication ; in cachectic leucorrhœas. used in the 6 to 30 dilutions.

Acetic Acid. Produces intense thirst, dryness of the mucosæ, hot skin, increased clear urine and causes great disturbance in nutrition with profound anemia and hemorrhages. Indicated in dropsies, albuminuria, anæmia, and dyspepsia, polyuria with or without diabetes and chronic infantile diarrhœa. The 12 to 30 dilutions are used (Joya Homeopathica Barcelona).

Dr. W. M. Boericke in the Medical Century, says the drug is especially indicated in phthisis where the bronchial tubes are inflamed and dilated with loose cough, green mucopurulent expectoration, sweetish or salty taste. The cough

may be strangling, chest feels weak and sore, respiration short and oppressive, hectic fever, exhausting night sweats, especially towards morning. So in bronchial catarrh with soreness of chest, stitches, oppression, deep sounding cough, yellow sputa with retching and vomiting of food and always with much general weakness ; weak voice, weak chest, empty sensations, tired and weary, neglected colds which tend to go into consumption. There is an aggravation from noon till midnight.

In phthisical cases *stannum iodatum* in the lower triturations is always preferable. Whenever the progress of the disease is rapid especially in patient with a clear complexion and long eyelashes, there is a tickling dry spot in the throat causing constant cough, with shortness of breath, weak feeling in the chest after coughing.

Toothache remedies. Dr. Hachl in the *Homeopatische Monats blatter* commends *mercurius* as the chief of toothache remedies. It seems to regenerate the teeth and to prevent further decay ; it is as suitable to rheumatic as to congestive conditions, to toothache from caries or periosteal inflammations. This should interest dentists where it is desirable to remove periosteal inflammation before filling the tooth. A potency of merc. on cotton, placed in the cavity will act upon the tissue directly. Merc. pains are drawing, tearing, boring, and commonly extend to one or both ears ; markedly worse at night and salivation is an additional symptom. If the gums are diseased and the breath offensive, the remedy is further indicated ; gums of dirty appearance with white edges, painful to touch, swollen spongy, bleeding easily, the glands are also affected ; *solubilis* is the preparation commonly used ; at the beginning a few drops of the 3x to 12x every ten minutes, lengthening the interval with improvement or ten drops of the 6x in a glass of water frequently. For pain in the

cavity left by a successful extraction merc. bin is commended. In pulpitis merc. cor. serves better.

Plantago : In Switzerland this is an ancient remedy ; the root or leaf being placed in ear. In periodic toothache with boring pains, sensation of lengthening, great sensitivity to touch, with swollen cheeks it is almost specific.

Pulsatilla : especially in rheumatic congestion and nervous cases. The pains are drawing ending with a sudden twitch. There is a feeling as if the nerves were slowly drawn out and then let go like a rubber band ; then follows a momentary relief. The pains commonly locate in one side of the upper or lower jaw, and no tooth can be definitely pointed out as the seat of trouble. Pains are worse in warmth, better in the cool open air. There is never any inflammation nor swelling of the cheek, nor pallor of the face. Puls. is especially indicated before and during menstruation ; also in pregnancy and in anemic women with suppressed menses. In irritation of the dental pulp, if this appear at the menstrual epoch, it is equally useful. Naturally in such cases it is only palliative ; for with such pains, excavation and filling of the tooth it is indicated to prevent a pulpitis.

Natrum arsenicum, naphthalin. In the American Physician Dr. M. E. Douglass writes of these drugs—

Nat. Ars. is valuable in syphilitic headaches, when across brow over orbits.

It is also useful in chronic conjunctivitis, membrane very rough, eye dry and painful ; granular lids. It is one of our best remedies in nasal catarrh, with supra orbital headache, burning in eyes, watery discharge, dry throat, worse in the morning or with pain at the root of the nose, the discharge passes into the throat and has to be hawked up. When the nose constantly feels stuffed with more or less affection of the eyes.

This drug is of great value in diphtheria with excessive

swelling and great prostration, throat dark purple, uvula excessively swollen, like sac of water, body cool and sweaty, great oppression of heart, feeble intermittent pulse.

It is highly useful in tuberculosis, hectic fever, night sweats, emaciation, greenish profuse expectoration with racking cough.

For eruptions on the chest, with dark brown spots scaly, on a red base, without itching, Nat. ars. has been proved to be a valuable friend.

Naphthalin has been found a valuable remedy for hay fever, many inveterate cases seeming to have been entirely arrested; sneezing, eyes inflamed and painful, head hot; also spasmodic bronchitis, and asthma better in open air, with soreness in chest and stomach, has to loosen the clothing; also pulmonary emphysema, with great dyspnea, sighing inspiration, better violent motion; it seems as if patient could not get air out of the chest; it is also valuable in whooping cough with long continued paroxysms, cannot get an inspiration.

Neoplasm : Nitric acid. A woman had suffered for ten years with a wart like swelling over the sacrum, sometimes suppurating and bleeding but always growing worse. Various consultants had advised operation, but she intelligently remarked that if the disease was not cured internally, it would recur. When first seen by the author, the place was found extraordinarily sensitive to touch. The boracic dressing which had been applied daily for sometime was discontinued as too irritating and the milder lanoline used. Favourable prognosis was withheld because of the chronicity and size (3-4 in.) of the ulcerous spot. In eight days after beginning medication the sensitivity and suppuration had materially decreased; in eight days more cure seemed possible; in another eight days the spot was healed. Nitric acid was

the remedy prescribed because of the similarity between a warty tumor exuding pus and blood and the flat ulcer against which nitric acid is specific, whether found in diphtheria, with vaginal troubles, in aphthous conditions, in any flat superficial ulceration with acrid discharges. The occasional bleeding was also considered and here we note a characteristic of acid nitric which is especially indicative in sub-acute or acute hemorrhages, e. g. nasal, menstrual, pulmonary etc.

Dr. Goullou. Leipziger Populare Zeitschrift fur Homeopathic.

—*North American Journal.*

AN ERYSIPELAS CASE.

An elderly gentleman called at my office one afternoon to consult me about a swelling in the thigh that was giving him trouble for two or three days. He had also slight fever with it. On examination I found the whole of the right thigh highly inflamed, quite hot and angry in appearance, and the pain, he said, was excruciating, so much so that it made him very restless. He had little or no sleep and the temperature also rose at night. He also seemed to be very nervous. I gave him some Rhustox 30 to be taken three times daily and advised him to keep to his bed.

The next day I was called to see him and found him in much worse condition. From the right leg the swelling had extended to the left leg also and was of a distinctly erysipelatous character. The parts had a shining red appearance and looked highly inflamed. He was alternately drowsy and restless. His face was flushed and the nervousness was also greatly

aggravated, so much so that he was shaking all over. The bowels have not been moved for two days. Belladonna 30 every three hours that day.

The next day the patient was in the same condition excepting perhaps that the fever was a little less. The drowsiness was greater and the urine had become scanty and high-coloured, the inflammation remaining the same all the while. Apis 6x three times that day. The patient seemed to be better in many ways. The inflammation in the right leg had subsided somewhat, a quantity of pus having come out of a sore spot that I had not noticed before. The left side was about the same. The urine was quite free and the drowsiness had disappeared. But still he had no motion and was feeling slightly uneasy on that account.

Placebo three times during that day ; I also told the patient that I would give him an anema the next day if he was not moved by then. The next morning, he was feeling very uneasy for not having had a motion for 5 days and the inflammation of the left leg had extended downwards. The knee was involved and seemed to be very much swollen and the nervous shaky condition was also worse this day. I gave him an injection of about an ounce of pure glycerine, and gave him 3 doses of Lachesis 30 to be taken three times that day.

The next morning I was informed that he was better in every way but the fever was still troubling him. He was moved about three times on the day previous after the injection. Placebo three or four times during the whole day.

The next morning I had the report that the fever was still the same and the swelling had extended to the foot.

Lachesis 200, one dose. The next day the fever left him and he felt better generally, but the swelling was still the same. Placebo continued for two days. The

improvement was steady. The swelling became less and the skin over the affected parts began to peel off.

From that time onward no other untoward symptoms developed and the patient made a perfect recovery in about a week's time from then.

He is a hale and hearty man attending to his business today

J. N. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE AND HOMEOPATHIC THERAPY.

The last decade has witnessed a marvellous change of method in teaching of medicine. The medical college curriculum, to-day, consists almost entirely of laboratory work in the first two years, in place of the former lectures upon the elementary branches. This change has undoubtedly resulted in a better understanding of the subjects taught and the training of the student's powers of reasoning and observation cannot help but be of benefit to him in the practice of medicine. The student who makes drawing of what he sees with the microscope and of his dissections, or written notes of his physiological and chemical experiments, not only learns something at first hand, but in learning it in this way has developed faculties which will make him keen in noting the symptoms of disease and logical in interpreting them.

We would not for a moment go back to the old way of teaching but it seems to us that those, having charge of the direction of medical education, should be careful that they do not place too much importance upon the so-called scientific side of medicine. We believe that in forcing to the front the inexorable laws of modern pathology, the accurate diagnosis and the unchangeable prognosis, the physician oftentimes deprives his patient of much in the way of helpful therapy which it is the duty of the true physician to give. This is especially true in the practice of allopathic physicians of

recent graduation. With them, the laboratory has been the basis of their study of pharmacology and therapeutics ; scientific medicine is to them only that which can be demonstrated in the laboratory. The result is a condition of therapeutic nihilism, the diagnosis and the prognosis is carefully and accurately made, and little or no attention is given to the mitigation of symptoms of the disease.

Scientific medicine has not been without its effect upon homeopathic therapeutics. There is an increasing tendency to consider the patient as pathological entity and to have the symptoms of the disease to take care of themselves. If the case is one in which the prognosis is favorable, the homeopathic physician is no more inclined to carefully differentiate the symptoms than his allopathic colleague. He takes it for granted that the patient will get well, no matter what the therapy may be. The direct effect of this is to lessen symptomatological prescribing, the one thing in which the homeopathic physician is better equipped than his compeers. He often fails to go to the limit of homeopathic therapy in meeting the various symptoms of the disease as they arise and thus deprives the patient of the help which is available. Does he not treat the disease more and more rather than the patient ?

Our plea is for a return to the old family homeopathic physician, who knows nothing of diagnosis as it is now understood, but whose sympathy and attention to every symptom in the patient made him a successful practitioner of medicine, that all of his qualities in this regard may be added to our present knowledge of disease, its pathology and its course.—*Cleveland M. S. Reporter.*

THERAPEUTICS OF CYSTITIS.

For the internal treatment I need not enlarge on the well-known indications for such remedies as aconite, cannabis sativa, cantharis, antimonium crudum, berberis, belladonna, gelsemium, lycopodium, mercurius corrosivus, hepar sulphur, boracic acid, and a host of others.

Among the newer remedies are *Populus tremuloides* (American aspen), with scanty urine containing a large proportion of blood and pus, exceedingly painful tenesmus; especially in the old, with chronic enlarged prostate. Inveterate cases, from recent experience, often respond to five drop-doses *ix*, every three hours. From a physiological stand point it certainly bears out its proving.

• *Pareira Brava*—This (wild vine) drug is similar to *Berberis*.

Violent tenesmus, worse at night; patient assumes position on knees and hands or forehead, to urinate; urine containing large quantities of thick white, ropy mucus, more noticeable in the morning hours. The bladder feels full, and worse after urinating; pains in the thighs. (*Berberis* has pains mostly in the hips), calculi. with violent pains in glans penis.

Equisetum Hyemale—This is worthy of trial when the above fails.

• *Eupatorium Purpureum*—In the vesical irritation of women, with excessive burning in the urethra.

• *Pretroselinum*—Likewise in children, who become frantic, dancing up and down, etc., when the urging to urinate manifests.

Thalasspi Bursa—In uric acid diathesis, with history of renal calculi, this (fifteen-drop doses of tincture) has rendered marked relief in my experience in one case, preventing the accustomed monthly attack of renal colic; and clearing up the cause. Its protracted use in lower attenuations must be guarded, however; in many cases it produces annoying hemorrhages from the nose, urethra, and other parts.

• *Uva Ursi* is to be remembered.

• *Saccharin*—This, alternated with *Eucalyptus* or *Chimaphilla*, is recommended by Hale.

• *Chimaphilla*—Two drops of fluid extract, to half glass of water, a teaspoonful every two hours in acute cases, will often benefit. In chronic cases Boracic acid, ten to twenty grain doses sterilizes the urine, and is claimed to have greater ranges of utility than injections of antiseptic fluids (twenty to sixty grains a day).

• *Hedeoma* (Squaw Mint)—This, like *Terebinth*, is to be

remembered when urine is dark, tea-colored, which is indicative of much blood.

Where albumen is prominent, *Mercurius corrosivus* 3x and *Phosphorus* 3x will benefit. C. N. COOPER, M. D., Cincinnati.

Clinical Cases.

I. Cystitis with bloody urine cured by Terebinth.

A young man, aged about 25, thin and anæmic-looking, came under my treatment on the 4th July 1904. He never had gonorrhœa or any other venereal disease in his life. He had to suppress urination owing to pressure of business. This led to somewhat like incontinence of urine but it was cured by some native medicine.

This, I believe, was due to the suppression of the discharge, for subsequently he could not make water freely and it took some time to finish it.

The following symptoms were observed by me : —

Burning in urine during and a little after urination.

Stream free but requires time to finish making water.

Urine bloody, the blood and urine mixed intimately.

Straining in making water caused to defecate at the time.

Passed urine rather frequently. Bowels irregular ; sometimes constipation, at others diarrhœa.

Tympanitic distention in abdomen especially more in the evening. Urine had pungent and fetid smell. There was a dirty, grumous sediment in urine.

Burning and drawing pains in kidneys, slight feverishness in the evening. Pain on pressure in the region of the bladder.

There was a hard swelling over the bladder even after thoroughly emptying the bladder.

Patient was peevish and hopeless of recovery as he was

treated by several eminent allopathic doctors and kabirajes, some of their medicines having made him worse.

Nux vom. 30 one dose, morning and evening, for three days. The patient was no better. Burning and pain made him irritable, constant desire to urinate, passing only a few drops ; on the 12th July one dose of Cantharis 200 globules dry on the tongue. Much better the next two days, burning was less and on one or two occasions no blood with the urine. Placebo four powders for two days. Improvement continued. No medicine.

I thought the patient convalescing. But he had that straining and heaviness over the bladder.

Placebo one dose a day. On the 25th July by some indiscretion in food, he had purging and vomiting and tympanitis.

This was followed by agonising pain in making water.

Urine very red and bloody, with constant urination.

Teribinth 6x one dose every four hours.

Purging and vomiting stopped and the flatulence disappeared.

Bloody urine continued with smarting and burning during micturition.

Terebinth 30, morning and evening This was followed by immediate relief of the urinary troubles, urine clear, Terebinth 30 one dose a day for four days, followed by placebo. This cured the case in a fortnight. An occasional dose was required.

II. Renal colic cured by calo. c. high.

A young man of 35 years of age was down with excruciating pain in the region of the right kidney. I was called early in the morning of the 20th of August 1904.

He was writhing and crawling with the intensity of pain.

Making water frequently but little at a time.

Vomiting of food at first and acid stuff afterwards.

Hands and feet were icy cold. Perspiration cold over the head. Another physician gave him Nux v. 30 to no effect.

Patient was irritated and wanted to be shot

Calc. carb 200 one dose dry on the tongue. I sat down to watch the effect. In half an hour's time the pain subsided and the patient fell asleep. No more medicine was required, and in the evening I got information that he had no more pain and wanted to eat. Usual food was given the next morning.

The man lives near my dispensary and I had occasion to see him often. He has not had any attack of the disease since.

III. Cough and obstinate constipation cured by Antim Tart.

Babu K. C. Das's mother, about 82 years old, thin but strong had an attack of cold for the last few days.

Cough often and troublesome at the first part of the night.

Very little sputa coming out but the sound indicated much accumulation in chest.

Obstinate constipation, stools like hard balls and evacuated with great difficulty. No fever. Palpitation and weakness of heart. Bryonia, Rhustox, Ammon carb, Opium, Nux vom, all failed to make any impression.

At last I gave her Antim Tart 30 on the 10 February 1904. Two doses were given in the day time.

Cough much better, in fact there was no trouble that night. Next morning she passed a healthy stool which she had never done since her cough. A few doses of placebo were given and she made a perfect recovery.

Her palpitation and weakness also disappeared.

I had never used Antim T. in cases of cough with such an obstinate constipation. I thought it rather contra-indication but facts are stubborn things.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

I.

Chronic catarrh of the nose. Babu Surendra Nath Dass, a boy of 20 years of age, was suffering from an attack of *chronic coryza* for the last two years. He took several sorts of medicines to get rid of this obstinate disease but nothing gave him entire satisfaction. Though he was relieved of his complaint from time to time by other modes of treatment, it did not leave him entirely. At last he came under my treatment on the 2nd January 1905, with the following symptoms. He had constant sneezing and complained very often of the heaviness of the head and eyebrow. He was almost deprived of the sense of smell and taste. I tried on him *mera sol.* 30 *puls.* 30, *calc. carb* 200, *sulph* 30. Lastly I gave him 6 powders of *Cyclamen Europ.* 30; it produced wonderful effect on the patient. He was completely cured of his disease by taking only 4 doses of this powder. Since then he is all right and he is no longer susceptible to cold.

II.

Infantile liver. Baboo Akhil Chandra Dutta's son, Sital, a boy of 3 years of age, had been suffering from an attack of infantile liver and spleen for more than six months. On the 4th April, 1902, Akhil Babu brought his son before me in sadly hopeless state and narrated the history of his son's case. The boy had been placed under the treatment of the most eminent allopathic physician of this town from the very beginning of fever and had all along been under his medical treatment. He came to me to place his boy under my treatment when the case was totally given up hopeless. I saw the boy in the following state. He was almost reduced to skeleton (as if deadly looking), very much disfigured and jaundiced. Fever remained constant and he was suffering from dysentery and ulcer of the gums and mouth. Great enlargement

of liver and spleen, liver extending downwards nearly 2 inches from the ribs and was very tender. Urine very deep yellow. Profuse sweat every night, so much so that the bed-clothes were stained yellow and the color could not be removed by washing. Little thirsty. I gave him merc. sol. 30 (globules), 2 glbs. at a time, thrice daily, morning, noon and evening. To my utter astonishment as well as to that of his parents, the boy's fever, dysentery, and almost all other symptoms began to subside from the 2nd day. I changed no medicine and continued the same for a week. Fever, jaundice and dysentery disappeared altogether; even the ulcer of the gums, tongue and mouth was also reduced by half. I stopped the medicine for 4 days and gave placebo during that time. The boy began to improve daily in every respect in spite of the stoppage of medicines. Again from the 5th day after cessation, I continued to give the same medicine 2 glbs at a time, twice daily, morning and evening, for the next week. The patient became almost all right in the course of these days. Again I continued placebo for some time to satisfy the medicine-hankering of the parents of the boy. The magical curative power of homeopathic drugs and of a single medicine in so minute doses in this case, is not the least exaggerated; I challenge those who disbelieve it, to come to me to see this patient who is still alive all hale and hearty through the blessings of the Almighty Father.

III.

Baboo Akhoy Kumar Sinha's son, a boy of 4 years of age, had been suffering from an attack of *infantile liver and spleen* for more than a year. As a rule of this town the boy was at first treated by an allopathic doctor for a long time and then by an efficient and learned kabiraj for a certain period

but to no effect. The boy came under my treatment on the 5th June 1902 with the following symptoms. The boy had constant fever, pulse very quick, but low, the minimum temperature in the afternoon was 100° and the maximum temperature in the afternoon was 104°, the fever began to rise with chill, icy cold hands and feet, had yellow watery diarrhoea, one or two stools in the daytime and 3 or 4 stools during night. Abdomen little distended, œdema of the face, hands and feet; enlargement of liver and spleen, jaundiced, diminished or almost lost appetite, thirst often but little at a time, sometimes empty cructations, tongue dirty white, grinding of the teeth during sleep, but ~~very~~ rare. Profuse perspiration during sleep. As the case came to my hands after long and continued allopathic and kabiraji treatment, I began to treat with Nux Vom. 200 morning, noon and evening. Nux Vom. 200 seemed to have done some good to the patient; but almost all the symptoms of the patient struck me for the indication of China. The 3rd. day I changed the former medicine and gave *china* 30, every six hours. China 30 produced the desired effect. In course of a week, the high temperature was much reduced, temperature did not rise more than 100 in any part of the day. Diarrhoea and distention of the abdomen almost gone, jaundice lessened and œdema of the feet and hands was also reduced beyond expectation. I stopped the medicine for 5 days and gave placebo in its place. The patient seemed to have improved very slowly. I gave a dose of Sulph 30. and no medicine for the next 2 days. Then again I continued to give China. 30., twice daily morning and evening for a week. The boy was all right by this time.

IV.

Baboo Khetter Mohan Sanyal, aged 21 years, had an attack of intermittent fever, on the 9th March 1904. and

was cured by taking big doses of quinine. He again fell sick in a week, no sooner he took rice for 3 or 4 days. Then he called me for treatment on the 18th March. I went to his house, saw him in the shivering state and took the report of the case of previous days from his mother. The patient was a thin, tall man of brown complexion with brown hair, very irritable, of nervous temperament, peevish and oversensitive to pain. There was great stretching in limbs, yawning, a dry teasing cough before chilliness. The fever used to come precisely at the same hour every day between 10 and 11 A. M. with great shivering, lasting nearly for an hour, with cold extremities and thirst Intolerable drawing pain in the thighs, knees, and legs. After chill, with aggravation of heat, the thirst and headache began to increase. Frequent thirst and great at a time, headache unbearable (as if beaten with hammers). *Tongue red in the middle and white on the sides.* Profuse sweat, especially on covered parts. Bowel is not very clear. I have tried Nat. Murat. 30, Nux vom 30, Rhûs Tox 30 Bryon 30. but to no purpose. But at last seeing the guiding symptom of the tongue (white at sides and red in the middle) and examining the irritable temper and obstinate dry cough of the patient, I prescribed 4 doses of Cham. 12, every 4 hours. From the next day there was no fever. With fever the obstinate dry cough and all other symptoms disappeared. The most important thing to mention here is that only by the assistance of the above guiding symptom of the tongue I have cured good many cases of intermittent fever when other symptoms are not very conspicuous.

Serampore,	}	DAKSHINA RANJAN DUTTA,
The 30th January 1906.		Medical Practitioner, Serampore.

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হোমিওপ্যাথিক ঔষধ। ড্রাম ১/৫, ১/১০ পয়সা।

আমরা আমেরিকার বিখ্যাত “বোরিক এণ্ড টেকল” কোম্পানীর ও জার্মানীর বিখ্যাত “ডাক্তার উইলবার শোরবের” ঔষধালয় হইতে বিশুদ্ধ ঔষধ গ্রহণ পরিমাণে পরিমিত করিয়া আর লাভে সত্যিভাবে বিক্রয় করিতেছি। আমাদের ঔষধালয় একজন সুযোগ্য ডাক্তারের ওষধাবাসে ও শিক্ষিত কম্পাউণ্ডার দ্বারা পরিচালিত। আমাদের ওষধাগারে যে, বিশুদ্ধ ঔষধ বিক্রয় হয় ইহার আর সন্দেহ নাই। ইংরাজী পুস্তক লিপি, কর্ক, হুগার সোবিউল ইত্যাদি গ্রন্থ পরিমাণে বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত আছে এবং বাজার অপেক্ষা সত্যিভাবে পাইকারী ও খুচরা বিক্রয় হয়।

কলেরা চিকিৎসার বাল্ল—পুতক, ক্যাকারি, ড্রপার সহ ১২ লিপি ঔষধ পূর্ণ বাল্ল ২ টাকা, ২৪ লিপি ৩ টাকা, ৩০ লিপি ৩.৫০ টাকা, ৪৮ লিপি ৫.০০ টাকা, ৭২ লিপি ৬.০০ টাকা।

গৃহচিকিৎসার বাল্ল—পুতক ড্রপার সহ ১২ লিপি ঔষধ পূর্ণ বাল্ল ২ টাকা, ২৪ লিপি ৩ টাকা, ৩০ লিপি ৩.৫০ টাকা, ৪৮ লিপি ৫.০০ টাকা, ৭২ লিপি ৬.০০ টাকা, ১০৮ লিপি ৭.০০ টাকা।

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Government Medical Diploma-Holder,

Member, Paris Chemical Society, &c., &c.,

18-1, & 19, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

THE INDIAN HOMEOPATHIC REVIEW.

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PROGRESS OF HOMEOPATHY.

It was only the other day when we remarked in the pages of this Journal that the times are propitious ; but even then we hardly realised our situation to the fullest extent. The presidential remarks of Rajah Peary Mohan Mukerjee and the testimony accorded to our system by the Honorable Justice Mittra, Babu Narendra Nath Sen and others were remarkable. Even then suspicions were roused here and there that we might not have as yet acquired that much of recognition from the public as would enable us to stand on a safe footing in our gigantic efforts. While it is undoubtedly true that homeopathy is gaining grounds steadily among the people of this country and the number of practitioners are steadily increasing, yet we have always to work under disadvantages that are generally encountered in all businesses that do not obtain official patronage in this country. But we rejoice to find that the discussion that took place at the Senate House on the 7th of this month has had a salutary effect and has effectually done away with the misgivings that so long existed in the minds of so many of our *collaborateurs*.

And for this we owe a debt of gratitude to Father Lafont for so honourably and boldly upholding the cause of homeopathy when he considered it to be at stake ; and to Colonel Lukis for his most upright and just remarks.

“A rather interesting discussion ensued over the proposal relating to a declaration to be signed by each recipient of the degree of M. B.

Sir Gurudas Banerjee questioned the necessity of introducing a declaration where the recipients were to give an undertaking not to advertise or employ any other unbecoming method of obtaining practice or to allow his name to be connected with any one who so acted or who was engaged in any discreditable kind of medical work. Sir Gurudas pointed out that the regulation already provided a condition that none but persons of good moral character and respectability were to be admitted into the profession. To introduce such declaration now was not only unnecessary but it served to cast a slur on recipients of the degree inasmuch as it went to show that these recipients were not what they were represented to be. Colonel Harris of the Calcutta Medical College observed that he was not quite keen as to the adoption of this measure which he agreed was unnecessary but he took exception to the term “slur” used by Sir Gurudas Banerjee. This was in vogue in England and he himself had signed such a declaration. He did not think any harm in signing such a declaration.

In his closing remarks Sir Gurudas drew attention to the fact that the terms of the proposed declaration were actually included in the charge pronounced at the Convocation proceedings and so he questioned whether that charge was now to lose its effect.

Father Lafont here raised a point in connection with the wording in the concluding portion of the proposed declaration,

Expressions such as "unbecoming methods" and "discreditable kind of medical work" might mean to prevent those desirous of practising homeopathy and other modes of recognised treatment. *From his own personal experience he was quite prepared to show that homeopathy was far in advance of the times.*

Colonel Lukis, Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, President of the Medical Board and a member of the Senate, observed that what was meant by the expression referred to was quackery and such like practices. In response to further remarks from Father Lafont, Colonel Lukis said *that Homeopathy was not considered by any doctor to be a discreditable kind of medical work.*

After some further discussion the proposal to transfer, this form of declaration to the body of the regulations was rejected."

SMALL POX. *

Last night when I saw the ghastly features of a young man suffering from variola hemorrhagica pustulosa, I thought your idea of having a discussion on small pox was quite opportune and I only hope you will all try to discuss the matter with precision and care and not talk at random, as it is a disease that requires our closest attention, particularly at a time when the mortality is so high from small pox in the city.

I cannot but mention the name of our city health officer with gratitude for giving us timely warning by saying that we should expect a severe epidemic this year, even though

* A lecture delivered before the February meeting of the Calcutta Homeopathic Society.

that gentleman is not very favorably disposed towards homeopathy.

Without going into the details of the etiology, pathology and treatment of the disease, I shall only mention such facts as have presented to me during my observations of the last two epidemics that we have had in Calcutta. I dare say you have all observed that the epidemic breaks out with peculiar regularity every five years.

While fully aware of the dangers of the system of man to man vaccination, I cannot stand up against vaccination in the face of the tremendous mass of statistics in favour of vaccination, (6 to 8 per cent against at least 35 per cent) and after the closest observations I have come to the conclusion that by vaccination we do acquire immunity to the disease at least for a short length of time. But it is at the same time equally as certain that we can never acquire immunity for life by one vaccination.

Now comes the consideration of the kind of lymph to be used and the *modus operandi* thereof. According to Fisher pure forms of lymph are the best and that is my opinion also. The operation must be performed under strict aseptic rules ; any neglect in this direction is criminal. All the vaccinosyphilis and the evil effects resulting from vaccination that we hear of, are the results of neglect in this direction.

Now let us find out whether it is not equally effective to take variolinum or vaccinnium inwardly. In this connection I will refer you to a recent article in the Progress for Jan. '06.

The best effect that vaccination has, is to create an impression in the mind of individuals that they are safe from infection. If we can do something in this direction without having to subject people to the various painful phenomena of vaccination, it would be a great boon indeed.

Now as regards the mode of carrying the contagion, it is

my opinion that people suffering from varioloid and variola can convey true variola to others. I have seen only lately a young man contracting from another young man suffering from a mild attack, a violent attack of purpura variolosa and dying therefrom in 3 days.

I know of instances where 6 or 7 people contracted most violent attacks of small pox from attending on a person who was suffering from a very slight attack of varioloid.

I am sorry I cannot agree with those who say that variola, varioloid and varicella are distinct maladies. It has been a very peculiar experience with me that contrary to plague and the other infectious diseases, people who migrate from place to place are more prone to the disease than those that remain in the infected area. In one instance, I remember, the mother who always had the child in her lap escaped the disease while the grandmother who left the house being mortally afraid contracted the disease and died from the effects thereof.

Six children that were removed about 200 miles away from an infected house, all contracted the disease, while those that remained in the house escaped from the disease. If a person is removed from the house while the disease is on him, it is almost sure death for him. It is just the contrary with plague.

Now a word or two as to treatment before I conclude. The treatment should be thoroughly symptomatic. The more attention we pay to this the better.

To me Ant. Tart. seems to be the successful sheet anchor, being the similitum in so many cases.

In some rare instance I have been led to use Malandrium and Variolin. Besides I have used Bell., Hyosc. Apis, Ant. crud, Rhus and Muriatic Acid according to indications. In moderate cases the patient should be allowed to get up as

soon as the fever subsides, a practice so strongly recommended by the renowned Sydenham.

MY CONVERSION TO HOMEOPATHY.

In the early fifties of the last century, when I was yet a boy attending college, I was taken seriously ill with what subsequently developed into a bad type of typhoid fever. In those days, in very many families, the native *kabiraj* was a standing institution, in preference to the allopathic physician who, from more causes than one, was less frequently patronised: Homeopathy was scarcely heard of, nor were its adherents and practitioners, if any, sufficiently known. I was consequently treated by the family *kabiraj*, who, as the event proved him to be, was a sorry and indifferent specimen of his class. People, at the time to which I refer, had an unbounded faith in the treatment of disease by their medical attendant; and of this faith, I became a passive and unconscious victim. Day by day, the fever gained ground; and despite all his nostrums, the *kabiraj* began to perceive the futility of his endeavours to get it under control. In such a contingency, it was the practice of the *kabiraj* to administer to the patient as a last resource, the poison of the cobra, in the form of pills, commonly known as *bis bari*. Accordingly my attendant *kabiraj*, in the hopelessness of my condition, gave me a dose of the cobra poison; he never put in appearance again.

•

As far as I can now at this distance of time, remember, the poison primarily affected my cerebral system. Delirium set in, and I completely lost all consciousness. In this state of unconsciousness, I continued for upwards of a fortnight, and I began to get daily worse and worse until I was brought

to a moribund condition. At this stage of the disease, a Dr. Watson who was in charge of one of the local Government hospitals and who had the reputation of being a very successful physician was sent for. He gave it as his opinion that had he been sent for a couple of days later, my case would have been indeed a hopeless one. Under his efficient treatment I began to improve steadily daily, and in the course of a few days I was convalescent. It took a few weeks longer for me to get over the weakness and regain my normal strength.

When quite recovered, whether as a sequela of the fever or, as I afterwards came to learn, the effect of the cobra poison that had brought me to death's door, I was bequeathed the legacy of a most distressing abnormal symptom which served to harass my existence for many long years to come. I felt constantly a plug as it were of very tenacious mucus in my larynx, which caused a continual tickling or irritation and cough, and could neither be dislodged by hawking nor swallowed. The constant irritation and cough became in the course of time a burden to my life ; the more so, as from the tenacity of their hold on the system they induced the suspicion in my mind that they might possibly be the precursor of some pulmonary disorder, thus importing a psychological element among the pre-existing morbid elements, as a further cause for the persistence of the disease. I often spoke to an allopathic physician, my family medical attendant, about this feeling, but all my appeals for relief were met by the remark that it was only the result of imagination, and required no medical treatment ; so it was left severely alone, and I had to simply "grin and bear it."

Matters continued so from 1854 to 1872, and for eighteen long years, this harassing symptom claimed me for its victim. In 1872, I chanced to make the acquaintance of Dr.

Leopold Salzer of this city, the then sole European representative of the homeopathic school of medicine (of which till then, I had not the remotest knowledge), under circumstances which, as the sequel will show, contributed in no small degree towards my conversion. One day in course of conversation, I related to him the facts of my case, and asked whether he could not do any thing to rid me of the scourge which had afflicted me for so many years past. He said he thought he could ; and accordingly he ordered the babu in charge of Messrs. Berigny & Co's dispensary, at which he attended at the time, to give me a dose of Lachesis (990) in two ounces of water, directing me at the same time to take a teaspoonful that night, and another on the following morning, and report to him the result on the evening.

I took a teaspoonful at night and a second one next morning, as I was directed. In the course of the morning I began to perceive that I had completely lost the irritation in my throat and the attendant distressing cough which had been my constant boon companions for such a number of years. I thanked God for the relief I had obtained through the agency of Dr. Salzer ; and I prayed fervently that I might never find them, nor come across such comrades again ! I reported the matter to Dr. Salzer and I had the gratification to learn that my long cherished companions had taken their departure, and, despite the intimacy of our friendship, had deserted their quondam colleague forever, a result which orthodox allopathy by its non-recognition of the malady had not till then attempted to realise.

(To be continued.)

C. P. HOGAN.

"DOING WITHOUT A DOCTOR."

A Precious Hint.

ATAL VIHARI BHADURI, M. A.

"Can't we do without you, Doctor?" was the question put to me more than once, during my professional tours in every province I have lived in, by dames and damsels.

"By all means you *can* all, but the majority *may not*" was the reply I pertinently made, in nine cases out of ten.

"I have ten fine healthy children—six boys and four girls, Doctor, since you visited us last. I have borne eleven children, but lost the second, a baby, when only nine months old, through waiting too long for a doctor, in your absence, being then an ignorant young mother, for I thought doctors were the only source of help.

"My baby had *cholera infantum*, as you call it, and as I too have since learnt to call it, caused doubtless by careless and negligent feeding. My breasts were sore at the nipples, and I could hardly apply the baby to either of them, thinking they would be inflamed, and disfigured, for ever; for, thought I, suppuration were sure to follow, to be cured only by the scalpel. I sent for the doctor, and it was ten days before he arrived, and the child was past help. From that time I have made up my mind that I would know how to feed properly and care for my babies. In such a case now, Doctor, I have learnt not to call you in, as I know what to do myself.

"After my sixth child was born we moved into the suburbs, on a homestead, as my husband must have sent intimation to you, Doctor; and here these five children have been born with none by my side but my husband. A neighbour woman in an adjoining house, very kindly cared for the

new-born babe ; all went on well, and I recovered quickly. I have still a lively remembrance of what I underwent at the time, with a doctor in constant attendance, who, as the false pains (which induced me to have him called in) stopped of themselves, caused new and unforeseen pains to set in, in consequence of the irritations in the bladder and the uterus. I was a healthy woman, and such a condition as this, as you can conceive very easily, Doctor, which was a veritable contrast to my constitution, as that terrible ordeal was, induced me to think it would have been better were I left alone to bring the child into the world, as with my last five."

In America, a doctor charges not less than twenty-five dollars for an ordinary visiting trip, and in ordinary circumstances, one can hardly be expected to pay for a doctor. A woman who has never borne a child cannot certainly in all cases, be advised to be confined out of the reach of a medical man ; yet it is believed that in the vast majority of cases, a baby can be ushered into the world, even if the mother were left alone under the influence of nature. Since the introduction into our own country, of the western culture of medical education, a sad change has taken place, specially in cases of obstetric management. The old, indigenous and healthful practices have totally passed away, giving place to certainly deleterious courses of management. It would indeed be surprising to many of our readers, in this and foreign countries, were we to observe that the system and course of such management, recommended and held up in latest times, by eminent and veteran practical scientists in England, Germany and America, are exactly those followed by old matrons in this country, in times out of mind. Yet such is the actual fact. The complicated and expensive practices in accordance with the civilisation of modern times, recommended and followed by physicians of the opposite school,

in particular, and their hospitals, have been condemned in the strongest terms. The process of elaborate bathing and adornment in the way of dress, of new-born infants, the useless and clumsy dressings for the umbilical cord, the old-fashioned and "time-honoured" belly-band, and the acrid soapsuds bath, have been all declared in the latest times to be nothing more or less than a "hoary nuisance;" while the use of bistoury or sharp scissors has been recommended to be dispensed with. In this country, in times gone by, such processes were unheard of; and they have been introduced only in very recent times, with the advent of the "old" school of practice. We certainly mean no disparagement to the so-called lady doctors and midwives around us in these days—and their name is legion—when we confidently assert from abundant experience, that in families in which intelligent young mothers still tread upon the footsteps of old and experienced matrons, infantile ailments are very few and far between, unlike those that are guided under the western model. In the vast majority of cases, the division of the umbilical cord is effected very conveniently with some simple form of *ecraseur*. Our matrons find no advantage whatsoever in the application of any wrapping or envelope to the umbilical cord. On the contrary, as the process of separation is one of drying—desiccation—it appears that the usual wrapping, by excluding the atmospheric contact, should hinder and retard, rather than promote the intended process. Just ligate a large, plump cord, with all its local blood retained, wrap it in rags well smeared with lard, apply over all the "belly-band," and in a day or two of hot weather in these tropical climates, you are sure to find a state of fetor sufficient to attract a flock of buzzards, not to speak of the additional drawback of non-separation for a considerable number of days.

Matrons in this country disapprove and condemn from the bottom of their hearts, the practice now so much in vogue, in fashionable families in particular, of feeding new born infants from bottles imported for the purpose ; and we cannot but uphold and endorse the condemnation, when we actually find that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, such a practice proves to be a fruitful source of infantile diseases. As a matter of fact, these feeding bottles, by virtue of being furnished with that invariable accompaniment—the *brush*, are never, and cannot be cleansed thoroughly. The danger to infantile life can be very well measured by observing that the minute particles of curdled milk retained in the brush or in the bottles, serve merely to decompose all fresh milk introduced. In cases of deficiency of food in the “natural fountain of infantile life”, we can safely recommend the introduction of milk in a flat, open-faced earthen vessel well cleansed with pure water, and feeding the infant through a clean cotton stick sufficiently drenched in the milk. Care should be taken that the pot and the stick be new each and every time that the infant is fed.

We disapprove heartily the practice so often recommended in the profession, of feeding infants with condensed milk incased and imported from abroad. This appears to be heavy of digestion to the infantile stomach and operates as a veritable poison. Very similar is our disapprobation in respect of the various kinds of artificial food introduced in our midst of late. An intelligent mother never uses as food for her children, an article the ingredients of which are a sealed book to her. It is undeniable that no other article of food can, in all reasonable consideration, be specifically prescribed for infants, than *milk*, specially the mother's milk. If the several classes of medical practitioners in our country were to make

an honest avowal of facts that have fallen within the range of their experience, it would plainly appear that the complaint under the present caption has had in a very large extent to account for the increased rate of infantile ailments and mortality, since the evil day when these artificial appliances were introduced in our midst. Infants and children have been found to be less a prey to diseases and distempers, in families in which such methods have been sedulously discountenanced, either intuitively under the guidance of old matrons, or through the influence of judicious medical advice. Infantile convulsions, rickets, constipation, diarrhoea, pot-belliedness and hepatic derangements, have in our opinion, grown more rife in these days, than in former times.

We might happen to come to grief with many members of our profession were we to state that it has almost grown into a common belief in our country, that in the matter of curing ailments in general, *man* does everything and *nature* does nothing. A more baneful or erroneous misconception there can never be ! The less doctors are called in, the less medicines are gulped, the less artificial modes of life and living are resorted to, and the more men depend upon a natural and constitutional system of living, the better it would be for the healthy prosperity of our country. To refuse to acknowledge this patent fact on the part of physicians as well as patients, is an obstinate denial of absolute truth and a veritable sacrilege against Nature.

REPORT OF THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE CALCUTTA HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

The inaugural meeting of the Calcutta Homeopathic Hospital was held on the 19th February at 4 P. M. in the Albert Hall, College

Square. There was a large attendance of influential Indian gentlemen including a large number of the members of the medical profession and a few European ladies and gentlemen. The chair was occupied by Rajah Peary Mohun Mukerjee, C. S. I., who in opening the proceedings said that the necessity of a Homeopathic Hospital in Calcutta has been long felt. The treatment of the poor is undertaken under great disadvantages. With their dwellings situated in unsanitary localities and wanting in common necessities and comforts, the treatment of the sick poor becomes in not an inconsiderable number of cases purely speculative and the results do not answer to expectations. Their health can hardly be expected to be fully re-established in such circumstances while the opportunities of watching the action of medical agents are wholly lost to the physician. The means for segregating patients afflicted by epidemic diseases are also wanting in the houses of the poor ; and their relatives and neighbours are exposed to all the dangers of infection and contagion. We want a hospital therefore not only for the treatment of diseases under proper sanitary and hygienic conditions but also for the advancement of clinical experience. In no other profession is the experience of failures and successes so very valuable as in medicine. A hospital would be the means of affording proper treatment to the sick poor and at the same time of promoting the knowledge and experience of the profession. The number may be counted by thousands of noblemen and gentlemen of Calcutta and its suburbs who have adopted the homeopathic system of treatment in their families and who have immensely been benefited by it. With their liberal support we may confidently hope that we shall not have to wait long to see a Homeopathic Hospital established in this city on a well organised basis and trusting to divine blessing we may look forward to a bright future for the cause of Homeopathy. The Hon 'ble Mr. Justice Sarada Charan Mitra proposed the first resolution which was as follows—

“That it is desirable that a hospital for the free medical treatment of poor people according to the methods of Homeopathy should be established in Calcutta.”

In doing so Mr. Justice Mittra observed that whilst they had in Calcutta Homeopathic schools it was essentially necessary for the students to have practical experience which could only be gained in a hospital.

He said that in 1870 his life had been saved by homeopathic treatment and since then homeopathy had been expanded. The efficacy of the system had now been recognised by many people in Calcutta. Europe and America had been provided with Homeopathic hospitals and it was time that there should be one in Calcutta. It was about the year 1875 that homeopathy made its reputation in Calcutta. Several instances were cited showing the success which attended homeopathic treatment and the speaker concluded by expressing the hope that funds would be forthcoming in aid of the proposed hospital.

Babu Narendra Nath Sen in seconding the resolution said that he had always taken the deepest interest in the progress of homeopathy. He had been a homeopath for the past 30 years and had become so on conviction. There was abundant testimony to show the rapid advancement in homeopathic treatment in Calcutta. Wonderful cures of diseases which the flesh was heir to had been achieved by such treatment. It was specially suited to children and helped largely to reduce infantile mortality.

The establishment of a Homeopathic hospital would help to wipe out a long-standing reproach.

The second resolution was proposed by Khan Bahadur A. F. M. Abdar Rahaman.

It was seconded by Dr. Akhoy Kumar Dutta and runs thus :—

"That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, for taking such steps as they think fit towards the establishment of the hospital."

Patron.

Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, K. C. S. I. &c. &c.

Trustees.

Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi, C. I. E.

Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee, C. S. I.

The Hon'ble Justice Sarada Charan Mitra.

Babu Narendra Nath Sen.

Kumar Dinendra Narain Roy.

Babu Kumud Prokash Ganguly.

Babu Lungat Singh.

P. C. Majumdar, M. D.

D. N. Roy, M. D.

Members.

Maharaja Surja Kanta Acharya Choudhury, Mymensingh.

Nawab Khaja Sulimullah Bahadur of Dacca.

Maharajkumar Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore.

Raja Banabehary Kapur.

Raja of Khoira.

Raja Ashutosh Nath Roy, Cassimbazar.

Raja Pramada Nath Ray, Dighapatiya.

The Hon'ble Seraj-ul-Islam Khan Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Justice Ashutosh Mukherjee.

Kumar Monmotho Nath Roy Chowdhuri.

Nawab Bahadur Syed Ameer Hossain, C. I. E.

Nawab Abdul Shovan Chowdhuri.

Rai Camaleswary Prosad Singh Bahadur.

Roy Bahadur Baikunta Nath Bose.

Kumar Bahadur of Kakina.

Shamsul Ulama Maulvie Ahmed.

The Hon'ble Babu Nalin Behary Sarkar.

Khan Bahadur A. F. M. Abdar Rahaman.

The Hon'ble K. G. Gupta, I. C. S.

Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore.

„ Jotirindra Nath Tagore.

Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, I. C. S.

Babu Gaganendra Nath Tagore.

Mr. A. Chowdhuri, Bar-at-law.

Mr. B. Chakrabarti, Bar-at-law.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee.

„ B. Palchowdhuri.

Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur.

Babu Harendra Nath Roy.

Mr. R. N. Mukherjee.

Babu Jadu Nath Sen.

„ Kali Pado Barick.

Rai Pashupati Nath Bose Bahadur.

Babu Nibaran Chandra Dutta.

Kumar Sarat Chandra Singh.

„ Satish Chandra Singh.

Kaviraj Bijoy Ratna Sen.

Mr. N. N. Ghosh, Bar-at-Law.

Mr. T. N. Mukherjee.

Babu Kishori Lal Sarkar, M. A. B. L.

Dr. Akshoy Kumar Dutta, L. M. S.

„ A. N. Mukherjee, M. D.

„ Barid Baran Mukherjee, L. M. S.

„ Bepin Behari Chatterjee, M. B.

„ Behari Lal Bose, L. M. S.

„ D. N. Roy, M. D.

„ G. L. Gupta, M. D.

„ J. N. Majumdar, M. D.

„ Jagannath Chatterjee, L. M. S.

„ Nitye Charan Haldar, L. M. S.

„ Nripendra Nath Set, L. M. S.

„ Paresb Nath Chatterjee, L. M. S.

„ Pratap Chandra Majumdar, M. D.

„ S. K. Naug, L. M. S.

„ S. Goswami, M. D.

„ Suresh Chandra Dutta, L. M. S.

„ T. K. Mukherjee, L. M. S.

„ W. Younan M. B. C. M. (Edin.)

Mr. O. C. Ganguli, Attorney-at-Law.

Mr. N. C. Bose, Attorney-at-Law.

Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose.

Babu Shew Prosad Jhoonjhoonwallah.

Babu Lungat Singh.
 Babu Maharaj Bahadur Singh.
 Babu Bejoy Chandra Singha.
 Mr. R. D. Metha.
 Babu Janaki Nath Roy.
 Dr. Durga Dass Gupta, M. B.
 Babu Kanai Lal Set.
 Babu Gopal Lal Set.
 Rai Ganpat Singh Bahadur.
 Dr. Surat Lal Mitter.
 Mr. T. P. Banerjee.
 Rai Dwarka Nath Sarkar Bahadur.
 Dr. Raimohan Banerjee.
 Dr. Kishori Lal Bagchi.
 Dr. S. K. Barman.
 Babu Durga Prasad.
 Mr. P. N. Mukherjee, M. A.
 Babu Dhanpat Singh Nawlacca.
 „ Ramendra Sundar Trevedi, M.A.
 Rai Moni Lal Nahar Bahadur.
 Babu Bijoy Singh Dhudhuria.
 „ Chandi Lal Singh.
 „ Kanai Lal Khan.
 „ Bhaba Nath Sen.

The third resolution was then proposed by Dr. P. C. Majumdar who said as follows :—

The names already mentioned to you are sufficient guarantee for a successful issue of our project.

In India hospitals for poor patients are urgently required. We have several allopathic hospitals in our city but none where homeopathic patients can take shelter. It is therefore necessary that we should have one for these poor patients.

Gentlemen, you are already aware that there are people who have strong faith in the efficacy of homeopathic medication and their

number is not few. To them we have a duty, we ought to do something to facilitate their treatment.

In all parts of the civilized world there are homeopathic hospitals. In England we have four big hospitals and some smaller ones. There are two in France. There are a few in Germany, Russia, Austria and other countries of Europe. In Australia even, there is a hospital.

In America, the land of liberty and enlightenment, we have several very big and well-equipped hospitals.

There are 16 hospitals in New York states, 4 large hospitals in Chicago, 9 in Boston, 10 in Pennsylvania, besides others in different parts of the States. With these few remarks I beg to move this resolution.

"That the following gentlemen do constitute an executive committee for the purpose of raising funds, preparing a scheme and drafting the rules and bye-laws for the management of the hospital."

President.

Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee, C. S. I.

Vice Presidents.

The Hon'ble Justice Sarada Charan Mitra.

Babu Narendra Nath Sen.

Members.

Mr. N. N. Ghose, Bar-at-law.

Babu Kishori Lal Sirkar, M. A., B. L.

Khan Bahadur A. F. M. Abdar Rahaman.

Shamsul Ulama Moulavi Ahmed.

Mr. P. N. Mukherjee, M. A.

The Honorable Serajul Islam Khan Bahadur.

Akshay Kumar Dutta, L. M. S.

Baridbaran Mukherjee, L. M. S.

Bepin Behary Chatterjee, M. B.

Behari Lal Bose, L. M. S.

D. N. Roy, M. D.

G. L. Gupta, M. D.

J. N. Majumdar, M. D.

J. N. Ghose, M. D.

Nitai Charan Haldar, L. M. S.
 Nripendra Nath Set, L. M. S.
 Paresh Nath Chatterjee, L. M. S.
 Pratap Chandra Majumdar, M. D.
 S. Goswami, M. D.
 Dr. Surat Lall Mitter.
 Suresh Chandra Datta, L. M. S.
 T. K. Mukherjee, L. M. S.
 W. Younan, M. B. C. M. (*Edinb*).

This resolution was seconded by Babu Bijoy Chandra Singha with a few remarks and was carried unanimously.

With a short speech the fourth resolution was proposed by Prince Buktair Shah, C. I. E., and seconded by the Honorable Serajul Islam Khan Bahadur.

"That when the scheme has been prepared and the byelaws drafted, they shall be placed before the general committee who will be registered under Act, VI of 1882. after the scheme and the bye-laws have been approved."

The names of the following gentlemen were taken in the list at the request of Rajah Peary Mohan Mukherjee :—

Hurro Nath Roy, L. M. S.
 Girish Chandra Dutta, L. M. S.
 Hem Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, L. M. S.
 Amrita Lal Sarkar, L. M. S.
 M. G. Jelovitz, M. D.

Dr. A. K. Dutta proposed that the name of Dr. C. S. Kali be also added to the list.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, proposed by Dr. J. N. Ghose, the meeting separated.

Clinical Cases

V. Babu Abinash Chandra Bhattacharjee, aged about 22 years, had been suffering from an attack of intermittent

fever for more than 2 months. The attacks had been suppressed at times by Quinine mixture, administered by the most leading allopathic doctor of this town, always to return sooner or later, with added new sufferings. Having been disgusted with constant relapses, he sent for me for treatment on the 29th October 1902. I saw him in the morning of that day at about 8 A. M. with the following symptoms. The patient was lying down in bed with excessive trembling. Insatiable thirst, but drinking caused nausea and vomiting and hastened the chill. Yawning, stretching pain in the back, especially above the right ilium and the bones of the extremities as if broken, distressing pain in the stomach and spleen. I gave him *Eup. Perf 6th*, 4 doses, every 4 hours.

Next day evening I took the report of the case and was informed that though there was relapse of chilliness and vomiting just at the same time next morning, still it was in a modified shape. Hot stage lasted for a long time with thirst and throbbing headache, which continued for several hours even after the fever was gone. No sweat on the previous day. Again I sent 6 doses of *Eup. Perf. 30th* to be taken every 3 hours during intermission of fever. The case was cured without the recurrence of another paroxysm. Symptoms of Eupatorium fever are "clear cut" and well defined. The terrible bone pains and the insatiable thirst, nausea and bitter vomiting after constant drinking are its characteristic symptoms.

VI. Babu Trigoona Prosonno Bose, aged about 50, Subordinate Judge of Bankura, had been attacked with *remittent fever* accompanied with an enlargement of liver on the 18th March 1900 and was under the medical treatment of the Civil Surgeon of the city from the beginning. He telegraphed his sister's son, Babu Adhar Chander Sircar, pleader of Serampore Bar, for sending me there for his

treatment. The reason of his asking my medical aid at so long a distance was this. A year before I had cured him at Serampore from an attack of obstinate fever with several complications which baffled the attempt of even the best allopathic physicians of Hooghly when he was the Subordinate Judge of that place.

I reached Bankura on the 2nd April at about 2 P. M. After my dinner was over, I was called at about 5 P. M. to see and examine the case before the Civil Surgeon who was then present there. I was introduced to him and learnt the history of the case. I saw the patient in the following state. He had high fever and was very restless, almost naked ; constant thirst, drinking very often and little at a time. He felt burning sensation over the whole body, so that he lay on the floor without any bedding except pillow. Liver was enlarged, very hard, but painful on pressure. Little jaundiced, constipated. No stool for the previous three days, tongue furred, with red streaks down the middle. Aversion to food. Pulse very weak, small and easily compressible. I gave *Arsenic* 30th. 4 doses, every 4 hours ; the medicine produced wonderful effect, after the administration of 2 doses only. He perspired copiously at about 1 A. M. and with the perspiration, thirst, restlessness &c. all disappeared. Next morning he passed a copious healthy stool and seemed to be all right. I advised him to take *thin cocoanut water* (নেত্রপাতি ডাবের জল) with ice, as I knew it to have produced much benefit on his system on the previous occasion with similar symptoms. I gave *Arsenic* 30th, 2 doses, every 4 hours. In the afternoon, the temperature was normal, and the fever left him altogether. He was very impatient for food and declined to take *sago*. I told him to take fish soup and 'বুহুর ডাল'.

For the next two days, he remained perfectly well. On

the 4th day of my treatment he was compelled to attend to his business at court for a few hours, to give over the charge to somebody else. When he was making over the charge, he again got fever and came back home with great shivering. I was very much depressed to see him in this state. The stage of chilliness lasted for nearly 2 hours, then hot stage again returned with, all the previous symptoms. I gave Arsenic 30th this time too, but it did not have its desired effect as before, though all the symptoms of Arsenic were clearly present. I was at a loss to understand what to do in this crisis. I gave a dose of Sulphur 30 and no more medicine for the remaining day and night except a few unmedicated pillules, every 4 hours. Next morning, though he was far better, yet he was not completely exempted from fever. I gave him Ars. Alb. 200 to be taken every 4 hours. In the afternoon at about 4 P. M. fever left him with profuse perspiration, and he was all right. On the 6th day he could not be desisted from taking rice and fish soup. Rice he took on that day at about 11 A. M. and I also took departure from him in the afternoon. After my arrival at Serampore I was once requested to send medicine for the hardness of his liver and was informed that he had no fever since I left him.

VII. *Cholera* - Babu Saradindu Roy, aged about 46, the chief clerk of the court of small causes, was attacked with *cholera* of a virulent type on the 13th November 1902 at about 2 A. M. I was called for treatment on the same night at 5 A. M., when another most eminent allopathic doctor of this place was sitting by his side, who had already administered him; 6 doses of Arsenic 30 on the notion that *arsenic is the sheet anchor* for cholera. The symptoms of the patient were as follow :—stools watery with meal-like sediment ; stools passed out gushing with much spluttering ; loud gurgling noise, as of water, before and sometimes after stool, violent thirst

for cold drinks, constant vomiting of hot frothy mucus ; great restlessness, tossing about the bed ; violent cramps of the feet, calves, and thighs ; and perspiration on the head. I gave Podophy. 30 after every stool and vomiting. After 3 hours again I went to see him. The color of the stool was changed and became bloody and appeared just like washings of meat ; restlessness, pale, sunken face, tongue very dry and rough ; Much thirst for cold water, drinking very often and much at a time ; vomiting stopped but nausea still persisted ; violent cramps and tearing pains down the thighs. I changed the medicine and gave six doses of Rhus. 30, to be taken every hour. The patient enjoyed sound sleep for 4 hours after taking 2 dose's of Rhustox only. When he awoke, he had no other complaints except prostration. No more medicine for the night. He was all right the next morning.

DAKSHINA RANJAN DUTTA,
Medical Practitioner, Serampore.

PSORA.

I shall speak of Hahnemann and Hempel together, on Chronic Diseases.

In the year 1828, Hahnemann published his remarkable work on Chronic Diseases, their nature and homeopathic treatment. This work consists of 5 volumes, the first volume containing Hahnemann's views of the origin and nature of Chronic Diseases, and of their homeopathic treatment, including a number of highly interesting and important remarks concerning the reputation and strength of the medicines to be employed in the treatment of chronic affections, and the remaining volumes giving remedies whose actions are transitory, but sufficient enough to combat

with the strength of epidemic, endemic and sporadic diseases etc.

Hahnemann's first volume on Chronic Diseases discovering the cause which he unfolds to the world, is the crowning glory of his great discovery.

"Ever since the year 1816 and 1817," writes the great *Reformer*, "I had been employed day and night in trying to discover the reason why homeopathic remedies, which were then known, did not effect a true cure of the above-named chronic diseases. I tried to obtain a more correct idea of the true nature of thousands of chronic ailments which remained uncured in spite of the incontrovertible truth of the homeopathic doctrine ; when behold ! the Giver of all good permitted me, about that time to solve the sublime problem for the benefit of mankind, after unceasing meditation, indefatigable research, careful observations and the most accurate experiments."

As long as the nature and treatment of chronic diseases were not reduced to scientific principles, the treatment of diseases according to homeopathic law, was not only incomplete, but also unsatisfactory. No doubt immense progress had been made over the established methods. In acute diseases, either epidemic or sporadic, homeopathy had shown her superiority over the ancient system of medicine in an incontestible manner ; venereal diseases were likewise treated more safely, thoroughly, and expeditiously by homeopathic means ; secondly syphilitic diseases were unknown under homeopathic treatment which removed external local symptoms by curing the internal constitutional diseases by means of specific remedial agents.

But there remained the chronic diseases the number of which is so immense that we cannot count them.

Now to cure chronic maladies safely, thoroughly and

permanently, was the great problem which Hahnemann thought to solve with all his gigantic might.

By observing the symptoms of a chronic ailment he found that they generally developed themselves in successive order, and this development often extended over a considerable period. Hence he concluded that those multifarious and successively appearing symptoms all referred to some *Hydra-headed monster* lying hidden in the inmost recesses of the organism and that this primitive disease which constituted the series of chronic ailments in the individual constitution in the shape of so many external phenomena or manifestations, originated in some *chronic miasm*.

Guided by the thought which, thus flashed upon his mind, he came to the conclusion that the itch vesicles were the most universal external representatives of the internal chronic miasm.

"I have reached this point," writes Hahnemann, "when my investigations and observations upon non-venereal chronic patients led me at once to perceive that a previously existing itch, which they often confessed to have had, was the cause why diseases that appeared to be separate and original maladies, could not be cured by Homeopathic treatment. All the subsequent sufferings were dated from the period when the psoric eruption had manifested itself. In many of these chronic patients, who were unwillingly to confess having had the itch or had been too careless to take notice of it or had no recollection of it, I often discovered by careful enquiries, that the vestiges of itch had shown themselves upon their bodies from time to time, in the shape of small postules or letters, as so many infallible signs of the chronic contagion."

"These circumstances coupled with the fact, that the psoric eruptions which had been removed by evil practices or by any other cause were evidently followed in otherwise

healthy persons by chronic ailments having the same or similar symptoms as had been observed by other physicians as well as by myself in an infinite number of cases, left no doubt concerning the internal enemy which I had to combat in my medical treatment."

"This internal enemy," continues Hahnemann, "I shall designate by the general term psora, It is an internal disease, a sort of internal itch, and may exist either with or without an eruption upon the skin"

To sum up I believe that it is the opinion of all intelligent and carefully observing Homeopathic physicians of the present day :—

1. That the itch is an internal disease.
2. That the external eruption is not merely a local symptom but the manifestation of an internal malady.
3. That the destruction of the *acarus* alone does not necessarily imply the cure of scabies.
4. That a cure of the disease is best effected, by the proper use of internal means.
5. That the suppression of the eruption by external medical treatment, is followed by distressing, dangerous inveterate and even incurable ailments.

Gentlemen, Dr. Beahr the greatest oculist of the present century who was Professor of ophthalmic surgery in the medical school of Vienna, the hot bed of modern materialism, relates a case of *amaurosis* which came on in consequence of a violent suppression of the itch. He treated the patient with sulphur internally, in doses of a grain, and the man's sight was perfectly restored. I am unable to say whether the eruption was brought out again, but I think it was.

Dr. Constantine Hering says that "Hahnemann's psora is hereditary chronic miasm."

Our great master had not the least materialistic view. We with Dr. Hempel say that "the human mind will naturally enquire into the cause of things ; and our men of science fancy that the microscope and the crucible will reveal to them the *"ultima thumbs"* of all knowledge. Let them go on, they will come to a dead halt just as surely as the atmospheric air is the vehicle against this tendency to materialistic view of things. Hahnemann was opposed to this with all the force of his genius. He was eminently a spiritual thinker. Our modern men of science are not materialists ; man is the god of nature. He has made himself a microscope through which he tries to have a peep at the Omnipresent Spirit as He weaves with His invisible threads the glorious tissue of creation ; and he expects to inform the eternal weaver, sometime or other, that His universe is all gas, that modern science has revealed Him as the leading *chemist* of the age, and that *acarus* is the cause of the itch.

(*To be continued*)

NILAMBAR HUI,
Serajgunge (in Pubna)

THE LATEST PLAGUE DISCOVERY.

The fundamental change introduced during the past month by the Government of India, in the policy which officials are ordered to pursue against plague, increases in significance in the light of discoveries just announced from Bombay. The recent orders of the Government of India set the removal of rats above all other measures for combating plague. Disinfection, segregation, evacuation, inoculation, and the host of other means hitherto relied upon are still commended as useful, but have come, evidently, to be looked upon as mere supports and no longer

as the main attack. Colonel Lesile, I. M. S. has placed upon record in his last Sanitary Report a mass of evidence, so comprehensive and carefully weighed that it must carry conviction to the most sceptical. It points, in the clearest manner,* to the fact that plague-stricken rats and not plague-stricken people are the principal means of both introducing and spreading the malady. The old theory that, the plague patient himself or the plague patient's clothes were the focus of infection has to be dropped. In its place has risen a theory that the rat is primarily responsible and that the rat-flea which infects him conveys the disease to his rodent brethren. It appears to be certain that rat fleas desert a rat that is sick and congregate upon rats that are well, conveying thereby the disease in an ever-widening circle amongst the rat community of a neighbourhood. The histories of epidemics in particular localities have been traced laboriously. They point with extraordinary unanimity to the fact that the disease spreads along the tracks of the rats and not along that of the people. It has been noticed, over and over again, that godowns set back to back with entrances opening into different streets, and totally disconnected except by a rat run, are exceedingly likely to follow each other as locations of human plague cases. The fleas found upon rats which are suffering from plague have been shown by the microscope to harbour plague germs. Rat-fleas, though not ordinarily found upon human beings, occasionally attack mankind when the rats with which they have associated die. Up to a few weeks ago scientific knowledge went no further. There was a strong supposition that the rat-flea occupied in regard to plague very much the same position that the mosquito fills in relation to malaria. The recent orders of the Government of India were evidently based upon this supposition, but absolute proof was lacking. The announcement is now made that the

scientists working in the Parel Laboratory, Bombay, in connection with the Plague Research Commission, have supplied the link required in the evidence. Amongst these scientists there are two young Indian Medical Service officers,—Major Lamb and Captain Liston—who have long been following up the subject. They have placed rats affected by plague alongside healthy rats, in some cases so that the fleas could pass freely from one to the other. In other cases they have caged in the healthy rat with wire gauze fine enough to prevent fleas from passing through it, but leaving the prisoners exposed to the contaminated atmosphere which surrounds the plague-stricken creature. They have been able to show that, under certain conditions, the disease is conveyed from rat to rat by the fleas, also that the gauze-fenced individuals escape. Direct association has also been traced between certain plague cases amongst Europeans in Bombay and the finding of dead rats in their houses. An explanation has still to be produced of why these experiments have not invariably been successful. For rats bitten by fleas from their plague-stricken brethren proved, in the earlier stages of the investigation, strangely resistant to inoculation. There is still room for the objection that the rat-flea may not be the sole agent for conveying infection, but the fact must be taken as established that in some cases at least it is the responsible agent and that excluding it affords protection sometimes. The bearing of these discoveries upon the problem of the prevention of plague is enormously important. The lesson to be learnt is, first to get rid of rats, and secondly, to take precautions against the fleas they harbour.

The destruction of rats is sometimes costly and always difficult, but the careful housewife knows well how to clear fleas of all kinds, including rat-fleas, from the rooms she inhabits. Science has come round to the support of soap and

water and speaks with no uncertain voice in regard to the desirability of the use of the familiar insect powder and the damped kerosine oil rag. Further investigation must be awaited for the clearing up of the doubtful points. A means, however, of fighting the disease is already indicated and cannot be neglected in the future.

(The Statesman.)

News and Notes.

The Bombay papers announce the death of Dr. Kaikhosh-roo Phiroz Dastur, youngest son of Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate. The deceased, who was of only twenty-three years of age, passed the L. M. S. examination only last year, and was practising among native families. On Friday last the deceased, notwithstanding he had a small cut on one of his fingers, assisted Dr. Nicholson in opening the buboes of a plague patient at Mandvi. The following day he was taken ill and soon developed the symptoms of plague, to which he succumbed on Monday evening.

The Calcutta Homeopathic Hospital—Babu Peary Mohan Ray, grandson of the renowned Raja Ram Mohan Ray, has promised a commodious plot of land on Sukea's Street for the erection of the hospital. The gentleman has our heartfelt thanks for his generosity.

The Calcutta Homeopathic Society—The next monthly meeting will take place at the society hall on the 27th of March at 6-30 P. M.

The "editor" is spending a few days at Madhupur to give his tired nerves a bit of rest. He is expected to return in a week.

We are pleased to learn that Messrs. Lahiri and Co. have taken great pains to prepare reliable potencies of the cobra venom. They are advertising the same for sale.

Small pox is still raging in the city while the approach of plague threatens no inconsiderable part of the town. The total number of deaths from small pox has been 707 as against 770 in March 1895, the latter figure representing the biggest mortality ever recorded from small pox in the month of March. The health department is pushing vaccination measures far and wide and large numbers of people are being vaccinated everywhere, but still the mortality is on the increase from day to day.

The Hering Medical College reports prosperity. It has the largest freshman class in ten years in their new home which is the old Chicago Homeopathic building. It is right in the medical centre of Chicago with unexcelled clinical facility. This college stands for pure Hahnemannian Homeopathy and the large classes are evidence that there is a good field thereof. It should not be forgotten however that all colleges teach good homeopathy and to our mind that is what we need and we cannot have too much of it.

The Actionic rays of sunlight are largely absorbed by the atmosphere through which they pass to the earth. Therefore it is not the so-called chemical (actionic) rays alone that make sunlight the universal necessity ; it is known to be the animal and vegetable life on this planet but the combined rays—the white light ("leucodescent" rays) of which the high power (300-500 C. P.), Leucodescent therapeutic lamp is the modern perfected type.

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হোমিওপ্যাথিক ঔষধ ও পুস্তক বিক্রেতা,

৪৫৪৬৪৭৪৮৪৯ নং কলেজ ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

সাধারণের সুবিধার জন্য আমরা বিলাত ও আমেরিকার প্রসিদ্ধ হোমিওপ্যাথিক ঔষধাদি ও
নানাবিধ চিকিৎসোপযোগী দ্রব্যাদি আনয়ন কবাটবা করিয়া উচিত মূল্যে বিক্রয় করিয়া
 থাকি। প্রসিদ্ধ ডাক্তার গ্রীষুট জে. কে মৈত্রের নিজ তত্ত্বাবধানে আমাদের
 ঔষধালয় পরিচালিত হইয়া থাকে।

ডাক্তার মৈত্রের প্রণীত সর্বপ্রশংসিত চিকিৎসকের নিত্য প্রয়োজনীয় প্রকাশিত নিম্ন-
লিখিত পুস্তকগুলি আমাদের নিকট পাওয়া যায়।

অর-চিকিৎসা ১ম ভাগ (২য় সংস্করণ), মূল্য ১, ডাঃ বাঃ /০। এই ২য় ভাগ (২য় সংস্করণ),
মূল্য ১, ডাঃ বাঃ /০। এই ৩য় ভাগ (১ম সংস্করণ, মূল্য ১, ডাঃ বাঃ /০। এই ৪র্থ ভাগ (বহুত্ব)।
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THE INDIAN HOMEOPATHIC REVIEW.

A Monthly Journal of Homeopathy and
Collateral Sciences.

Vol. XV.]

APRIL 15, 1906.

[No. 4.

THE STUDY OF MEDICINE.

While it is undoubtedly true that Homeopathy has created a new field of medical practice and gives a new aspect to the study of diseases and their treatment, still it is always wise for all people who really desire the welfare of a science or an art, to tarry a while and look around and see how ill or well they have performed their individual tasks, and respective duties. The editor of the Chironian truly remarks :—

“There is in the Homeopathic School a shortage of good practice of a reliable character. The old school pin their colors to such books as Osler and Anders, and well they may, for they represent the true characteristics of the allopathic schools. But what good are they for us as homeopaths ? True, they give the general characteristics of the disease, together with the course it runs, the prognosis and mortality. Again, what good are they to us as Homeopaths ? If our claims be true, should not the course of a disease be different if treated homeopathically ? Should not the mortality and prognosis be decidedly altered by careful prescription ? What

we need as homeopaths is a rattling good practice giving statistics, not as Dr. so and so, of the old school, says, but according to our own homeopathic institutions* and private practice.

Let some good man read this and think it over. We do not want a cowpend, a short live method but something good ; so we may look our old school friends in the face and say, 'Those are the statistics according to Dr.—who is an authority.' "

It is indeed true that we have had a Hering, a Dunham, a Lippe and an Allen, who have all immortalized themselves by making true advance in the cause of medical therapeutics but it is a regrettable circumstance that we have been peculiarly wanting in the development and advance of the allied branches of medical therapeutics. True it is that almost all of us have received the same rudimentary training in the different branches of the study of medicine, but how little have we helped in the growth of the knowledge of these subjects ! Hahnemann, it is held, was a great chemist, but the soluble mercury that was his own preparation was the culminating point of his advance in this direction. We, however, cannot expect much from him in this direction, for so much of his time and energy was occupied in formulating the cardinal principles of the doctrine of homeopathy, of which system of treatment he was undoubtedly the founder. The name of Count Von Bonninghausen shines as one of the beacon lights in Continental homeopathy, still we know little of his work excepting perhaps the hydrogenoid constitution, an expression that is very expressive and that was made use of in this connection by him for the first time. He it was, I think, who gave a peculiar interest to the study of Repertory in connection with Homeopathic practice. The names of Hempel, Jahr and others are also intimately

connected with the growth of Continental homeopathy but they were all true medicine men and their works on *materia medica* and therapeutics stand as unique even to this day. The name of Hughes, I think, stands out most prominently in connection with homeopathy in England, but his works are almost all compilations from a close study of the medical literature of the day and has little of originality in them. The names of Dudgeon and Burnett may be mentioned as those of original thinkers. Skinner has also expounded some original ideas, while the name of Clarke must be mentioned in connection with the compilation of his *materia medica*.

Travelling across the Atlantic now, we come to the great arena of the growth of homeopathy. Here it is that homeopathy has made the most remarkable progress and the many big institutions, dispensaries and hospitals are testimony enough that homeopathy occupies no insignificant place in that country. Homeopathic physicians and surgeons are in evidence even in the army and the navy.

It is here alone that we may mention with some delight that homeopaths have flourished as great surgeons, oculists, gynecologists and the like, besides being *materia medicists* and therapeutists. The names of Helmuth, Ludlam, Van Lennep, Pratt, Baylies, Walton, Shears and others stand out prominent in this connection.

But still it will never do for us to argue that anatomy physiology, pathology &c. have little use in connection with medical practice. The discovery of the circulation of blood, the prophylaxis against small pox, the use of asepsis and antisepsis in connection with the handling of patients and the treatment of diseases, and the more recent discoveries in connection with the germ theory of disease, and the anode and the cathode rays of Roentgen and the discovery of Radium &c. have conferred inestimable boon to mankind,

and for which we owe a debt of gratitude to our brethren of the other school. The names of Harvey, Jenner, Virchow, Lister, Nothnaegel, Pasteur, Koch, Kitasato and a host of others will always be remembered for all those discoveries that have opened out new chapters in the history of the human race.

J. N. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

LICENSED KILLERS *Vrs.* UNLICENSED HEALERS.

Our article under this caption, in October 1905, raised curiosity in some quarters, both in the profession and amongst the laity, and doubts and suspicions in many more. Were it not for the removal of these, we could wait longer. Our brethren of the other schools, have been casting about for some time past as to what could have prompted such casuistic observation; and some amongst ourselves too,—and their number is legion—, are not without remarks about the efficacy of our pursuit and the truth and correctness of our statements. Beyond the waters, there appears to have been elicited nothing more or less than an honest appreciation of what seems plainly to be an unreserved and unvarnished truth.

Comparisons have ever been held to be lightly odious; and nothing can be, in all rational probability, beside the subject, or decidedly farther from our intention, were we to descend into particularities. On the other hand, the bare statement of records of some cases, managed by ourselves and mismanaged by persons of professional light and culture will bear out the truth or otherwise of our observations. It forms no part of the art of healing, the noblest of arts conceivable, to withhold proper care and caution from the suffering humanity; yet we are painfully constrained to observe, such happens to be the fact in ninety-nine cases

out of every one hundred. And is it not a gross and palpable violation of plainness and honesty, vauntingly to declare, that the cure of such and such diseases, in particular cases, depends upon a mere *fiat* of the healer's will? Asseverations like these are as the broomstick prescription of the exorcist, and have nothing in common with a proper and practical application of the absolute laws of nature. True culture in our humble opinion, should rest upon different basis, which after all, is too broad and extensive for the insignificant eye of the purblind observer.

Is it not the noblest prerogative of the art of healing to cure speedily, painlessly and by the application of a principle based upon a law of nature? And can we be said to be far from the truth when we say that the Hahnemannian system decidedly lays claim to such a prerogative? To deny this is no less than a shamefaced dismissal of truth; and to refuse to act upon such principle is a daring disregard of conscientiousness and morality.

To come down to special cases. Not more than a year ago, in a mufusil town in East Bengal, a child of about three years was suffering from low fever that came on with no apparent regularity, after intervals of a week or two, and was accompanied with a little derangement of the liver and the spleen. The disease was set down to be one of chronic malarial fever, with enlarged liver and spleen. An old and experienced allopath treated from the outset but with no permanently perceptible effect; the child waxed lean and anæmic. The fever began to recur with redoubled force, the temperature standing at 103° F. After a persistent course of treatment for nearly four months, in despair and dejection the parents were persuaded to call us in. The case appeared to me to be one of quinine cachexia, unalloyed and pure.

By a judicious dietary and with few remedies, the child appeared to recover in course of three weeks after which placebo prescription was continued. At this stage a curious incident occurred, which we consider needful to mention, for the amusement and edification of our readers.

It is a common custom in many towns and villages in Bengal, (not till then known to me, inasmuch as I was a new comer in such parts of the country), unlike that in cities, that the physician performs his professional perambulation round the different houses within a certain locality, every morning and evening, without being called in, and of his own accord, except on occasions of urgent help. The ostensible object is to enquire after the health of the several inmates of the house. As luck would have it, some one or other of these must necessarily have felt a little out of sorts, perhaps a slight chill the night before, or perchance, a bit of costipation or looseness of the bowels in the morning. But these must be made to be looked upon with some apprehension, as forerunners of some imminent peril or precursors of a grave malady-involving life-long suffering, the only immunity from which can be purchased in the shape of pills and potions and powders from our physician's workshop. The turmoil and consternation created by our village Dr. Fell of the rhyming couplet, in the minds of the juvenile section of the house, very often surpass those of—

* "The boding tremblers who learned to trace

The day's disasters in his morning face."

We have since actually noticed that this domestic tribulation is a veritable fiery furnace, and seldom fails to appear,

"As when the sun new-risen,

Looks through the horizontal misty air,

Shorn of his beams ; or from behind the moon,

In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds

On half the nations, and with fear of change
Perplexes monarchs !”

One morning in the course of such a disastrous flight did our hoary-headed Æsculapian suddenly make his appearance in the midst of my poor client's family, when one of the female inmates, happened amongst other things, to request him to examine the child carefully to see if the malady, was still lingering, and any remnants perceptible, under homeopathic treatment ; when lo ! with fiery red eyes, raving as a maniac and ferret-like, or as a horse champing the bit, he exclaimed “why can't you have the child examined by the blacksmith to whose anvil you have consigned it ?” “Look here, my brother,” said I pertinently, “where you, goldsmith of an allopath, fail with ten beats of your hammer, we blacksmiths succeed with one single stroke.” The cure effected by homeopathy in so short a time seemed too much for our doctor to endure.

This is but one typical instance of aspersions frequently cast upon successful homeopathic practice, and more are not far to seek. To our mind it seems perfectly consistent with reason and good conscience to judge every man by his work, rather than by the class to which he belongs, or the bit of paper he might happen to hold. “That alone is the right medicine that can cure a malady : he alone is the true physician that can restore health,” should be the principle all should go upon. Such a principle is certainly beneficial, as we believe it would drive away from the field, and indeed out of existence, many pretenders and more of doctors that are incompetent to practise. At the same time it would encourage those who are really worthy of confidence, and who through genuine sympathy for their subject are able to make friends among those that patronize them.

It may not be out of place to put on record an interesting

case, illustrating many points mooted in our last article on the subject now treated. It was one utterly mismanaged or injudiciously handled by an allopathic doctor, and cured completely under homeopathic treatment. Some eminent homeopaths of Calutta, of high culture and of reputation were called in from time to time, to watch the progress made under our treatment, and we feel proud to state, that in the estimation of these we were declared to have acquitted ourselves fairly, if not honorably, in the trial. One practitioner of our own brotherhood endeavoured at one time, to put enormous obstacles in our way, but these were like the chaff before the wind. We succeeded in the long run, and the infant patient, now a lusty lad in full vigour and strength, the sole heir in a family worth many thousands, came to a complete cure.

A few years ago, the infant boy of Babu Nunda Lal Goswami, still residing at 10 Radhamadhub Goswami's Lane, Bagbazar, Calcutta, was reported by a friend of mine to have been suffering for a period of three months under remittent fever. The little child aged a little more than a year and a half, had been from the very onset of the disease put under the case of a very experienced and old allopathic doctor, residing at the north end of the city, and holding almost a monopoly of practice all about the locality. The treatment had gone on for three complete months, a bundle of prescriptions numbering two-score or more had been made out, but no perceptible change was visible in the malady. Convulsion made its appearance at last, and the parents considerably alarmed, thought it judicious to have the child treated by ourselves.

We honestly declare our profound veneration for our worthy predecessor in the case. Indeed, when the child was first committed to our care, we expostulated very

strongly, and assured the parents that they could fully confide in the physician they had chosen. On examining the patient, however, for the first time, nothing could exceed our regret that the case had been so sedulously mismanaged. The child, though suffering so long, showed not the slightest emaciation, as compared with children in perfect health as ordinarily found in other families; the lungs were perfectly clear, but the abdomen was persistently tympanitic. The bowels were constipated, having been moved twice or thrice a day by *magnesia* and like remedies. The stools presented a dirty, black colour in the main, with occasional green and yellow. The fever was strikingly irregular, ranging from 101 to 106 and sometimes higher. The most urgent feature that deserved attention was the convulsion, which came on in paroxysms so frequent and violent as to throw the parents and other relatives into utter consternation and dismay. The first couple of days, we prescribed *Belladonna*, which had the desired effect. We next turned to the fever, which as stated above was very irregular, both as to periodicity and the different stages. Such remedies as *Zincum M.* and the like, though apparently indicated proved utterly futile for nearly a whole week. Where then, thought we, could be the lesion? The liver, though declared by my worthy predecessor, to be the primary cause, appeared to me to present nothing abnormal, beyond a slight, though very perceptible, engorgement.

We were casting about long, during which time, the eminent physicians of the city we named above were called in. The remedies prescribed by both, however having been found to run along the very line we had adopted, were of little efficacy. Such visits were therefore discontinued, as not much needful and the case was completely committed to our care.

On looking more cautiously and minutely into the condition of the patient, a typhoid state became clearly apparent to me, judging from the character of the stool, the persistent tympanitis, though not very violent, as well the nature of the fever at its height. Were there any eruptions ever apparent? This feature occurred to us to be of vital importance in determining the proper line of treatment at this stage. The following facts were then elicited upon enquiry.

More than three months ago all the children of the family were attacked with measles. All had recovered in the usual and natural order; but our juvenile client's case proved otherwise. The red patches and the eruptions were repelled on the second day of their appearance, and the slight fever with which they had been ushered in, having grown more violent and persistent, professional assistance was continued in the manner mentioned above. With this key-note we started anew, and with a single remedy the eruptions made their appearance once more after a day only of its application and disappeared in the natural course, with a concomitant subsidence of the fever. Extreme prostration followed, inspite of which placebo prescriptions were continued, and the child recovered in a short time.

Need it be pointed out, that the continuous application of purgative and stimulating agents in this case, tended only to help in repelling the eruptions and bring on finally the fits of convulsion? And should our brethren of the opposite school, as guardians of public health, in the face of such matters, sedulously and persistently ignore, and shut their eyes to and close their eyes upon the superiority of Homeopathy? Can there be physicians, worthy of the name, with souls so dead, whose hearts would not burn?

"If such there be, go mark him well ;

High though his title, proud his name ;
 Boundless his wealth, as wish can claim ;
 Despite those riches power and pelf,
 The wretch centred all in self,
 Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
 And doubly dying, shall go down
 To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
 Unwept, unhonoured and unsung."

Enough has been said, we believe, to convince one of the truly scientific character of homeopathy, as also to enable the reader to judge for himself and distinguish between *quackery* and *scientific practice*. In our humble opinion, freedom and fraternity should be the guiding motto of all practitioners of the art of healing ; and justice being essential and a *sine qua non* to progress, a radical revision should now take the place of the evils of rancorous aspersion. We need no politico-medical oligarchy who assume to take the position of our masters and guardians or our patrons, under the false pretence that they protect our country from *quackery*, but whose methods smack of the inquisition, and whose failure is conspicuous as that of Spanish priesthood to protect the people from heretics. We are certainly in favour of the suppression of quackery in the form of mal-practice on the part of practitioners, to whichever class or denomination they might belong, or however much might be their long-acquired academical merits, and we are prepared to uphold any means that can be devised, which will aid in protecting the people from the rampant evils of malpractice without depriving them of this sacred and inalienable right to choose their own physicians.

THE EFFECTS OF QUININE UPON THE EAR.*

HERBERT D. SCHENCK, B. S., M. D., OET A. CHIR.

Quinine was isolated under the name of Kinine in 1820, and its constant effect in producing tinnitus and deafness have been known almost from that time, but have been believed to be transient. Moderate doses of quinine for "grippy colds" and other ills have, without a doubt, augmented deafness in those having ear trouble and caused it in many of those susceptible to its action.

Although most ear cases reported have had naso-pharyngeal trouble, there seems to be no doubt that the aggravation of the ear symptoms has been so marked when the drug has been used that any fair inference must lead us to the drug as the cause of the aggravation. Every aurist has seen a number of such cases each winter, especially since la grippe has been prevalent, and the laity has adopted quinine and whiskey as a preventive, taking from two to ten grains at a dose, and repeating it from one to three times a day.

All works on diseases of the ear state that the effects of quinine on the hearing are often permanent. In his latest work Dr. Dench says this :—"When the ear is the seat of a chronic inflammatory process or is particularly susceptible to circulatory changes, its use is to be guarded against. * * It should never be given except in an extremity, and then in small doses, and discontinued as soon as possible. The habit of prescribing large doses of quinine for 'cold in the head' cannot be too strongly prohibited."

The most recent experiments with quinine upon animals tend to show that quinine has a specific action on the nervous system, particularly causing an ischæmia (a bloodless condition) of the internal ear. Experiments have shown that upon dogs it produces congestion of the brain and lungs with stupor, difficulty in maintaining equilibrium, dilation of the pupils, coma, convulsions and finally death. It also lessens the activity of the white blood corpuscles, and, indeed, destroys or arrests their production. Even

* Abstract of paper read at Chicago, June, 1905.

weak solutions are more highly poisonous to the lower animal life (protozoa and infusoria) than strychnia or morphia.

Although quinine may produce, temporarily, an exhilaration, and in some cases, an intoxication similar to that of champagne this is followed by constriction in the head, giddiness, vertigo and noises in the ear with deafness ; the latter, in some cases, becoming permanent. After the stage of excitement there is a calming and sedentary effect upon the nervous system and circulation. In large doses it reduces the action of the nervous system and may paralyze in a greater or less degree the heart and nervous system.

Dr. Ringer says that large doses affect sight and hearing, causing objective noises. such as bells ringing in the ears and deafness. "No doubt a sufficient dose will lower the febrile temperature, and its frequent repetition will keep the temperature normal, but at the same time the patient becomes greatly depressed and greatly inconvenienced by deafness, headache, loss of appetite, etc."

In 1874, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa gave quinine as an experiment to Dr. William A. Hammond and to other physicians. After having carefully tested their vision, noted their pulse, tested their hearing and examined their ears, he gave Dr. Hammond ten grains. In half an hour the conjunctiva was congested. In one hour and a half the head felt full, ears began to ring, the face flushed and the middle ear was congested. All these symptoms gradually passed away, disappearing during the following night.

Another doctor in good health, who had never had any ear trouble, took ten grains of quinine, and in thirty minutes his middle ears were congested but he developed no tinnitus.

Another doctor after fifteen grains had fullness in the ears, heat and tingling over the whole body, congestion of the middle ear with nervous excitement and high-pitched noises in the ears. This developed in one hour after he had taken the quinine and continued for several hours.

Dr. Roosa, after quoting many cases of quinine poisoning, summarizes its effects upon the ears as follows :

‘ Large doses will aggravate a previously existing aural inflammation and place it beyond the possibility of cure. The ringing in the ears, resulting from large doses of the remedy, must be due to a congestion of the end fibres of the auditory nerve. That congestion usually disappears, but not always ; certainly not in every case where there is pre-existing congestion of the ears. Quinine, therefore, becomes a doubtful remedy in cases of acute meningitis or in cases of acute affection of the middle ear.’

Many cases have been cited in medical literature where even small doses have produced disastrous effects, not only upon the ear, but upon the general nervous system, and from these, I think, we may fairly deduce the following conclusions :

First. That the deep action upon the brain, nervous system, heart and circulation should cause it to be given with more care than is usually exercised.

Second. That the susceptibility of many persons to its action, particularly upon the ear, should make it incumbent upon physicians to use the utmost care in giving it, even in small doses, to those who report bad effects or who have any disease of the ear.

The laity should be warned repeatedly of the harmful effects of this powerful drug until the present habit of taking it for every ache and pain is stopped.

In 1898 one-third of all the quinine produced was imported into the United States, amounting to 20 grains for every man, woman and child. This enormous consumption undoubtedly largely augments the nervousness to which Americans are very prone, as its persistent use in small doses produces many nervous wrecks, especially among men.

Clinical Cases.

1. Babu R's wife was attacked with fever and diarrhœa simultaneously. The first two days she had allopathic

treatment, which having failed to make any impression, homeopathic treatment was resorted to.

When I saw her, the temperature was 106, the bowels were being moved every fifteen minutes. The stools were yellow, watery and there was great tenesmus and the patient did not feel satisfied. She thought she would be moved again. She was also very much prostrated and weak, but at the same time very restless. Nux. v. 30. every three hours.

In the evening I was sent for again and I found the patient in almost the same condition. She had been moved about 20 times and the temperature was still very high.

Acon 3x every three hours during the night until she felt relieved. After two doses, she fell asleep and in the morning when I visited her again, the fever had gone down and she was feeling much better. She had only four motions during the whole night, but the stools had become more of a dysenteric nature and there was a trace of blood with them, Placebo continued during the day. In the evening I saw the patient again. She was almost in the same condition, only the bowels had been moved about 6 times during the day and there was more blood and mucus with it. The tenesmus also was very severe. The temperature remained the same, in about 100° F.

Merc. sol. 200, one dose at once, followed by frequent doses of Placebo for the night. No more stools during the night.

The next morning the patient was better in every way but the abdomen was slightly distended and she felt thirsty and very much exhausted. Placebo continued.

In the evening I found the patient better. No more stools and the temperature was also normal. But the patient complained of great distress about the stomach and seemed to be very restless and dry about the mouth. She seemed

to me to be somewhat hysterical. *Nux moschata* 200 one dose followed by Placebo.

From that time on she made an uneventful recovery, there being no necessity of repeating the *Nux moschata* or any other remedy.

II. Babu K—'s daughter, aged 2 years, was attacked with high fever and a swelling in the axillary region. The glands were very much swollen and highly inflamed. As plague was making its reappearance in the city, the parents were much frightened and sent for me in great haste.

I found the child alternately drowsy and restless and although the temperature was so high as 105, the skin was moist. The bowels had been moved naturally in the morning. *Belladonna* 30 every three hours. After two doses I got the report again that the temperature had gone down to 102 but the child was still very drowsy and the swelling continued the same.

Placebo frequently during the night. In the morning the temperature was still 102 and the child complained of great pain and discomfort about the enlarged glands, the other conditions remaining the same.

Merc. sol. 30 two doses during the day. No improvement by the evening. *Hepar s.* 30 two or three doses during the night with almost the same result as the *Merc.*

The next morning I was informed that the child was in the same condition but the scar of the vaccination marks have suppurated again, the child having been vaccinated about six weeks previously. *Silicia* 30, two or three doses, followed by Placebo set the whole thing right, the scar having healed the swelling disappeared completely in about a week's time from then.

III. R—a young man aged 20 years was attacked with high fever with a swelling in the groin. I was sent for in great haste and I found the patient in great distress. His

temperature was 105 and he complained of a severe headache. The skin was also slightly moist Belladonna 30, every three hours during the night. While I was coming away, some one suggested there might be something else the matter with him as he was the spoiled child of a very rich father.

The next morning I saw him again but found him not much improved. Perhaps the headache was slightly better, but all the other symptoms remained the same, and sure enough, on closer examination I found that he had an acute attack of syphilis, of which the bubo was but a secondary manifestation. He had a sore on the glans about the size of a pea that was exuding a quantity of unhealthy matter from it.

Merc. sol. 200, one dose at once followed by Placebo. In the evening I got the report that the fever had gone down and the bubo was less painful. Placebo continued. In two days' time the bubo disappeared completely and the fever left him, and in about a week's time the sore healed completely without the intervention of any other remedy, or the repetition of another dose. This is a very good example of a single dose cure of the higher potencies.

J. N. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

MY CONVERSION TO HOMEOPATHY.

(Concluded from page 72.)

To be rid of a morbid affection which, though treated by allopathy as a hallucination, had harassed me for nigh twenty years of my life, with a single dose—the second dose might have been dispensed with, had the first been allowed to exhaust its action before repeating—was in itself sufficient reason for adjudging the palm of superiority to homeopathy over the vaunted orthodoxy of the allopathic system, if

system it may be styled, without a therapeutic law to guide the selection and administration of remedial agents. But at the same time, I had occasion to witness other instances of most remarkable homeopathic cures, some of which I shall now proceed to relate, which, with my own case, served the double purpose of determining my final abjuration of allopathy, and of impressing in my mind its impotency as a curative system.

The case, I shall first notice, is that of an infant in arms, who, the mother one day perceived, declined to take the breast. The child kept continually crying, and nothing could soothe it, nor induce it to suck. The matter seemed serious, and the family allopathic physician was sent for. On examination, it was discovered that the child was suffering from a painful hard swelling on the right side of his tongue, of the size of a small marble. Judging the case to be one for a surgical operation, the medical attendant was of opinion that it should be seen by a professional surgeon. Accordingly, the following day, Dr. Wilson, the then (1862) Professor of Surgery in the Calcutta Medical College, was brought over by the family doctor, as a consultant. Owing to the inability of the child to suck, it was decided that an immediate operation was necessary: and the child was taken into an adjacent room where the operation was performed by Dr. Wilson. After all the turmoil incident on the operation had abated, the child was restored to the arms of its mother, and applied to the breast which, relief from the intensity of the pain and hunger caused it to take with avidity.

This was certainly no cure, for after the wound had healed, the swelling still continued, though it was painless and somewhat reduced in size. In course of time, the tumour (which we must now call it) again began to show signs of activity. It perceptibly grew larger; and the pain must have been

equally great, judging from the constant restlessness and screams of the child. This time the operation was performed by Dr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Fayrer, the then incumbent in the office of Professor of Surgery in the Calcutta Medical College, with a like result. Dr. Fayrer considered that no cure could be possible till the child was old enough to bear the diseased portion cut out. At irregular intervals, the tumour used to assert itself, and cause a renewal of the child's sufferings. On each occasion the little patient had to undergo the horrors of an operation.

Matters went on thus for nearly ten years, when the tumour exhibited symptoms of a rather virulent outbreak, which induced the parents to look elsewhere for a cure which allopathy had proved itself powerless to effect. The persistence of the tumour for so many years, was abundant proof that it was not the result of any active local congestion that could be extirpated by excision. To the least observant mind, it would seem to be axiomatically patent that the tumour must have been due to vitiation of the blood, which no amount of operation could possibly remove. What then is one to think of the insensate practice of the adherents of a so-called system, which in their conceit they have been pleased to style *rational* and *orthodox*, when they go on, as they have done in the present case, subjecting the poor, unfortunate victim of their ignorance to the tortures of the knife, year in and year out, with full knowledge of the utter inefficacy of their operations? It were better, one would have thought, to let the patient die from the disease, the sooner to find freedom from his sufferings, than thus prolong his agony. Where does reason, where does orthodoxy come in? It is difficult indeed to decide!—And this senseless procedure is followed to this day, by the brightest luminaries of self-styled rational medicine!

Homeopathy was at the time (1872) coming to the fore ; and it was suggested to the child's parents to show the case to Dr. Salzer, who after a careful examination agreed to take up the treatment. He however added that it was a pity that the tumour had been so often operated upon which was calculated to retard, if not to prevent a radical cure ; but that he would do his best. He ordered a drop of *Silicea* (30) in two ounces of water, with instructions to give the child a teaspoonful twice a day, and report to him the following evening. It must be stated that the child was in a very critical condition, as the tumour had grown to such a size that it filled the cavity of the mouth, and the boy could hardly speak, nor could he swallow aught but liquids ; and that with the utmost difficulty and only a few drops at a time ; in short, the patient was in intense agony.

The boy had two doses of the medicine ; and, on the morning of the next day on waking he went to a mirror to see the state of affairs. As he opened his mouth and attempted to protrude his tongue, the effort caused the tumour to burst, and the pus to flow in a stream. The pus was thick, and of a greenish colour, and of a most fetid odour. It kept flowing so long, that the muscular strain in keeping the mouth open, and the nauseating smell of the ichor, nearly caused the little patient to faint. The pus did not cease running till the sac of the tumour was completely emptied. Oh, what a relief for the poor child !

Dr. Salzer expressed himself quite pleased at the result, and directed that the medicine should be continued, as one of its properties was to heal from inside after all the pus had been exhausted. In a few days, the wound did heal, and the tumour had considerably diminished in size. The next accession of inflammation in the tumour did not occur till nearly five years after ; and the same treatment was

equally effective. Since then the tumour has given no trouble beyond occasional slight pains, due perhaps to local congestion, which was removed by a few doses of *Belladonna* low. Is not this case too, a triumph for homeopathy? It would be interesting to learn what allopathy has to say.

The other instances of homeopathic cures to which I have made reference are cases of dengue or break-bone fever which in 1872 happened to be epidemic in Calcutta. I had witnessed several cases of the disease, and the utter inefficacy of the allopathic system towards removing the dreadful pains which the patients were hopelessly doomed to bear for weeks and months. I saw around me men and women who had been pronounced cured, and whom allopathy could no longer help, limping, actually hobbling about, and simply wearing out their pains. On the other hand, I knew of some personal friends and relatives who had been cured by Dr. Salzer and who, in the course of a very few days, were seen going about rejoicing in the sense of renewed health, the precious gift of homeopathy.

With such remarkable cases before one's eyes—evidences of the triumph of homeopathy, and of the impotency and worthlessness of orthodox medicine, was any other course open to an unbiased mind but to yield submission to the doctrine of similars, the only true therapeutic principle? I therefore heartily abjured allopathy; and, in the earnestness of my new faith, I actually took to the study of homeopathy which I feel glad to be able to say I have since practised, as an amateur, with some amount of success.

I thank God a thousand times for my conversion which has led me, under His guidance, to far higher and happier results than I might have otherwise attained.

C. P. HOGAN.

A LETTER.

* * * *

A very interesting article appeared in the February issue of the Medical Century entitled "Homeopathic therapeutics of surgery." The author doubtless has handled his subject in a masterly way. The different interpretations of the title reflect the writer's views on the subject before we enter into a thorough perusal of the discussions. His interpretation 'Homeopathic therapeutics instead of surgery' would surely be the most desirable, if so it could always happen ; but at the step where our therapeutic advancement stands at present with still so much to be explored, we certainly stand in need of something more than what we already have in our possession. Had we been so fully equipped with medicines that we could cure every case and in every stage of it, our art of healing would doubtless be a perfect one, the formula of *similars* surely is a law, but we have not found as yet a *similar* for each morbid condition. True indeed that many cases are treated surgically or being brought into a surgical condition through the negligence or oversight on the part of the physician, true that many more are usurped by the user of the knife, but can we yet deny the importance of surgery or dispense with its use, and fill the gap with medicine ? Hardly content with limiting this branch of the healing art within the marks of what we call minor surgery we cannot but give it its due credit as the reliever of human suffering, in times of emergencies, when even the best selected remedies are but too slow for mortal good. Fault may be on the part of the physician and a sheer neglect of duty to let a disease grow into what is styled a surgical condition, but when it has come to one—a pyothorax, with dyspnoea, symptoms threatening pyæmia,

or a growth in the neighbourhood of some vital organ, encroaching too far over the surrounding structures, or a dystocia in child labour, involving the life of the mother, or the child or perhaps both—can we not then think or feel the need of something quicker than medicine? These and still more of such instances are no doubt enough to call our reasons back to us if they should happen at all to fly bewildered with the miracles done by similars. Little are we justified—how ever small we curtail the province of rational surgery—to mark “the treatment of a broken bone or a cut artery, the removing of a fish bone in the throat or a cinder in the eye as the only clear field for the surgeon and a legitimate work that is his alone.” If this is the light in which we are to look at the work of the surgeons we may go further and perhaps even deny him the extractions of fish bones and cinders which the clinics claim for *silicea* and its like. Best indeed for the doctors to dispense with the use of the knife in as much as they reasonably can, and give the laity a bliss to enjoy, but would it not be dangerous to adopt this practice at the risk of human life, when time glides away and the patient’s condition is declining, to sit and expect the *similar* to act when hardly perhaps has the assumed *similar* any similarity with the malady? When medicine can cure a case *the homeopathic similimum will answer the call*, but there is a time when medicine, (at least what we already have within the limits of our present knowledge) fails should we not then give the suffering wretch a chance on the use of the knife, rather than irrationally uphold a dogma and let him die untried? Death indeed is the end of many maladies, and it seems they are only those that are alike beyond the pale of medicine and surgery that are meant to carry the excess from the world for the Maker’s unknown use.

Fraternally yours,

S. GOSWAMI, M. D.

Jottings.

DIAGNOSIS, PROGNOSIS AND SEQUELAE OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

BY F. W. GORDON, M. D. STERLING, ILL.,

Standard authors tell us that chronic bronchitis is rarely a primary disease, but may be so from the beginning. It usually results from frequent attacks of acute diseases, and while generally diagnosticated without much difficulty it is likely to be mistaken for various other diseases, especially phthisis in its early stages. It may also be mistaken for the primary symptoms of whooping cough or measles. The symptoms ordinarily are much like the acute form of the diseases, but much less severe. Fever which is a cardinal symptom of acute bronchitis, may be wholly wanting in the chronic form. Pulmonary tuberculosis differs from chronic bronchitis in its tubercular history, loss of flesh and strength, consolidation of parts of one or both lungs in many cases, hectic fever, abscess of the lungs, and, finally, the tubercle bacillus, all of which symptoms are rarely found in chronic bronchitis. Phthisis, however, is given as one of the causes of this disease, also alcoholism, rheumatism, gout, syphilis, organic valvular affections, obesity and chronic Bright's disease; cough is common, but pain is seldom complained of. The disease is very common in middle life and old age.

Dilated bronchi are occasionally found in this disease, says Quain, and such cases are the most difficult to differentiate from phthisis. Medium-sized bronchi usually affected. Chronic bronchitis is frequently found among the working classes for obvious reasons, such as lack of fresh air, proper food, clothing, cleanliness, etc. Thousands of cases are found among all classes and conditions due to dissipation and unnecessary exposure. Many complain of shortness of breath, especially when ascending stairs or on any unusual exertion. Percussion may not reveal much that is abnormal unless complications have developed. Auscultation is likely to reveal harsh respiratory murmurs. Expectoration is usually scanty but may be profuse.

Prognosis : Chronic bronchitis is seldom known to end in complete recovery, except in very mild forms, and in cases of relatively short duration. Lumsden says : "The temporary intermissions not infrequently observed in the course of chronic catarrh during favorable seasons of the year, must not be regarded as actual recoveries, for under the influence of some slight injury, a slight cold, a wetting, or even without the influence of any special cause but merely with the approach of the inclement seasons, all the symptoms promptly recur. There remains, therefore, in even very favorable cases an unusual predisposition to such catarrhal affections. The prospects of recovery are, as a matter of course, relatively more favorable in strong, youthful subjects than in weak individuals, and those in the decline of life. The severest forms of chronic bronchitis lead finally to a fatal termination through a series of secondary affections, although for the most part not until after long duration.

Sequelæ : Serious diseases and complications are likely to follow long-continued bronchitis especially in cases where repeated attacks of the acute forms have arisen from time to time. The principal ones are mitral insufficiency, cyanosis, hypertrophy and dilation of right heart as result of disturbed circulation, Bright's disease, dropsy emphysema, spasm of the glottis bronchiectasis, and in those predisposed to tuberculosis, this disease is likely to be increased.

(ROCK RIVER INST.)

ADDRESS.

"LEST WE FORGET"

*An address authorised by the Regular Homeopathic
Medical Society of Chicago.*

Truth is unchangeable and uncompromising. Whenever found it is in perfect harmony with all other truths. Whenever and wherever you find discord you may rest assured that something has been allowed to creep in that is false, and that something must be removed before harmony can be restored. To just the degree that

truth is made to yield to the demand of errors will the results be unsatisfactory and real progress retarded.

Homeopathy stands for a law of cure. It is claimed to be founded upon a truth, and the same has been demonstrated not only by means of its works, but by reason of its harmonious relation with all other established truths. Today it is divided into two uncompromising factions. Either one is right, or both are wrong. By their fruits shall we know them. It is a spacious plea that homeopathy is limited in its action, and consequently our students must be taught every thing in medicine : but alas and aback ! The time has been too short for every thing, so Homeopathy is being crowded out.

The public ask for homeopathy and are given to understand that they are receiving the very best Homeopathy in the market, a strictly modern, up-to-date twentieth century inspiration. The public know no better, and ofttimes the physician shows equally limited knowledge of the real truth, for he is thoroughly consistent with much of the teaching received while attending a homeopathic (?) college.

The old cry against the "narrow," "dogmatic" "sectarian" spirit of Homeopathy is heard no more.

On the contrary, the old barriers are being removed and the door swings wide open to the "modern" Homeopathy, and why not, when there has been such a complete surrender of every thing that savors of Homeopathy ? Mark this radical difference, however, between the recreant Homeopath and the convert from the empirical teachings of the "old school," the first departed from the faith because he was not willing to make the close application required from a faithful follower of Hahnemann, and, for the same reason, usually is content with the discarded practice of a past decade, while the convert to Homeopathy invariably insists upon the strictest application of the teachings of Hahnemann.

Were it a matter of individual opinion our lips would be closed because it is the inalienable right of every thoughtful man or woman to act as his or her best judgment may dictate (provided the common rights of humanity are not encroached upon by such acts) ; but

when these would-be leaders, these self-constituted moulders of medical thought adopt the tactics of their worst enemies by treating with ridicule the conscientious efforts of homeopathic practitioners, and wherever possible, closing the door of opportunity in the face of those who would challenge their teachings. The time has come when the mass of homeopathic practitioners should rise up in their might and repudiate the leadership of such false teachers.

If we read the signs correctly, the time is right and the profession ready to begin an aggressive campaign for the restoration of Homeopathy to its logical place in the domain of medicine. This is to be no ephemeral movement, but the beginning of a struggle that will be most vigorously pushed until the banner of Homeopathy shall have been rescued from the hands of its traducers and restored to its former proud position as the synonym of law and truth. It bases its expectations of success upon the convincing power of its "law of cure" the comprehensive scope of its organization and the earnestness of its adherents.

To-day Chicago is recognized as the "homeopathic centre of the world." It therefore seems natural that this new movement should find a focal centre at this point, and the logical outgrowth of the protest which has been made for many years is found in the organization of the regular homeopathic medical society.

It is actuated by the single purpose of preserving and promoting the principles of Homeopathy, and will co operate with any individual or organization having a similar purpose. Its declaration of principles is broad enough for any honest follower of Hahnemann, and at the same time simple enough to admit of no misunderstanding. No attempt is made to dictate the practical application of those principles. That is left to the judgment of the individual; but every known means will be employed to make the application of those principles so simple that the temptation to resort to doubtful expedients will be continually lessened.

About seventy-five responded to the first general call, February 6, 1906, when the following declaration of principles was adopted:—

First. The law of similars is the law of cure.

Second. The single, similar remedy is the only scientific prescription.

Third. The proper dose is the minimum amount sufficient to cure (the potency being left to the discretion of the physician).

Fourth. The indicated remedy is the remedy based upon the totality of the symptoms in each individual case (totality meaning the sum total of the deviation from the normal state.)

Note. This Society recognizes that there may be time in the practice of individual members when, not knowing what else to do, they may think it necessary to resort to palliative measures. While such treatment may seem justifiable, and will be tolerated, it is nevertheless unhomeopathic and is not endorsed by this Society.

The officers elected were :

President, A. C. Cowperthwait, M. D.

First, Vice-President, H. C. Allen, M. D.

Second, Vice-President, D. H. Mc Mullen, M. D.

Secretary, G. P. Waring, M. D.

Treasurer, H. H. Baker, M. D.

Executive Committee, president (ex-officio), Drs. E. A. Taylor, H. Farrington, J. B. S. King, J. W. Kingston, H. W. Pierson, G. P. Waring.

Regular meetings of this Society will be held on the first Tuesday night of each month at 8 o'clock. Stenographic reports of each meeting will be made, and bound copy of the transactions for the year may become the property of each member. For the present yearly dues have been placed at two dollars.

A cordial invitation is extended to all homeopathic physicians who can attend to become members. Other cities and localities are also urged to organize where the regular homeopaths desire to co-operate in the above plan to preserve and promote homeopathy.

G. P. Waring, M. D. Secretary.

55 State St., CHICAGO.

Chicago, February, 16 ; 1906

"WHAT IS CURABLE IN DISEASES."

Hahnemann said that homeopathy is capable of curing all maladies that are curable, otherwise man would be immortal. But he never could put a boundary line between the diseases that are curable and those that are not. But our friends of the other school, at least the great majority of them, with their vaunted knowledge of pathology seem to know all about the curable and incurable diseases. Cancer is incurable, and so is tuberculosis.

I. The other day a patient about sixty five years old, came to me with an inflammation of the mammary gland that was very hard and full of nodes. The lady doctor who examined and treated her for some time before me, wrote, in narrating the history of the case "no medicine could do her any good". She wrote the history and the symptoms of the case quite clearly and of course I was thankful for that. But I was much astonished to find her make the bold assertion that medicine was of no avail in her case. This statement of course naturally makes it an established fact that she knew all about all medicines. But from the report herewith attached it will be found that for once at least she was mistaken.

I began the treatment with Conium 30 twice daily for a week. At the end of that time the glands became softer and looked slightly inflamed. I continued placebo for some little time, but that did not seem to help matters much and it seemed that these glands would suppurate. Now I began the treatment with Hepar Sulph first in the 30th potency in frequently repeated doses and then with the 200th potency at much longer intervals. In about a month's time, the abscess healed completely and for once a mammary cancer in a lady of advanced age was completely cured with the indicated remedy in spite of the bold assertions of our friends of the other school.

II. Some years ago a young man about 30 years old, put himself under my treatment for a dental fistula that had been troubling him for years. He had recourse to all sorts of treatment but to no purpose. At last he was recommended to go to the Medical College Hospital for a radical operation which would necessitate the removal of all the teeth of the adjacent parts and have the inferior maxillary bone thoroughly scraped, and if necessary, a part of it taken out, for the bone was undoubtedly affected.

As the last recourse he put himself under my treatment. When his former physician heard that he had placed himself under my treatment he laughed and said that he would kill himself, for no earthly medicine could do him any good.

We however proceeded with the treatment first by giving Silicea 30, then the 6th and ultimately the 200th and though this seemed to improve his condition somewhat, it failed to cure him completely. I had to use a few doses of Sulphur 200 and Calc. Fluor 6x to complete the cure. I refrained from reporting about this case as I have known patients to have had frequent relapses even after they had undergone radical operations and recovered therefrom completely.

But this man I came across after nearly three years, when he came to call me to see a brother of his, who was suffering from renal colic, and when he told me that he had never had any trouble with the jaw or the teeth since he was cured under our treatment.

III. An elderly lady was suffering from profuse hemorrhage of the uterus with an enlargement of the uterus that was diagnosed by some experienced lady doctors as an uterine fibroid. She came under homeopathic treatment because the allopathic doctors declared that nothing would stop the hemorrhage unless she underwent an operation and had that fibroid removed.

When we saw the patient she was very much prostrated, she had great burning, she could bear no clothing, wanted to throw away all her clothing. The blood was dark and in clots. Lachesis promptly stopped this hemorrhage and strange to say in about a month's time under Sepia, Platina, Calc. Flor and Calcarea carb, the big tumour disappeared completely and she is a perfectly hale and hearty lady to-day.

J. N. MAJUMDAR M. D.

News and Notes

The customary celebration of the birthday of Hahnemann was held in the hall of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. Dr. Hem Chandra Ray Chowdhuri, the senior Vice-president, presided on account of the sudden death of the President of the Hahnemann Society, Dr. Hurro Nath Ray. Dr. Girish Chandra Dutt read a paper on the Sanitation of Calcutta. Light refreshments were served to the guests at the conclusion of the meeting.

Dr. J. B. Norton of the Ophthalmic Therapeutics fame, is making a tour round the world and is expected to spend a few days in Calcutta. We hope the homeopathic fraternity of Calcutta will not fail to give the doctor a good reception while he is here.

Dr. P. C. Majumdar has been invited to attend the meeting of the International Homeopathic Congress of Homeopathic physicians, that will take place this year in Atlantic city.

The monthly meeting of the Calcutta Homeopathic Society took place last month on the 27th and after some discussions the byelaws were passed. The discussions on Small pox and Plague will take place at the next meeting.

A new society has been formed of the Hahnemannian Homeopaths of Chicago, called "The Regular Homeopathic Society of Chicago" whose proceedings we publish elsewhere.

It is a very good sign that so many of the recent graduates of the Calcutta Medical College are becoming homeopaths, while the number of American graduates are also increasing.

Dr. Barid Baran Mukherji, one of the more recent converts to Homeopathy, is taking a great interest in the establishment of the Calcutta Homeopathic Hospital. It is through his exertions that we are able to secure that plot of ground in Sukeas Street. We are sorry to learn that the doctor has had bereavements by the sudden death of a nephew and cousin. We offer the doctor our sincere condolence.

Book Review.

Diseases of Children. A Text-book for the use of students and practitioners of Medicine, By C. Sigmund Raue, M. D., Clinical Professor of Paediatrics at Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, Pa. Visiting physician to the Children's wards and Chief of the Children's clinic, Hahnemann Hospital. Paediatrist to the West Philadelphia Hospital. Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged. 61 Illustrations. 776 pages. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel. 1906.

The very fact that the book has gone through one edition in such a short time is proof enough that it is a valuable book and has been well received by the profession. The new edition has been considerably enlarged and many illustrations have been introduced that really enhance the value of the book. The practical hints given by Dr. Raue are very valuable and should be studied carefully by students. In therapeutics the remedies used or at least some of them and the potencies generally recommended might have been slightly different. The get up of the book is nice and reflects credit on the publishers.

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সরল গৃহ-চিকিৎসা।

গৃহে গৃহে হোমিওপ্যাথিক প্রচার উদ্দেশ্যে এই পুস্তকখানি সরল ভাষায়, সুলভ মূল্যে প্রকাশ করা হইয়াছে। এই পুস্তকে নূতন ব্রী চিকিৎসকদিগের জন্য আমরা প্রত্যেক পীড়ার নির্দিষ্ট ঔষধগুলির সচরাচর ব্যবহৃত ক্রম উল্লেখ করিয়া দিয়াছি। গৃহস্থ ও শিক্ষিত বামাগণ পর্য্যন্ত ইহা দেখিয়া সহজে তাহাদের সম্বানসম্মতিগণের চিকিৎসা করিতে পারিবেন। মূল্য ৭০ আনা মাত্র।

ওলাউঠা চিকিৎসা।

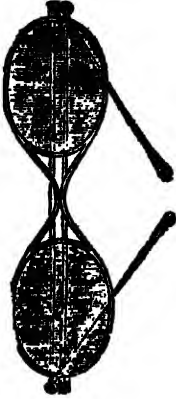
ওলাউঠা বা কলেরা অতি সাংঘাতিক পীড়া, হোমিওপ্যাথিক মত্তের চিকিৎসাই ইহার একমাত্র উপায়, যোগ্য হয় তাহা জনসাধারণকে আর বুঝাইতে হইবে না। তবে এখনকার সীতিমত ভাবে চিকিৎসার আবশ্যক। সেই জন্য প্রত্যেক গৃহস্থের একখানি কলেরা পুস্তক ও কিছু হোমিওপ্যাথিক ঔষধ রাখা কর্তব্য। রোগীর শয্যাপার্ষে বসিয়া বড় বড় রাপি রাপি পুস্তক হাতড়ান অগেজা ইহা হইতে অতি সহজে, শীঘ্র, রোগের লক্ষণ দেখিয়া ঔষধ নির্ধারন করা জেরঃ। ইহার ভাষা অতি সরল। মূল্য ১/০ আনা মাত্র।

সাধারণ মূল্য—মাদার টি: প্রতি ড্রাম ১/৮, ২ ড্রাম ১/৮, ১ম হইতে ১২ ক্রম পর্য্যন্ত ১/৮, ২ ড্রাম ১/৮, ৩০ ক্রম ১/৮, ২ ড্রাম ১/৮; এককালীন ৩ টাকার ঔষধ লইলে লভ্যকরা ১২/০ হি: কমিশন পাইবেন। পত্র লিখিলে সচিৎ ক্যাটালগ পাইবেন।

বটকুফ পাল এণ্ড কোং ;

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ব্রাঞ্চ—২৯৭ নং অপার চিৎপুর রোড, শোভাবাজার ;

১৬১ নং বহুবাজার স্ট্রীট, শিয়ালদহ।

হোমিওপ্যাথিক ঔষধ—ড্রাম /৫. /১০ পয়সা।

আমরা আমেরিকার বিখ্যাত “বোরিক এণ্ড টেকেল” কোম্পানীর ও জার্মানীর বিখ্যাত ভাক্সার “উইলমার শোয়াবেস” ঔষধালয় হইতে বিপুল ঔষধ প্রচুর পরিমাণে আমদানী করিয়া অঙ্গুলিতে সত্তা দরে বিক্রয় করিতেছি। আমাদের ঔষধালয় একজন সুযোগ্য ডাক্তারের তত্ত্বাবধানে ও শিক্ষিত কম্পাউণ্ডার দ্বারা পরিচালিত। আমাদের ঔষধালয়ে যে বিপুল ঔষধ বিক্রয় হয়, ইহাতে আর সন্দেহ নাই। ইংরাজী পুস্তক, শিশি, কর্ক, হুগার, প্রোবিন্ডল ইত্যাদি প্রচুর পরিমাণে বিক্রয়ার্থ প্রস্তুত আছে এবং যুঝারি অপেক্ষা সত্তাবরে পাইকারী ও খুচরা বিক্রয় হয়।

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To Let

THE INDIAN HOMEOPATHIC REVIEW.

A Monthly Journal of Homeopathy and
Collateral Sciences.

Vol. XV.]

JUNE 15, 1906.

[No. 6.

ABUSE OF HOMEOPATHY.

Homeopathy will improve or deteriorate as we use or abuse it. It therefore behoves all true homeopathic physicians, the true custodians of the immortal healing art of Hahnemann, to beware of the shoals and loose sands that our new system might fall into. While every new cure (*i. e.* a real cure) that we make, makes our foundation strong, every mistake we make in prescribing leads us into chaos and confusion. It is indeed a great pleasure to see many converts that are made almost daily among the laity to our new system, whose enthusiasm is at times beyond reasonable measure. On the other hand, with the increase in number of the physicians of our system of treatment, we find many truants, real wolves in sheep's clothing, who take up this as a profession, because they have a very accommodating conscience and they think it very easy and harmless; and what is the result? They practise any thing but homeopathy and still call themselves homeopaths in the hope of alluring people into their snares.

In America with the advance of the new system of treatment we find a natural overgrowth of this treatment on both directions, the more materialistic among those gradually reverting to the old system almost, by gradually

losing faith in the efficacy of the infinitesimals on account of their lack of knowledge and inability to prescribe the *similimum* ; while the others, thinking the infinitesimals to be the only thing, often leave the selection of the remedy or the study of the pathological condition of the case in hand to be unimportant and are equally driven astray. This state of extremism is spreading in our country also, and we are very much afraid, as our condition is not yet so strong in India that we can afford to play these foolish pranks. Another evil that is also growing fast and that is one that finds a very easy way into our country on account of the large number of our poor people, is the growth of an unusually large number of lay practitioners who are seen almost everywhere in the city and the country wherever you go. While they are no doubt useful in their own way, at times they are very mischievous and presumptuous. For the purpose of gaining a small fee, they will often mislead a layman and undertake to treat cases about the pathology of which they are totally ignorant. Some time ago I was called by a so-called homeopath to see a case of tuberculosis in the last stage. In spite of the fact that the patient had a continuous high temperature with very frequent pulse and profuse sweating and the extreme emaciation and the loud gurgling and bubbling rales heard all over the lungs, he was trying to impress on the mind of the patient's relatives, that she was getting better, as the expectoration had become quite profuse since taking his medicine ; and what was more, he wanted me to corroborate his statement. I was amazed at his audacity and only remarked that the sputum was muco-purulent and there were elastic fibres in it ; but I do not think the learned (?) doctor understood the significance of all this, for he still kept on saying "the patient will be all right very soon on the indicated remedy, homeopathy could do wonders."

I came out of the sick room quietly and told the patient's relatives that the disease has extended so far that a cure was absolutely impossible in her case. All we could and should do, would be to relieve her sufferings, for after all it was only a question of a few days. The patient's people were quite taken aback and said in that case there were some very important duties to be done. She was a very rich lady and she might want to make a will or make some arrangements about her property. The doctor was very much vexed at my conduct, for he lost a few more fees which he would have had, if he had not called me ; but the patient's relatives were satisfied, and after all I did my duty. Later I learnt that she died about four or five days after my visit. These so-called doctors would do well to learn that a physician has many duties besides prescribing the indicated remedy according to the symptoms.

J. N. MAJUMDAR.

HOMŒOPATHY—ITS LEADING FEATURES.

(*Continued from p. Vol. XV. No. 5*)

We now propose to enumerate some of the more leading objections which are usually brought against Homœopathy by practitioners of the other schools and the laity, who are not conversant with Hahnemann's system. As already stated, all these objections will appear, as far as we can judge, to be of a frivolous character, being very often made merely for their own sake. For ourselves, we must own, that they are not worthy of much attention, beyond that of the *minuteness of the dose*, which we have sufficiently discussed in our previous article.

Some say that Homeopathy is very good for children. To ourselves, this appears to be no more than an idle attempt

to escape the burden of examining a system whose cures can never be denied in these days. Homeopathy must stand or fall by its own key-stone—*similia similibus curantur*, or "like cures like," which is admittedly as true and established a law of nature, as *gravitation*. Considering the extremely minute quantity of the medicines used in Homeopathy and the marvellous cures being entirely opposed to the preconceived notions and the common experience of men, we can only attribute such cures to the peculiarly grand principle upon which they are effected and the medicines used. Grant therefore that Homeopathy succeeds only with children and you give up the whole question. The principle whose application has cured a child of croup or whooping-cough, no reasonable mind can conceive to be inadequate to the removal of diseases in the grown-up brother or sister, or the old parents. In fact such has been the case. No homeopathist will admit of such a random distinction based on no difference; and the cases recorded are as well authenticated upon the one point, as the other.

Another common objection is that it is to nature that Homeopathy owes its cures. We would simply ask, if such is the case, why do people not try homeopathy? If nature can cure so well, there should be no legitimate room for prescriptions of noxious and unpalatable pills and potions. Because they know better, and that if they were to leave patients to the ordinary and natural progress of cholera, of inflammations and congestions, of suppurations and convulsions, death would probably deliver them quickly from all controversy as to the fittest remedy. Some, again hold, that the supposed cure is owing to imagination, but upon what grounds?

The homeopathic physician has had to encounter many positive difficulties under this head. The imagination resists belief in such apparently inadequate powers. Under the

potent influence of the remedies employed by practitioners of the opposite school, so fearful a commotion is caused upon the sensitive frame of the poor patient, that perforce, he will believe anything that his doctor may tell him regarding the effect of his drugs, the pain he is suffering being sufficient in his eyes to justify any revolution. The homeopathist, on the other hand, in accordance with the very nature of the system he practises, and the method in which his remedies are administered, is debarred from obtaining any such mechanical aid. After a minute examination of the present illness, as also of all previous disorders and their treatment, constitutional and hereditary proclivities &c., he takes his leave, and sends a mixture, without taste or color or any appreciable smell which the patient takes, wondering, in the first instance, whether it can do him any good. And here there are unquestionably fewer grounds than ordinary upon which the imagination may exert itself. The disease is either relieved, or cured or continues. Successful results, in general, follow so speedily, that it would be contrary to all experience to attribute them to aught but the remedy. Such objections again, cannot hold good against those chronic disorders which, having resisted all other methods of cure, yield at last to homeopathy. In such cases the imagination might have been as effectual under the other modes of treatment previously adopted, as under homeopathy. They are equally fertile against the cures of infants and children, of those who have had not acquired sufficient power to know what they have taken; and further in cases of disorders of animals, in which also the law of similars, as might be expected from its universality, has been found to be eminently successful.

It has been declared by many that Homeopathy is practised by none but quacks. Our readers will observe that in

some former parts of our discourse under the present caption, we have endeavoured with sufficient care and clearness to unfold, who the real *quack* and *empiric* is—"he who determines the powers and properties of each medicine by patient and presevering study, as well as the most accurate and repeated experiments, and then applies the one that possesses properties manifesting conditions exactly the same as those that appear in his patient ; or he who without being able to give any precise reason for the drugs in his possession, applies them with a random hit, of which he knows not the direct result upon the morbid system ?" We have every reason and abundant proofs to declare that the titles of the professors of Homeopathy, all over the civilised portions of the modern world are grounded upon precisely the same authority and license as those of their opponents. Such expression therefore, and similar other observations, can only be implicative of extraordinary illiberality and injustice towards a body of men that our common and daily experience has shown to be one of unusual intelligence and attainments, who have nobly stepped out of the ranks of a system, false and delusive, specious and exploded, and have thereby exposed themselves to a discourtesy of treatment, almost bordering upon insult, from their medical brethren, which can scarcely be conceived by those out of the profession.

Sometimes it is said that in diet lies the secret of success in homeopathy. No body can deny that the homeopathic dietary is unquestionably a good one, and free from those blemishes that characterise the regime of the opposite school ; and from it doubtless the physician obtains good assistance, and at the same time experiences very little hindrance to the action of the remedies administered. The chief point of rationality lies in the fact that it follows and obeys, and never opposes and clogs, the course of nature. For

instance, where there is aversion to food, all food is forbidden so long as the natural desire is not established in the patient. Yet the article of diet will never explain the striking and miraculous success in the treatment of such disorders as croup, diphtheria, and sudden inflammatory attacks, and the objection falls to the ground in the case of children, and of those invalids in whom no change of diet can be effected.

The last and most amusing objection has been to its poisons. Homeopaths use such dreadful poisons, and that is why they give so little medicine. It is indeed difficult to keep a grave countenance over these fears from persons who would not scruple to give, or perhaps take, during sickness, quantities of colocynth, tartar emetic, iodine, calomel, opium, nux vomica, or arsenic, that would serve a whole army of homeopaths for their lives. We learned, on good authority, that there was a time, when in one whole year, of the valuable homeopathic medicine, lachesis, so well known to many nervous sufferers, only *two drops* had ever been brought to Europe.

(To be continued)

ATAL VIHARI BHADURI, M. A.

THE CALCUTTA HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

The third monthly meeting of the Calcutta Homeopathic Society was held on Monday the 30th April 1906, at 6-30 P.M. in the Hall of the Society, No. 35, College Street. In the absence of the President, Dr. P. C. Majumdar, the Vice-President took the chair.

Among the members the following ladies and gentlemen were present :—Drs. J. N. Majumdar, W. Younan, Miss Sykes, B. B. Mukerjee, Gopal Lal Mitra, T. Palit, S. Goswami, J. Biswas, Dakhinaranjan Dutta (Serampur), Nabadwip

chandra Das, Sreehary Ghose, Kalipada Mukerjee, Baikunta Nath Mukherjee, Kishori Lal Bagchi, Raimohan Banerji, H. L. Ghose, J. K. Maitra, Narayan Das Maitra, N. P. Mukherjee, Satya Charan Laha, Kali Nath Mukherjee and others.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks expressed his sorrow at the death of their President Dr. Hara Nath Ray. The deceased gentleman was perhaps the oldest Homeopathic physician in Calcutta and was well-known among the practitioners of Calcutta for his erudition and kindness towards all people that came to him for medical help. He was a graduate of the Calcutta Medical College and for sometime practised in Allahabad. He became a convert to homeopathy early in his career, and was a friend of Drs. Leopold Salzer and Mahendra Lal Sarkar. Dr. Majumdar then requested Dr. T. Palit to say something more about the life of the President, as he was better known to him. With these few words he closed his opening remarks.

Dr. Palit then expressed his regret at the sad death of Dr. Hara Nath Ray and said that he could say something about the latter part of the life of the president, as he knew him intimately then, but could not say anything about the earlier career of the doctor, as he was not known to him at that time. He was always very kind and good to every body that came to him, particularly those that came to him for medical help. He then proposed that the Secretary be requested to send a letter of condolence to the bereaved family.

This motion was seconded by Dr. J. N. Majumdar and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then requested Dr. J. N. Majumdar to read the report of the last meeting for the Secretary, who was unavoidably absent.

The report was then read and confirmed.

Then the discussion on Small-pox which was postponed in the last meeting was opened by Dr. T. Palit.

He said he would like to put a few questions before the meeting for elucidation and for the enlightenment of his colleagues.

(a) Nothing, to his experience, has been able to soothe the terrible burning that comes on generally before the eruptions appear. Has any of the members been able to do anything ?

(b) The terrible bone pains after the eruptions, have been also very distressing and intractable. What is the best course to be adopted for them ?

(c) Another symptom that is also very annoying is the swelling of the extremities and the synovitis that he had frequently come across.

Dr. H. L. Ghose suggested that Rhustox, Lachesis and Arsenic were the best remedies for the burning, according to his experience.

Dr. Younan said that the patient should be treated constitutionally. He had not much experience with the epidemic of the present year, but he believed that the patients could be treated with success under the law of similars.

Lachesis 200 did some good in one case where the eruptions were not properly developed. Bryonia and Sulphur did not do much according to his experience. In conclusion he said that we ought not to be disheartened for it is "failure that makes us learn much."

Dr. Gopal Chandra Mitra suggested Tarantula for the terrible burning.

Dr. J. N. Majumdar said "we should treat the case and not the symptom and the more difficult the case the closer should be our search for the similimum. The law of similars is an immutable law of nature. He said that he had failed

in some cases of the hemorrhagic variety, but in most of these cases homeopathy was resorted to very late in the course of the disease. He had frequently been able to allay the burning in these patients with Arsenic, Apis and Cantharis according to indications.

Dr. Barid Baran Mukerji said he could not understand why Dr. Palit was so severe in his criticisms on the efficacy of our drugs. He had himself received some very good results only lately. For the burning of small-pox he considered Merc sol, Hepar sulphur and Arsenic to be excellent remedies. Dr. Boykunto Nath Mukerji said he had cured one case of the hemorrhagic variety with Lachesis 200 single dose.

Dr. P. C. Majumdar, the Chairman, in closing the discussions for the evening remarked that while treating the patient according to the symptoms elicited, it was their bounden duty to pay the greatest attention to the latent dyscrasia that was almost always present in these patients and that hindered and retarded recovery in so many of these cases. He had found out from personal enquiries made from the "Sitola Brahmins" (সীতলা ব্রাহ্মণ) that their medicines generally contained Arsenic, Sulphur, &c., remedies that are homeopathic to so many cases, so that in a way their treatment was unconscious homeopathy. The meeting then separated with the customary vote of thanks to the chair at about 8 P. M.

Clinical Cases.

Cholera.—Baboo Mahendra Chandra Lahiri's son, a boy of 3 years, was attacked with infantile cholera on the 10th June 1902. He sent for me to treat his boy in the evening of the same day at about 7 P. M. During the day, the boy had been treated by another Homeopathic Doctor of this place. I saw the boy in the evening

in the following state :—stools watery with meal-like sediments, profuse and gushing out forcibly with much spluttering ; loud gurgling noise, as of water from the bottle ; perspiration on the head ; tongue coated yellowish ; violent thirst ; constant vomiting of hot frothy mucus, sometimes gagging or empty-retching ; great restlessness, cold clammy skin, little cramps of feet and thighs. I gave six doses of *Podoph.* 30th, to be taken after every stool and vomiting. Next morning I saw the boy in much worse state. He was almost in collapse state. Pulse was imperceptible ; extremities icy cold ; copious perspiration all over the body ; he liked very much to be uncovered, throwing away the coverings of the body ; pale and sunken face ; eyes sunken deep in the sockets ; unquenchable thirst, drinking very often and much at a time ; persistent nausea, constant purging and vomiting, stool colorless watery, vomiting watery fluid, increased after drinking ; cramps in the chest, hands, toes ; fingers, toes spread apart, bent backward ; voice inaudible ; complete suppression of urine. I gave 8 doses of *Secale Cornutum* 30th, to be taken every half an hour. *Secale* produced wonderful effect. In the afternoon the boy seemed to be much better.

Perspiration, cramps almost gone, pulse became perceptible, thirst much lessened, vomiting and purging stopped. But he was very restless now, he felt indescribable burning sensation throughout the whole body internally, yet he did not like to be uncovered, drinking little but very often. I changed the medicine *Secale* and gave 4 doses of *Arsenic Alb* 30th next morning, to be taken every 2 hours.

In spite of the administration of 4 doses of *Ars.*, the boy's internal burning sensation and thirst were still persisting. A dose of *Sulphur* 30th. was given and no more medicine for 6 hours. No particular improvement was marked. I gave 4 doses of *Canth* 30th. for that night. The boy had copious urine at night at about 4 A. M. after taking 2 doses of *Canth* 30th. The next morning he seemed to be calm and quiet. He was almost relieved of all

his complaints except very few. He was very anxious for the open and cool air and desirous of taking cold things. Puls. 30th, 4 doses were given every 4 hours. I gave him cold water of palm fruit (ভালফাঁসের জল) and cocoanut water and sago with ice. He was gradually in convalescent state and all right in a week.

IX. The cure of a case of uterine hemorrhage of long standing by a single medicine—An elderly widow of a respectable family, nearly fifty years old, was suffering from an attack of uterine hemorrhagic disturbance from time to time for a long period. Some five years back her catamenial flow stopped altogether and remained so for two years. After this long cessation, she felt one day an indescribable pain in the abdomen, the result of which ended in a profuse hemorrhage from the uterus for five days, which was cured then by the assistance of an allopathic doctor after great exertion. A year after, she suffered from an attack of a high remittent fever for 3 weeks and was cured by a *homeopathic practitioner*. During this fever she again had a relapse of uterine hemorrhage but in a modified shape, the hemorrhagic discharge was not so profuse as on the previous occasion. This small quantity of discharge appeared as a spot on the cloth every now and then for several days. During all this time she had been under the treatment of the same homeopathic doctor. Though her hemorrhagic disturbance was gradually lessened, yet it appeared on while straining at stool. This had been disturbing her for the last eight months. It was so obstinate and regular in appearing at the time of attending nature's call, that this symptom could not be removed by any means. At last she placed herself under my treatment I gave her Arsenic 200th, 9 doses to be taken, thrice daily, morning, noon and evening. Three days after she again sent for me. I heard, the obstinate hemorrhagic disturbance disappeared on the 2nd day after taking 4 doses of Arsenic 200th. I discontinued the medicine and gave Placebo for 4 days. No more complaint, and she is all right now.

X. *A Wonderful Cure of Typical Malarious Fever of six months' standing, by a single medicine only.* Babu Madhavananda Bhattacharya's son, aged about 4 years, had been suffering from an attack of malarious fever with enlargement of liver and spleen, for more than six months and was under the treatment, from the very beginning, of a learned allopathic doctor for 4 months and then under a well-educated Kaviraj for 2 months. The case was getting worse day by day and the boy was at last reduced to skeleton. One day in the month of Nov. 1903, when I was passing in a carriage by the side of his gate, he (Madhavananda Baboo) called me in and showed me his bed-ridden child and asked my advice as to what was to be done in that crisis. He asked me most anxiously and seriously "Is there any hope of the child's recovery ; may this boy be brought round from the grasp of Death by the Hahnemannian mode of treatment" ? I said to him plainly, "I cannot promise you the child's life ; because it is at the discretion of Him who gave it, but I dare say that if there be any rational and conscientious mode of treatment for saving the life of your child from this miserable or deplorable state of health, it is the homeopathic treatment."

There is no medicine in the world so scientifically invented in accordance with a law of nature for the healing of the diseases the human flesh is heir to, as those prescribed by homeopathy. However Madhavananda Baboo being hopeless of his child's life, placed his boy under my treatment on the 26 Nov. 1903. Paroxysm every other day at 11 A. M., with severe pain in the limbs and small of the back, chill lasted nearly 3 hours, with no thirst during chill. Fever all the afternoon, with great nausea and vomiting, accompanied with bursting, intolerable hammering headache, and intense, constant thirst for large quantities of cold water. Yellow complexion, enlargement of liver and spleen, great debility. Stupor and unconsciousness during heat. Profuse perspiration during night which gradually removed all the symptoms of hot stage, yellowish-white coating on the tongue, fever blisters covering the whole lips. Loss of

appetite. I gave Nat. Mur. 30th every 4 hours during apyrexia. Next two chills a little lighter. One powder Natrum Muriaticum 200th before next paroxysm, then Sac Lac every 4 hours for three days. Not the slightest indication of any more chills or fever or headache or the enlargement of liver and spleen was seen, these gradually disappearing by the administration of Placebo only.

DAKSHINA RANJAN DUTTA, Serampur

A LETTER.

To

THE EDITORS OF THE INDIAN HOMEOPATHIC

REVIEW.

SIRS,

At our last monthly meeting of the Calcutta Homeopathic Society, held on the 30th April 1906, I was sorely wounded at the sarcastic remarks of Mr. Palit on his sad failure in mitigating the distress, such as awful burning sensation, unappeasable thirst, distressing headache etc., of the poor sufferers from the attacks of virulent small-pox by homeopathic medicines. Mr. Palit said he had not only failed to give help to the poor victims but his consulting physicians (the leading homeopathic practitioners of the town), too, could not do anything on the said points during the last horrible epidemic of small pox in Calcutta. Nothing can be more absurd than to jump into conclusions in hot haste at the failure of removing the above symptoms only in a couple or a dozen of cases, either by himself or by the combined intellects of one or two leading Homeopathic doctors of Calcutta. Before entering into the details about the success of the Hahnemannian drugs in small pox, I request my friend most humbly to remember the well-known remarkable lines in Shakespeare, when Hamlet said to his friends "There are more things in Heaven and Earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy." The failure or success in the treatment of any disease, either small pox or plague etc., depends not only on the system of treatment (Allopathy, Homeopathy or Kabiraji), but on the tactics, expertness, and the power of selecting the appropriate

medicines according to the various symptoms (Homeopathy), of the physician who treats the particular case. It might be that Mr. Palit and his consulting physicians took much interest in the treatment of the above cases, it might be that they were intelligent and renowned homeopaths, but in spite of these advantages, I must request my friend to remember always that every man, however learned and well educated he may be, is liable to commit errors, specially in the practice of medicine. I can boldly say that the failure of Mr. Palit and his consulting physicians in removing unappeasable thirst and distressing headache of his small pox patients was not due to the fault of the Hahnemannian mode of treatment but to the mistakes of Mr. Palit and his consulting doctors, in selecting the appropriate drugs according to the symptoms developed in the above cases. The failure in selecting the proper medicines according to the Hahnemannian system of treatment is apparently seen to occur almost in the daily practice of homeopathic practitioners, however, learned, well educated, enthusiastic, scientific and experienced they may be. It is for these reasons that the homeopathic doctors change their prescriptions every now and then, as they know well that when the proper medicine according to the symptoms of the disease would be selected, the agonies and the sufferings of the patients would be removed then and thereby by the application of a dose or two. For the satisfaction of the curiosity of the public and for the removal of the vaunted boast of my fellow-brethren, I shall quote here a few examples from the practice of the gigantic pillars of Homeopathy of this country. Drs. Sarkar, Saltzer, and B. L. Bhaduri were the most learned, educated, experienced, successful, and renowned homeopaths of the 19th century, in this country. I think there is no difference of opinions about this. Some fourteen years back when I used to practise in Calcutta I had a case in Hatkhola, Baniatollah Lane. Baboo Madhusudan Singha, old gentleman, aged about seventy five, an inhabitant of Chakda, Nuddea District, had been suffering for more than 6 months from hardness and enlargement of the liver, accom-

panied with hectic fever, jaundice, loss of appetite, and above all, the most obstinate constipation—so much so, that scarcely he had one stool even in a week, and it was so hard and knotted that it could not be drawn out from the rectum except by mechanical assistance, that is either by inserting the finger or forceps to the rectum. After giving a fair trial to all other so-called best modes of treatment, the case was at last placed under my treatment in the month of July 1892. Having seen the nature of the case and having been informed that the patient was a man of affluent circumstances I called first Dr. A. K. Dutta for consultation. Having failed to have the desired effect from our medicines for a week, I was compelled to call Dr. Sarkar for consultation in accordance with the opinions of the patient's son. He also tried the patient for a fortnight, during which he used to come to see the patient once every day, even sometimes twice a day, but without any good result. One day after a deep meditation and consultation with books he prescribed Platinum 30th, 4 doses, every six hours. After taking 2 doses of Platinum 30th during that night the patient seemed to have been almost right by next morning, he had copious healthy stool, fever was gone, the enlargement of the liver almost disappeared; and the patient was very hungry. Dr. Sarkar was very much surprised to see such a marvellous and miraculous result of Platinum on such an old man within so short a time, namely within 12 hours. From this we must come to the conclusion that so long as appropriate medicines were not selected, even Dr. Sarkar, the gigantic pillar of Indian homeopathy, could not do any thing for his patient. On the 15th day, no sooner Platinum 30 came to his head, the old man of 75 years was much benefited within 12 hours. I shall quote here another example from the treatment of Dr. Sarkar. Some fifteen years ago, my cousin Baboo Nalinaksha Dutta, Zemindar of Kasiaddanga in the District of Nuddia, had been suffering from an attack of bilious caluli for more than a year. Having failed to get rid of the obstinate disease by any other mode of treatment, he was fortunate enough to place himself at last under the

In all circles in Indian society there is a gradually increasing section of members who take more alcoholic drinks than they can stand, and certainly more than is good for them. They pay the penalty sooner or later with hepatitis and liver abscesses and those other phenomena which we find generally associated with chronic alcoholism in the tropics. As Dr. Simpson says "Neurasthenia, depression, and incapacity for mental work in the Tropics not uncommonly owe their origin to a consumption of alcohol, which would be without any corresponding effect in a more temperate climate."

In India when the thermometer stands at 111° in the shade, one relishes a glass of milk and some fresh fruits far more than any triumph of the culinary art. But there are people here who would have their whisky. We may leave such people to settle accounts with their own liver. But with others who are more reasonable it is far different. It is the duty of the members of the medical profession to point out to them the most suitable articles of diet. Dr. Robert Hutchison asks them to "drink milk." If we may add anything to that excellent advice, it is to ask people to drink milk and to eat a few plantains with it.—*The Statesman*.

GELSEMIUM—A PRACTICAL STUDY.

by P. W. SHEDD, M. D., NEW YORK.

Gelsemium is a drug which serves perhaps better than any other (excepting *Nux vomica*) to illustrate the fundamental and striking difference between the allopathic, eclectic (or physiologic) and the homeopathic systems of therapy.

To state that the physiologic prescriber is not using Gelsemium as a scientifically known means to an end is quite as absurd as to make the same statement of the Homeopath, who, using a different instrumentation, prescribes the drug for

extremities from any exertion ; the entire muscular system is inco-ordinated ; debility and tremor are characteristic ; chills or coldness along the dorsal spine.

The physiologic effects of Gelsemium are the homeopathic indications for the Drug's use in potency.

• One school, having a gross knowledge of the de-pressant action of Gelsemium, but governed by no law save that of force, uses the drug in excitant conditions without regard to the individuality of the case, and might become right. In acute conditions this may have a happy issue if the case be watched, and the excitant conditions do not, by an over-swing of the pendulum, pass into a lethal depression. The common pharmacist wisely labels the drug "poisonous in over-doses."

The other school with a far more delicate and extended knowledge of the depressant action of Gelsemium, and governed by a law of nature as unvarying as the law of gravitation, and with an instrumentation which utilizes that law, restores cellular and functional equilibrium, cito, tute et jucunde, with no fear of poisonous over-dose, but with the certainty if Gelsemium be the similimum that it will cure.

Which is the more scientific ? The lawless or the lawful method ? It is not a question of sectarianism, nor ever has been, but a question of cool, calculating, unyielding science.

It is needless to remark that the Gelsemium syndrome prescribed for by Scudder is scientifically incomplete ; modality, causation, temperament, mentality, concomitants are necessarily lacking (of what use would they be in the choice of a drug on the physiologic, antipathic basis ?). Scudder's syndrome would recall to the Homeopath not the (here) despotic Gelsemium but the similar, legal (if the term may be used) Aconite or Belladonna, or Hyoscyamus, et al.

Depression, passive congestion, inco-ordination, paresis

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EVILS OF OVER-EATING AND OVER-DRINKING.

and sugars. That this difference in diet in different countries is entirely due to climatic considerations and not to any racial peculiarity is quite evident. Dr. Simpson mentions the case of a German Officer who, after his retirement, came and lived in Ceylon and subsisted entirely on fruits, not even eating vegetables. And when Dr. Simpson met this German Officer, the latter had already been in Ceylon for over three years on his exclusively fruit diet and was in the best of health. "Most men called him a fadist," says Dr. Simpson, "and I was not inclined to differ from them on that score but, at the same time, he always appeared to me as an embodiment of an experiment which showed that it was possible for a European to live, in certain circumstances, quite well and happily as a fruitarian losing nothing in health and strength and capable of much exertion in the Tropics without undue fatigue." The diet of the inhabitants of the Tropics—for that matter of the inhabitants of all countries—has been determined by the result of the experience of centuries. The Aryans when they lived in their Central Asian home must have been meat-eaters. But when they entered the burning plains of Hindustan and settled down there, their experience must have suggested to them the desirability of adopting a vegetarian diet and of becoming total abstainers from alcoholic drinks. According to Dr. Simpson even the fasts enjoyed by various Eastern religions are intended to assist "the system to recuperate from the effects of excess and from ill results caused by the defects in the elementary functions of overstrained organs. It may not be such a pleasant process as drinking the waters at Homburg, Baden Baden, Wiesbaden, Strathpeffer, Harrogate, and other health resorts, but the results obtained are very much the same."

The old time-worn discussion as to the relative superiority of animal or vegetable diet has lost all its interest at the

from our words, as we are insignificant^{*} beings, I can quote here numerous examples of success and failure of the leading practitioners of the town, which solely depended on their selection of the appropriate medicines according to the symptoms. So long as they are unable to select the similimum, so long are they quite unable to show any good result to the patient, but no sooner the appropriate medicines are selected, however dangerous and obstinate the disease may be, whether acute or chronic, than they will relieve the pain, soothe the patient, though they cannot give life. Mere title and name cannot remove the sufferings of patients, it can by no means restore health to the victims ; it is the "law of similars," the Hahnemannian truth which has the only rightful power of achieving the noble victory. In conclusion I can make the bold assertion that when we fail to alleviate the distress of the sufferers, it is not the fault of the "Law of similars" but is due to the sad blunder of our own. That Heavenly sent Hahnemannian truth is ever unchangeable. It is in perfect harmony with all other truths.

DAKSHINA RANJAN DUTTA,
Medical Practitioner,
Serampur.

EVILS OF OVER-EATING AND OVER-DRINKING.

To the special diet number of the *Practitioner* Dr. W. J. Simpson, Professor of Hygiene in King's College, London, and sometime Medical Officer of Health, Calcutta, contributes an excellent article on Diet in the Tropics:—"Temperature has a very powerful determining effect on the kind of food relished," says Dr. Simpson, but he also admits that in a good many cases racial preferences and customs exercise an equally important influence. Speaking generally, the people of cold climates "prefer meats and fats," while the inhabitants of hot countries are content with milk products, cereals, pulses, fruits

and sugars. That this difference in diet in different countries is entirely due to climatic considerations and not to any racial peculiarity is quite evident. Dr. Simpson mentions the case of a German Officer who, after his retirement, came and lived in Ceylon and subsisted entirely on fruits, not even eating vegetables. And when Dr. Simpson met this German Officer, the latter had already been in Ceylon for over three years on his exclusively fruit diet and was in the best of health. "Most men called him a fadist," says Dr. Simpson, "and I was not inclined to differ from them on that score but, at the same time, he always appeared to me as an embodiment of an experiment which showed that it was possible for a European to live, in certain circumstances, quite well and happily as a fruitarian losing nothing in health and strength and capable of much exertion in the Tropics without undue fatigue." The diet of the inhabitants of the Tropics—for that matter of the inhabitants of all countries—has been determined by the result of the experience of centuries. The Aryans when they lived in their Central Asian home must have been meat-eaters. But when they entered the burning plains of Hindustan and settled down there, their experience must have suggested to them the desirability of adopting a vegetarian diet and of becoming total abstainers from alcoholic drinks. According to Dr. Simpson even the fasts enjoyed by various Eastern religions are intended to assist "the system to recuperate from the effects of excess and from ill results caused by the defects in the elementary functions of overstrained organs. It may not be such a pleasant process as drinking the waters at Homburg, Baden Baden, Wiesbaden, Strathpeffer, Harrogate, and other health resorts, but the results obtained are very much the same."

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In such cases it may prove fatal in quite moderate doses. A number of these cases are on record, in three or four of which death was produced by as small a dose as gtt. xxx of a common tincture. It has one other specific action which is worthy of mention. It is the remedy in dysuria from stricture, and will rarely fail in enabling the patient to pass urine in from four to eight hours. (Scudder's Specific Medication.)

This excerpt is the clearest possible illustration of the antipathic (enantiopathic, Organon, Section 56, etc.) medication of the allopathic and eclectic schools. (The eclectics differ from the "regular" school in agent and dosage, but not in general theory or application), viz., a drug is given of which it is known absolutely that its general action is directly and physiologically antagonistic to the indication in the case. Gelsemium is antispasmodic, diaphoretic, a neural depressant, paralyzing motility and sensitivity by central action upon the cord, and it is used physiologically where we have flushed face, bright eyes, contracted irides, increased heat of the head, restlessness and irritability, spasms, convulsions; a depressant remedy for an excitant condition. Scudder wisely warns against its use (in his dosage) where there is already a vital depression.

Contrast with Scudder's syndrome the homeopathic indications for Gelsemium; acting upon the central motor spheres from above downwards, it exhibits vaso-motor paralysis and sequent passive congestion. The Gelsemium patient desires to be alone and undisturbed; there is depression and an asthenic nervous excitability; vertigo beginning in the occiput; dim vision; diplopia; headache beginning cervically and spreading over the head, causing a sensation in eyes and forehead as if about to burst or as if the head were tightly bound about above the ears; the tongue tremble, moves with difficulty; there is great fatigue in the lower

conditions diametrically opposite. The difference is somewhat similar to that between a suit of clothing ready made or made to order ; one may cover the individual in a way but seldom fits ; the other covers and fits, and in dealing with life and death this may be a matter of vital import. Science pre-supposes exactitude ; hence, the prescription that covers and fits the individual case is the more scientific, and when vitality or reserve force is low or when the case is chronic in nature, it is absolutely essential. With abundant vitality many cases of disturbed functional or cellular equilibrium recover without medicinal aid.

Scudder has marked out clearly the physiologic (allopatho-eclectic) indications for Gelsemium. He says : "Gelsemium exerts a specific influence upon the brain, and to a less extent upon the spinal center and sympathetic. It relieves irritation and determination of blood and the disordered innervation that flows from it. Probably there is no remedy in the materia medica more direct and certain in action. Given a case of irritation and determination of blood to the brain, marked by flushed face, bright eyes, contracted pupils, restlessness and irritability, we prescribe Gelsemium with certainty. This being a common complication in diseases of childhood it is especially the child's remedy. Acting in this direction, it lessens the frequency of the heart's action, and removes obstruction to the free flow of blood—a sedative. It also increases secretion in the same way. I do not think that Gelsemium exerts any important influence other than through this action upon the nervous system. But, as will be observed this is a very important action.

It is contra-indicated where the circulation is feeble and there is tendency to congestion, especially if there be a feeble circulation in the nerve centres. We never give it if the eyes are dull, pupils dilated, and the countenance expressionless.

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This excerpt is the clearest possible illustration of the antipathic (enantipathic, Organon, Section 56, etc.) medication of the allopathic and eclectic schools. (The eclectics differ from the "regular" school in agent and dosage, but not in general theory or application), viz., a drug is given of which it is known absolutely that its general action is directly and physiologically antagonistic to the indication in the case. Gelsemium is antispasmodic, diaphoretic, a neural depressant, paralyzing motility and sensitivity by central action upon the cord, and it is used physiologically where we have flushed face, bright eyes, contracted irides, increased heat of the head, restlessness and irritability, spasms, convulsions; a depressant remedy for an excitant condition. Scudder wisely warns against its use (in his dosage) where there is already a vital depression.

Contrast with Scudder's syndrome the homeopathic indications for Gelsemium; acting upon the central motor spheres from above downwards, it exhibits vaso-motor paralysis and sequent passive congestion. The Gelsemium patient desires to be alone and undisturbed; there is depression and an asthenic nervous excitability; vertigo beginning in the occiput; dim vision; diplopia; headache beginning cervically and spreading over the head, causing a sensation in eyes and forehead as if about to burst or as if the head were tightly bound about above the ears; the tongue tremble, moves with difficulty; there is great fatigue in the lower

present time. For pure vegetarians who exclude such wholesome products of the animal kingdom as milk, butter and cream are not to be generally found. And secondly it has been proved that even in a purely vegetarian diet the vegetable proteids can replace animal proteids as muscle builders. Vegetable fats are of equal value with animal fats, and vegetables are the sole source of carbohydrates. But of course a great deal depends on the particular vegetable that is chosen as the staple article of diet. Rice, which is the chief article of diet in this part of India, contains only about 6 per cent of proteids and about 72 per cent of carbohydrates; whereas the dried soy bean so much used in Japan, contains 34 per cent of proteids, 17 per cent of fats, and 33 to 34 per cent of carbohydrates. We have temperance Societies and Total Abstinence Associations everywhere carrying on their crusade against the use of alcoholic drinks. What we now want, says a writer in the *Antiseptic*, and the necessity is no less urgent—are organisations to put down over-eating. Particularly is this the case in the case of too much meat being consumed by inhabitants of tropical countries. Fortunately so far as the people of India are concerned this particular aim of scientific medicine is easy of accomplishment, as the personal inclinations of the average Hindu are generally against meat-eating. The physician has only to follow the memorable teaching of Sydenham that “more importance is to be attached to the desires and feelings of the patient than to doubtful and fallacious rules of medical art.” Even in those cases of wasting diseases where the physician’s duty is to “feed up” the patient it can be best accomplished, as Dr. Robert Hutchison says “by ordering the patient to drink milk.”

Closely associated with the question of eating is the question of drinking.

treatment of Dr. Sarkar. He treated this case for a mon th. Constant vomiting, hunger, obstinate jaundice and itching all over the body had been troubling the patient for a long time. Dr. Sarkar tried several medicines on him for 10 days but could not relieve him of his complaints in the least. But on the eleventh day he prescribed Berberis 1x, every 4 hours, and it acted on his system as a charm. From the very day Berberis 1x was prescribed, all his complaints began to disappear, and he was in a state of convalescence in a very short time. Another example : some 22 years back, Baboo Jogeshur Sing, Zemindar of Banghsa Durgapur in the district of Nudda came to Calcutta for treatment. He had been suffering from an attack of dysentery of the most virulent type. He placed himself under the treatment of Dr. B. L. Bhaduri and myself. We used to see him twice daily and tried several medicines on him for 12 days but to no effect. One day Dr. Bhaduri having been much disgusted said to me privately "Well, Dakshina, it is a great shame to us as Homeopaths that we can't do anything for this gentleman." He then ordered the maidservant of the house to spread a mat before the patient. Both of us sat down on the mat. Dr. Bhaduri ordered to get tobacco ready. He began to smoke and put questions to the patient. Being informed of all the particular symptoms of the case, and the colour of the stool being just like tar, he gave *Leptandra Virginica* 30th, 2 doses only, to be taken every hour until the sharp cutting pain and distress in umbilical region was removed. After taking one dose only the patient fell asleep and enjoyed sound sleep for 3 hours, which never occurred to his lot for 15 days. I do fully remember the above incident, though it took place 22 years ago, because those symptoms were impressed on my mind for ever. Though the sharp cutting pain in umbilical region again relapsed, and the patient died at last under the treatment of Dr. B. L. Bhaduri and Dr. Sarkar, yet I shall be lacking in my duty, if I forget to describe the charming and miraculous power of Homeopathic drugs in every disease, however obstinate and acute it may be. I can prove it by several such examples from our daily practice. Far

present time. For pure vegetarians who exclude such wholesome products of the animal kingdom as milk, butter and cream are not to be generally found. And secondly it has been proved that even in a purely vegetarian diet the vegetable proteids can replace animal proteids as muscle builders. Vegetable fats are of equal value with animal fats, and vegetables are the sole source of carbohydrates. But of course a great deal depends on the particular vegetable that is chosen as the staple article of diet. Rice, which is the chief article of diet in this part of India, contains only about 6 per cent of proteids and about 72 per cent of carbohydrates; whereas the dried soy bean so much used in Japan, contains 34 per cent of proteids, 17 per cent of fats, and 33 to 34 per cent of carbohydrates. We have temperance Societies and Total Abstinence Associations everywhere carrying on their crusade against the use of alcoholic drinks. What we now want, says a writer in the Antiseptic, and the necessity is no less urgent—are organisations to put down over-eating. Particularly is this the case in the case of too much meat being consumed by inhabitants of tropical countries. Fortunately so far as the people of India are concerned this particular aim of scientific medicine is easy of accomplishment, as the personal inclinations of the average Hindu are generally against meat-eating. The physician has only to follow the memorable teaching of Sydenham that "more importance is to be attached to the desires and feelings of the patient than to doubtful and fallacious rules of medical art." Even in those cases of wasting diseases where the physician's duty is to "feed up" the patient it can be best accomplished, as Dr. Robert Hutchison says "by ordering the patient to drink milk."

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are the fundamentals of Gelsemium ; so marked is this depression that the patient may intuitively feel that unless he forces himself to move, the heart will stop beating. (Cf. Causticum, another but deeper paralytic drug ; Gelsemium is acute.) However, there are slight oscillations of the Gelsemium pendulum, and it is suitable to children, young people, women of a nervous, hysteric temperament (yet asthmatic), irritable, sensitive, excitable ; but depression and paralysis of function lurk near and readily evolve from exciting or bad news, from sudden emotion or the anticipation of an unusual ordeal. (The parietic diarrhœa, for example, cf. Argentum nitricum.)

Mentally, there is great prostration, and this enters directly into the Gelsemium prescription. Weakness or paresis of body, with an acute, clear mind, would rather eliminate this drug. The mind is sluggish, there is drowsiness, stupor ; the patient does not much care what happens (yet is not besotted as in Baptisia).

The modalities are :

- < from heat of sun or summer.
- < from sudden change from hot or dry to damp weather.
- < in damp weather, cold damp.
- < in a foggy atmosphere (Hypericum).
- < from motions (except the cardiac symptoms).
- < from physiologic stimulants, as alcohol.
- < from hot applications. (The occipital pain.)
- < from covering up warmly (during all stages of the intermittent paroxysm.)

Potencies : 1 to 1,000 according to the sensitivity of the patient. The 30th has been found especially valuable in neuralgic conditions.

A CHOLERA CASE.

Two weeks ago I was called to attend a young woman, who was suffering from an attack of cholera. There had been another case in the same house that ended fatally and this patient had nursed the one deceased.

She was in the collapse condition, her pulse was imperceptible; she was somewhat apathetic, but answered questions that were put to her. The abdomen was slightly tympanitic and the stools were watery and copious, mixed with mucous shreds. She had also great nausea, but vomited little.

Colchicum 30 after every two stools. In the evening about 5 P.M. I saw the patient again and found her in a much worse condition. She had slight difficulty of breathing, and she complained of great pains which were particularly worse on motion, so that she had to keep perfectly still. The stool and urine had all stopped, the tympanitis was worse and she was very much distressed. The nausea was gone, but in its place, she had constant hiccough with dry cough and a tickling in the throat. I directed Bry. 200 to be taken every half an hour and to report again to me in two hours, as I expected the Carbo Veg. condition would soon supervene.

But Bryonia did wonders for this patient, as the next report was that she had gone to sleep and therefore must be more comfortable. At first I had grave doubts and enquired repeatedly whether she had really gone to sleep, or whether it was the eternal sleep. But they emphatically declared that she had gone to sleep and was better. Placebo continued during the night.

The next morning I went to see her early and found her in a much better condition, and thenceforward she made an

uneventful recovery. 'Bryonia is such an unusual remedy in cholera, but after all we treat the patient and not the disease.

J. N. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

News and Notes.

Health of the city is unusually good for this time of the year. There is no epidemic of any kind whatever. Small-pox has died out. There was no recrudescence of plague and there are very few cholera cases.

After the severe spell of hot weather, the rains have at last set in, much to the satisfaction of the people who were suffering agonies under the heat of the tropical sun.

Dr. P. C. Majumdar has returned to Calcutta, after a prolonged stay of six weeks in Darjeeling.

Some very remarkable cases of typhoid fever have been cured under homeopathic treatment this year. We hope to publish the report of some of them in our paper.

We are grateful for the invitation extended to us by our American colleagues for the International Homeopathic Congress that will be held this September in Atlantic City.

Dr. D. N. Ray is still in Darjeeling but is expected to return to Calcutta by the end of this month.

We are glad to learn that Dr. S. K. Nag has graduated from Hering College, Chicago, this year, heading the list of the passed candidates.

The next monthly meeting of the Calcutta Homeopathic Society will be held at the Society rooms, 35 College Street, on Saturday the 30th June at 7 P. M.

The Calcutta School of Homeopathy opens on the 15th June and lectures commence from the 2nd of July, 1906.

Dr. M. N. Ghose, one of the veteran teachers of the

school, who has been away from town, has again joined the teaching staff after his return to town. The first year class promises to be unusually large.

The following is from a late report of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army :—"The report of the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army up to June, 1901, records for the year 246 cases of small-pox with 113 deaths, a mortality of about 46 per cent. During the three years preceding there were among the successfully vaccinated 705 cases of small-pox with 220 deaths. 'Yet every enlisting soldier is vaccinated at the time of being recruited, and re-vaccinated, not only on entering the U. S. Army, but also as often after as seems advisable to the army medical authorities.'"

"In the two years preceding June, 1900, '13,811 cases needed hospital treatment on account of vaccination.' From such a record where the 'ancient rite' has had the best opportunity to demonstrate its prophylactic virtues, is it any wonder that intelligent people who read the daily papers are clamouring for better or safer protection?" *The Medical Advance, February, 1905.*

The local doctors are all agreed, says the *Times of Ceylon*, more or less as to the cases of the serious outbreak of dysentery and enteric in Colombo, and it is clear that the time has come for a thorough enquiry to be conducted into the question of the sanitation of Colombo by the outside and disinterested experts. It is impossible that any thoughtful person can read the interviews with local medical men, of established repute and holding the public confidence, without realising to the full that an abnormal and decidedly unsatisfactory state of things exists.

THE STUDY OF THE MATERIA MEDICA.

The other day a patient of mine remarked to me a very peculiar experience. He had been to a Medical College to get a certificate from one of the lecturers for having been absent from work on account of illness for a few days. On his saying that he had fever, the professor asked "What have you been doing?" "I was taking Aconite and Bryonia and that set me right." "What! Aconite and Bryonia and why? What is Aconite good for?" He said, "the homeopathic Aconite is very good for fever." "Oh! The homeopathic Aconite! That would do you no harm. You can take gallons-ful of it and it will do you no harm." He replied, "just so doctor, it never does any harm but always does some good, while your nauseating drugs always make me sick."

Now it is the study of this Aconite and Belladonna, that will constitute the principal feature of our work here. These are the things that constitute the Materia Medica of the homeopathic school, and are called drugs, which affect the human organism in sickness as well as in health and it is a mistake to suppose, as some people do, that drugs in minute quantities cannot affect the human organism in health. Any thing that can affect our system in disease must be able to affect it in some way in health also. If our duty had been to deal with the poisonous effects of these drugs in their cruder form, I could have shown it to you very quickly; but the study of that portion more properly belongs to the domain of toxicology and forensic medicine.

Leaving aside the chemical action of drugs, we will discuss the therapeutic value of these substances or which is better known in our school by the term dynamic action of drugs.

According to the homeopathic *Materia Medica* you prepare the mother tincture or the crude drug and from that you prepare the potencies, and these are generally used for the alleviation of human suffering.

In the treatment of sick people various substances are brought into requisition to restore them to health. Mechanical means are often resorted to in cases where handy work is necessary and these properly belong to the sphere of the surgeon. Then again sometimes the chemists and the hygienists have their share in the work, that is where chemical reagents and sanitary measures are necessary to bring about healthy equilibrium, but it is not in these spheres that we will concern ourselves in the following lectures. It is as the therapeutists that we will chiefly devote our attention to that subject.

As a practitioner of medicine we have to deal with human beings. Naturally we have to be thoroughly conversant with the nature and function of this organism and for this I will content myself here by referring you to the chairs of Anatomy and Physiology. We have also to consider the various disorders and ailments that we are subject to, for a thorough description of which the professor of pathology will hold himself responsible to you and I myself as professor of *Materia Medica* will consider myself satisfied if I can teach you how drugs should be selected and the mode in which they are to be used in treating diseases.

I am afraid time will not permit me to go into the merits and demerits of the different schools of medicine and so I will content myself by telling you the principal features of the Homœopathic *Materia Medica* with which we are chiefly concerned here. The law *similia similibus curentur* is the therapeutic guide of our school. And in this also we should always remember that the employment of drugs must be secondary

and subordinate to a resort to hygienic measures. The law of *similars* is an immutable law of nature. The law *similia* means that likes are cured by likes; it is a condition of similarity or likeness and not one of sameness. It necessitates that diseased conditions or symptoms should be removed by administering drugs that are capable of producing similar diseased conditions or groups of symptoms when taken in health. This naturally brings us to the second principle in our teaching of the Homeopathic School. And this is the proving of drugs. This is a procedure that is entirely the property of the Homeopathic School. It means the taking of drugs in health to see what effect they will have or in what way they will affect our healthy organism. Such experiments are called provings of drugs. They are made by greater or less numbers of independent observers. The coincidences of effects observed by independent provers are cheering evidences of the correctness of this method. By the application of physiological knowledge to the results of these provings a more or less complete appreciation of the action of a drug may be gathered. It is in this way that we ascertain the nature and properties of drugs.

The next question is the administration of drugs. It is one of the cardinal features of our school that we always give the single, simple remedy in the potentized form. The reason, why we give the single remedy, is that we are entirely guided by the proving of drugs in our selection of the remedy, and as each drug is proved singly, it is impossible for us to administer drugs in combination, or alternate them, because we never know what action they will have in that way. Moreover Hahnemann found after many years of experimentation that drugs were best and most successfully administered in the smallest doses, so much so, that with advancing experience, we find Hahnemann going up higher and higher in

the "scale of potency, for we find that more the drugs were diluted, the more they developed their latent power of curing human ailments.

Naturally then we must believe that medicines are capable of action even when administered in the minutest quantity. In fact potentization (the word means increasing in power) is also another feature of the homeopathic doctrine. And this, I might just as well tell you right now, is the great disputed point in our school. I can do no better than quote a few lines from Nash with whom my opinion agrees very well, that I condemn the use of crude drugs both in the old school and in ours. The question of dose is still an open one and we can draw no definite conclusions. I will give you the dose that I have found most useful and will leave it to your discretion to use it as best you can.

J. N. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

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TYPHOID FEVER.

It is a specific, infectious and mildly contagious fever, with rose-colored eruptions, abdominal tenderness, tympanitis and enlargement of the spleen. It is characterized anatomically by hyperplasia and ulceration of the Peyer's patches, swelling of the mesenteric glands and spleen and parenchymatous changes in the other organs. Bacteriologically the Eberth-Gaffky bacillus is constantly present in these lesions.

Looking back at the history of the disease we find nothing definitely described until 1829, when, Louis' great work appeared in which the name typhoid was given to the disease. Previous to that it had been mentioned or hinted at in a vague way by different men such as Huxham, Trousseau, Velpeau and others. For a long time typhoid and typhus fever coexisted in England, but they were both considered to be the identical disease and the intestinal lesions were thought to be of accidental occurrence in the course of the ordinary typhus. America can justly claim to have laid down the difference between the two diseases

for the first time, inasmuch as the writings of Gerhard of Philadelphia, one of the students of the renowned Louis, in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences 1837, are undoubtedly the first in any language, which give a full account of the clinical and anatomical distinctions of the disease.

Immediately after this appeared the two elaborate memoirs from the Massachusetts General Hospital by James Jackson and Enoch Hale. In England the question of nonidentity of typhus and typhoid was not finally settled until the publication of Jenners' observations between 1849 and 1851.

Etiology.

Characteristically a disease of the temperate climate, it is found in almost every quarter of the globe. It is a significant fact that typhoid fever is becoming less prevalent in large cities in consequence of improved sanitation, while in country districts it is appearing on the increase.

I cannot but make an *en passe* remark here that we ought not to be at all astonished if we should find severe epidemics of typhoid fever in the city of Calcutta, in a very short time, with its fearfully bad drainage as manifested by the overflow of the drains whenever we have a downpour of rain and also its stinginess in supplying the rate-payers with an abundant supply of water. I cannot understand why these things are tolerated by the health department when it is an well established fact that in cities the prevalence of typhoid fever is directly proportionate to the inefficiency of the drainage and the water supply. I have often thought that many of these so-called plague cases are nothing but specimens of the ambulatory form of the typhoid fever and nothing but the absence of the Eberth Gafki bacillus and the prevalence of plague bacilli could make the diagnosis positive,

particularly when we take into consideration the mode of living of the laboring class and how little they care about health until they are actually struck down.

The disease is so common during the autumn months and statistics also so conclusively prove this, that it has acquired the name autumnal fever among the laity.

Now that the bacterial theory of the disease is well-established, it is necessary that we should know something about the morphology and biological properties of this germ. The bacillus is found in colonies in the spleen, liver, mesenteric glands, kidneys and intestines of cases of typhoid fever. It is also found in the blood and the fæces but rarely in the urine. It is a short, thick, motile bacillus, with rounded ends, at one or both of which there is seen a glistening round body, at one time thought to be a spore but no longer so regarded. It can be cultivated in nutrient media and grows on potato in a characteristic manner. It resembles in many respects *bacterium coli commune* but it can be differentiated from it as well as from other bacilli with which it had been confounded.

In this connection it is necessary to mention the Widal reaction of the blood which is considered a most reliable diagnostic sign of typhoid fever at the present time. It is based upon the property possessed by blood from typhoid patients, of causing clumping of the typhoid bacilli in young cultures in bouillon. It is now universally regarded as a very valuable evidence of the presence of that disease, although it is occasionally absent in cases of typhoid fever and very exceptionally for some unexplainable reason, appears in other conditions or in healthy subjects. Bartlett in his excellent brochure on "Clinical Medicine" mentions three methods of applying the Widal reaction as follows:—

(a) The dry method.

- (b) The fresh blood method,
- (c) The separated serum.

Young cultures of the typhoid bacilli are absolutely essential to the proper performance of the test. They must not be more than twenty-four hours old. To prepare such a culture some of the micro-organisms from an agar culture should be transplanted to bouillon. In each of the three methods mentioned above, it is necessary that the specimen be sufficiently diluted with typhoid bouillon never less than in the proportion of one to ten. In well marked cases the reaction is obtainable in the proportion of one to two hundred.

To make the examination a drop of the mixture of blood and bouillon is placed upon a cover glass and then placed face downward upon the concave surface of an especially constructed glass slide. The specimen is thus examined under the microscope as a hanging drop. Some observers are satisfied to use an ordinary flat slide.

The reaction which takes place in the presence of typhoid serum is as follows :—The bacilli at first actively motile are soon attracted to each other and become clumped in large masses ; hence the term *agglutination reaction*. This change must take place quickly, otherwise it will have no clinical significance.

The bacillus typhosus fulfills two of the conditions necessary to establish its causal relation with typhoid ; it is constantly present in the characteristic lesion and it grows outside the body in a specific manner. The third condition, namely the experimental production of the disease by the introduction of pure cultures into the bodies of healthy animals, has not yet been realized. This organism will resist drying for months and in water outside the body it will retain its vitality for weeks ; it may live in ice for a long time ; it

grows rapidly in milk ; in the upper layers of the soil it retains its vitality for months ; in certain epidemics it has been detected in the infected water supply. In this connection the investigation of Shakespeare of the epidemic at Plymouth Pa in 1885 is worthy of note. The bacilli may be blown about in dust and this mode of spread of the disease has not perhaps hitherto been sufficiently realized. Uncooked food stuffs are very liable to contamination in this way. It is therefore always advisable to have everything well boiled and cooked when an epidemic is raging. Even drinking water should be boiled. Celleries and salads have been suspected of carrying the infection. The certainty that the germs of typhoid may be conveyed by the gases escaping under pressure from infected drains and sewers has led to the universal recognition of the necessity of ventilating all soil pipes, drains and water closets.

Brieger and Frankel have separated a poison from bouillon cultures which they have called typho-toxin and the more serious features of the disease are ascribed to it. Sanaralli has found that the typho-toxin produces changes in the small intestines particularly in the lymph elements in animals.

Pathology.

After considering the pathology in short we shall pass on to the consideration of the clinical course and features of typhoid fever. A catarrhal condition of the small and large intestines exists from the very beginning. Later epithelial desquamation begins involving Peyer's patches throughout the intestines to a greater or less extent according to the severity of the case. At first these lymph follicles are deeply hyperemic ; then there is a great accumulation and increase of cells of the lymph tissues and the blood vessels are consequently more or less compressed, which makes the

follicles look anemic and white. This condition appears to be at its height about the tenth day when either resolution or necrosis results. In case of the latter the graver symptoms of the disease appear such as hemorrhage and perforation of the bowels resulting in peritonitis. As there have been cases of undoubted typhoid fever without intestinal lesions, it is necessary to mention that occasionally but very rarely cases might occur where all the symptoms of typhoid fever may be present without the characteristic abdominal lesions. The spleen, mesenteric glands and kidneys are swollen and congested and even bacilli are detected in them.

The spleen is always more or less enlarged but the liver rarely so, the mesenteric glands in the affected part are also swollen. Degeneration of the myocardium, hypostatic congestion of the lungs, bronchitis, laryngitis and pharyngitis are frequently met with during the course of the disease.

Pneumonia often complicates the disease. Pleurisy is also met with occasionally and though nerve symptoms are pronounced sooner or later in almost every case, the derangement generally is of a functional nature, for organic change is rarely seen in the brain or the cord except such as occur in almost any fever.

Symptoms

In the clinical course of the disease the symptoms are varied and variable. The incubation period generally lasts from ten to twenty days during which time the patient complains of chills, lassitude, headache, loss of appetite, pain in the limbs and back and sometimes epistaxis. Towards the close of this period the face assumes a dull and listless expression, the mind begins to become sluggish and a looseness of the bowels is noticed. Musser considers cough and the enlarged spleen as some of the earliest symptoms of the disease. While enlarged spleen is invariably present after

the disease has been in progress for a few days, I do not think cough is a necessary concomitant symptom unless the case happens to be one with decided bronchial or pneumonic complications from the beginning. The *step ladder* ascent of the temperature described by so many authors as characteristic of the disease has very little significance according to my experience. A continuous high temperature for days or even weeks with slight morning remission is the general characteristic of the fever. Bartlett justly remarks that exaggerated diagnostic importance has been attached to the *Wunderlich curve* especially in the past, when it was not uncommon for some physicians to insist upon its presence before a diagnosis of typhoid fever could be established.

The fever of typhoid generally goes down by lysis, as a rule, about the end of the third week; the temperature goes down to the normal or below normal in the morning. Occasionally hyperpyrexia is noted about this time and is always to be considered as of serious omen. The pulse is full and frequent. If however the beat should count more than a hundred and twenty, it is to be considered of serious omen. In such cases the heart should be examined and watched carefully.

The urine may be scanty and high coloured or profuse and passed involuntarily. Bartlett states that it is now positively known that infection may be carried by this excretion, although our impression has been to the contrary.

Ehrlich's Diazo reaction appears in typhoid urines at about the end of the first week.

It was at one time claimed to be a very reliable sign of typhoid fever but it is now found that it may occur in acute phthisis, tubercular meningitis, rheumatism, measles, pneumonia and cirrhosis of the liver.

The respiration is generally in accord with the temperature

excepting in cases that are complicated with bronchitis or pneumonia in which case it is likely to be hurried and oppressed.

The nervous system appears to be affected to a greater or less extent in almost every case. There are cases where the effect of the poison is marked on the nervous system from the very beginning and with great intensity. There are headache, photophobia, retraction of the neck, marked twitching of the muscles and even convulsions, while in mild cases they consist of a hebetude and slight delirium only. But it is always well to remember Stoke's dictum that there is no single nervous symptom that may not and does not occur independently of any appreciable lesion of the brain, nerves or spinal cord. A mistake in diagnosis is not infrequently made in this direction. Such an eminent authority as Osler states that typhoid fever may be mistaken for cerebro-spinal fever, and he mentions three cases where this mistake had been made, where post mortem examinations revealed not the slightest trace of meningeal inflammation.

Typhoid fever presents such a large variety of symptoms that it is very difficult to classify it. Osler mentions the following varieties and it is well to remember them.

1. The mild and abortive form.
2. The grave form.
3. The latent or ambulatory form.
4. The hemorrhagic form.
5. The afebrile typhoid.

Sometimes again these are mixed together. Now in the ambulatory form hemorrhage and perforation of the bowels may be the first symptoms. Sir W. Jenner called attention to the dangers of this form. In any case hemorrhage from the bowels is a serious complication and generally occurs in cases of considerable severity. Graves and Trousseau held

that it was not a very dangerous symptom but statistics show that death follows in from 30 to 50 per cent of the cases. I will have occasion to mention of 3 or 4 cases under our treatment where they all recovered.

Diagnosis.

Now a few words as to diagnosis and prognosis of the malady before I pass on to the consideration of treatment. If the patient is treated from the beginning of the disease which is rarely the case here, there is very little difficulty in diagnosis.

In well-developed cases sometimes difficulty arises in diagnosing it from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Sometimes a mistake is made in diagnosing a case of pneumonia with typhoid fever, and Osler mentions such an instance. Malaria can seldom be mistaken for typhoid fever as the intermittent character of the fever and the history of the cases and the countries they come from, will frequently clear any doubts in this direction.

Under homeopathic treatment the prognosis is very favourable. Very grave symptoms are high fever, delirium, hemorrhage &c.

Sometimes sudden failure of the heart's action occurs in which it is difficult to account for the death of the patient. Fat people bear typhoid fever badly and the disease seems to be more fatal among women than among men.

Since it is a well-established fact that typhoid is a contagious disease, it behoves every conscientious physician to take precautionary measures to prevent the outbreak of an epidemic, whenever he sees stray cases of typhoid fever breaking out in a locality. Linen, bed-clothes, the clothing of the patient, in fact everything that comes in contact with him should be thoroughly disinfected. Physicians

and nurses should also beware that they may not be the vehicle for the transmission of the malady. Great care should be taken in boiling the drinking water and the milk, for it has been conclusively proved that these have been frequently the means of spreading the disease.

Treatment.

Professor Osler says, the profession was long in learning that typhoid fever is not a disease to be treated by medicine. Careful nursing and a regulated diet are the essentials in a majority of the cases. Even though I have a very high regard for the learned professor, I am afraid I cannot agree with him here. For I emphatically declare that medicine ((homeopathic) has decided good effect and is capable of cutting short the duration of the disease in many a case.

As to diet, barley, sago, cornflower, or some of these preparations diluted with milk forms the best diet. I have found that meat preparations do not agree very well. Albumen water may be tried in very weak and debilitated patients. Much has been said about hydrotherapy in this disease, but the little I have seen makes me very pessimistic about its results.

Another thing, aperients should never be given. Musser justly remarks "even if constipation exists at first, a laxative is apt to produce an excessive effect." This remark is so pre-eminently true that I think the use of purgatives is beset with most disastrous results. In one case recently viz :—that of a young boy, the frequent use of medicines brought on diarrhœa which was quickly followed by severe hemorrhage, which to my mind seemed to be the result of the injudicious medication. The patients should be allowed to move about slowly as soon as he is able, provided he is well guarded against the inclemency of the weather.

Now as regards the medicinal treatment which is so pre-eminently successful according to our method, I shall not bother you by giving you a long list of the remedies that are likely to be indicated in a case of typhoid fever; for any remedy beginning with Aconite and ending with Zincum, may be indicated some time or other, during the course of the disease. Suffice it to say that I have found Nash's *Leaders in Typhoid* an excellent book for ready reference, but sometimes that even is not enough. A thorough and careful study of the *materia medica* alone will enable us to treat cases successfully. I will mention a few interesting cases in brief before I conclude.

The first case that I was permitted to watch some years ago, through the courtesy of Drs. D. N. Ray and P. C. Majumdar, was that of a young lady who had suffered for several days under allopathic treatment, when she came to be treated by the homeopaths. She was completely unconscious, with muttering delirium, and drowsiness. At the beginning of our treatment she was constipated, but about the fourth or fifth day she had copious abdominal hemorrhage which made us all despair about her recovery, and but for the intervention of our illustrious townsman Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, homeopathic treatment would not have been persevered with. *Lachesis* did wonders for this patient. After the application of several remedies, *Lachesis* cleared the way for the recovery of the patient.

My next case was that of a young boy, about 10 years old, the son of a homeopathic physician, who struggled between life and death for more than three weeks. One day his condition became so grave that I had to tell his father, that he must be prepared for the worst. The temperature came down by crisis from 105 to 101 in less than an hour. I gave a dose of Arsenic 200 and

requested him to report again should the temperature go down any more. Another day the delirium became very violent and furious and Stramonium promptly checked this. Nux. V., Lachesis and ultimately Ant. Tart. had very good effect in this case. I am proud to be able to say that this boy is in perfect health to-day and he had none of the sequelae that so often follow this disease.

I had another case of typhoid in a woman in the eighth month of her pregnancy. She suffered for four weeks and manifested many grave nervous and abdominal symptoms and ultimately recovered under our treatment. I dreaded very much the consequence of this in the child as the mother was a primipara and suffered from profound anemia during convalescence. However she was delivered of a healthy female child at full term.

I had another well-marked case in an old gentleman about 70 years, who had been under Allopathic treatment for 9 days. I was called on the tenth day when the patient was in a very bad way. He was suffering from coma vigil and muttering the names of Hindu gods and goddesses in an incoherent way. He had been fearfully constipated and had received large doses of opening medicines from the Allopathic physicians but without any avail. The abdomen was tender and tympanitic. He was also suffering from violent hiccough. Under Hyos. Nig. the hiccough lessened and the delirium also became much less, but the next morning when I visited the patient again I found the stupor more pronounced and the pulse intermittent in character. In this case the difficulty of breathing was also pronounced and there was diffuse bronchitis and marked subsultus tendinum. Opium cured this case.

J. N. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

TOBACCO IN VITAL DYNAMICS.

(*Continued from Vol. XV. No. 5, P. 157.*)

ATAL VIHARI BHADURI M. A.

In our previous article under the head, we endeavoured to indicate, at some length, the position which *tobacco* occupies in physiology, as ascertained from direct experiments and daily observation. The toxic influence of this agent, both in the acute and the chronic form, has been shown to affect largely the heart and its vessels, the pulse, the iris, the pneumogastries and the head, and to superinduce an abnormal condition of the system sufficient to cause such diseases as Angina, Cardialgia, Colic, Constipation, Nephralgia, Mania, Melancholy, Vertigo, and even Amaurosis. It has been seen that the action thus manifested is not exercised directly, but in a large measure, through the chief nerve centres, and indirectly. While adding not even a mite of potential strength to the system, *tobacco* may spur the weary brain or the enfeebled arm to unusual and undue exertion for a time, but its ultimate work is destructive and by no means, constructive. It does not add one molecule to the plasm which contributes to the building up of our body. On the contrary, it exerts a most deleterious influence upon the human organism. It never supplies, but always diminishes, vital force.

Chronic nicotism has been found to cause such fluxion of the salivary glands and total cessation of the digestive functions as to superinduce a consumptive debility of the system. Blatin mentions, on the authority of Dr. Rogues, a case of *Pthisis Palmonalis*, without any other affection antecedent or concomitant than anorexia

and salivation. Gradual diminution and ultimate abandonment of tobacco led to a cure in three months.

One of the apparent symptoms of nicotism, acute or chronic, is blindness of vision. This is no doubt caused by the continued excitement of the optic nerve under the influence of tobacco. Patients afflicted with *amaurosis* have sometimes been found to have been inveterate smokers of tobacco (Dr. Mackenzie). Cases of complete *amaurosis*, incurable by any other means, have been conquered by cessation from the weed. (Dr. Sichel). Though the evidence is not quite conclusive, yet it has been an established fact that *amaurosis* is sometimes caused by tobacco.

The use of this narcotic is upheld by some on the ground that it serves to *keep the cold out*. We should like to point out, however, that it reduces animal temperature. It neither generates nor conserves heat, and is, therefore, a destroyer of animal heat. It certainly should be classed among the exciting substances. By stimulation force is abstracted from, and not added to the system, involving at the same time, the narcotic paralysis of a portion of the functions, the activity of which is essential to healthy life. It possesses no food value, and does not contribute to the growth of the body, but on the other hand leads to its gradual impairment in more ways than one, and thus deteriorates the system. The brutes, in general, instinctively avoid it. The local affections caused by this drug, might appear trifling; but the gradual saturation of the system with nicotine, accumulating in the tissues, waits for an opportunity, varying according to the habits, temperament and constitution of the individual, to declare its poisonous character and prey upon the system.

In acute cases of poisoning with tobacco, the treatment

adopted in general, consists in the exhibition of emetics and stimulants, followed by the free use of *tanin* in any form. This serves to keep the alkaloid insoluble. Strong tea, and coffee are also administered to the patient. Iodine, dissolved with iodide of potassium, though recommended, has seldom been found to be of efficacy, and certainly superinduces large irritation of the stomach. The tincture of *Nux Vomica*, 20 to 30 minims repeated at intervals may be tried with much efficacy. A hypodermic injection of 1—25 grain of the nitrate or other soluble salt of strychnia may also be tried.

If the free indulgence in tobacco is followed by the superinducement of the distressing maladies mentioned above, it is not unnatural to suppose that for the conditions commonly presented by those diseases, this drug may be used as a therapeutic agency. Indeed, Homeopathy has very largely utilized it, from a long time past, in the cure of these abnormal conditions of the human organism. Ordinary provings of *Tabacum* have revealed such symptoms as—Violent beating and palpitation of the heart; pre-cordial anguish; cold extremities; sweat, clammy and cold; pain at the pit of the stomach; intense and persistent nausea, and vomiting of food; vertigo and faintness; intense pallor of the face. Sometimes there is tightness of chest, constipation or diarrhoea; shocks in epigastrium; paralysis of the bladder, and polyuria.

Our own personal experience goes far to establish the importance of *Tabacum*, in some of the more violent conditions exhibited in *Cholera*, *Heart Disease*, *Dyspepsia*, *Colic &c.* and we have largely used it, and found it efficacious, in the collapse stage with extremely hippocratic countenance, intense pallor, body hot, extremities cold. In cases of severe colicky pain, the sequel of post-partum derangements, it has been also very successfully applied, the patients being

found to be of tobacco-chewing habits. In one case of insomnia it acted as a miracle. The patient, a man of more than 45 years, was distressed for about a year, with sleeplessness accompanied with cardiac irregularities. On examination, dilatation of the heart became apparent. In the earlier part of the night, his sleep was disturbed with occasional jerking of the legs and the arms; and an hour or two having passed away in this condition, he was compelled to sit up the rest of the night, with distressing wakefulness. Six doses of *Tabacum* cured him, in little more than a week.

A case of Heart Disease is still more interesting. The patient was aged about 60 years, of excellent robust constitution and very active habits. He had been treated for what was mistakenly diagnosed by a first-rate native Kabiraj in Calcutta to be chronic rheumatism. The chief symptom of the malady at the onset was paroxysms of intense pain, of a tingling character, about the region of the heart and along and down the left arm. The treatment proved abortive though continued for a year and a half, after which decided symptoms of *Angina* made their appearance. The paroxysms came on not less than thrice over during twenty-four hours, more frequently at night, when the fits grew severer than by day. The symptoms during paroxysm were :—death-like pallor of the face ; intense pain of a tingling and jerking character beginning from about the region of the heart and running down the left arm ; abdomen distended and tympanitic ; patient compelled to sit up motionless ; cold sweat on the face and the chest ; empty eructations relieved ; continued fanning necessary ; patient could not lift up the eye-lids.

A thorough examination of the patient conducted on several occasions and at different times revealed to me

the symptoms of a fatty condition being only at the incipient stage. No sign, however, could yet be detected of any superincumbent or interfibrillar fat. The *arcus senilis* made its appearance distinctly. The heart's impulse was feeble, intermittent and irregular, the sounds being sometimes very distinctly audible ; the pulse was soft, feeble, and intermittent at times only ; the bowels were sluggish. The urine contained large deposits of oxalate of lime. The muscles though copious, were flabby.

Two of my predecessors in the case had failed with such remedies as *Kalmia Latifolia*, *Lachesis*, *Cuprum* and *Sulphur*. Olfaction with *Amyl Nitrite* was also tried during the paroxysms, but proved unavailing.

The whole of the first two weeks of my treatment, I put the patient mainly upon strictly dietetic and hygienic prescriptions. My regimen was gentle exercise, in the open air, morning and evening ; food plain, simple and moderate, and without hot spices ; all animal food was forbidden ; potatoes discarded altogether, as also vegetables or greens containing a high percentage of sugar and starch ; water to be taken as little as possible, and strictly forbidden during and shortly after meals. After a fortnight no other change was reported to be perceptible than that the paroxysms were a little reduced in their violence or intensity and duration.

One fact struck me as characteristically peculiar with my client ; he was an inveterate smoker. From an early age he was using tobacco in more shapes than one ; he smoked and chewed and snuffed it incessantly. After each of the two usual meals, the fits were ushered in after four or five puffs. At the same time he felt an intensely morbid craving during each of the paroxysms. This last symptom led me to prescribe *Tabacum* in the third decimal potency, two doses after 15 minutes' interval, as soon as a fit was apprehended ; and

after 3 or 4 days, the course of the paroxysms was well-nigh checked and sometimes retarded. The 30th potency was next prescribed, thrice daily for a fortnight, after regular intervals of respite for a couple of days and the patient improved considerably. The treatment was continued for about two months, with intervals of cessation of medicine, and the patient was completely restored. He is alive yet and has totally abandoned his former tobacco habit.

A girl of 26 years was suffering from dyspepsia and colic. Protracted illness had made her weak and anæmic, and of irritable temper. She had constant nausea and vomited food shortly after meals. The colic grew so severe as to make her restless at every fit ; sometimes she fainted. There was a dull pain in the occiput and constant vertigo. Both the bladder and the bowels were sluggish. She would drink water very frequently, and each time she drank, an intense sticking pain was felt in the stomach. She used tobacco in two shapes and that at very frequent intervals. The habit had been first contracted at the age of 14 ; and she was indulging in it for more than 10 years. I put her upon *Nux V.* 30x for a week, five doses in all ; and then upon *Tabacum* 30x for two weeks more, which led to a complete cure. All tobacco was of course prohibited during treatment.

We all know how largely tobacco is used in every household in this country. Apart from the smoking habit exhibited among men, our females indulge very freely in its use, either chewing with betel-leaves or rubbing with it the lower frontal gum. To us it appears that to this habit is to be largely attributed the acidity, heart-burn, pyrosis and other symptoms of gastric disorders so extensively found among the females of every household in our country. We have seen little children contracting this habit from the early age of 9 or 10 years, and continuing to use it till the close

of life. Whatever might be said in extenuation of the habits of smoking and snuffing among men, on the ground of relief after labour and considerations of a similar nature, such a practice can hardly be defended in the case of our females. From what necessary conditions, the practice begins in general, either in men or in women, we are at a loss to conjecture; but we are of opinion that the arguments commonly put forth in its favour have a basis more fanciful and conjectural than substantial and needful. At any rate, there can be no possible ground, based upon rational considerations, for the practice which obtains so largely in our country.

It will be said "What possible objections can there be against tobacco, when it obtains so largely among the civilised nations all over the world?" Though it is undeniable, that all nations use tobacco, in one shape or another, in modern times, the fact remains as an incontrovertible truth, that it is a prolific source of various painful disorders in the human organism. It forms no part of the necessities of life, adds not a bit to its healthy growth and contributes nothing towards strength or development. On the contrary, by causing superfluous excitation, it abstracts considerable force from the muscles, the fibres, the tissues and the blood-vessels; and enough has been seen and shown to prove that it is undeniably injurious to the individual. It can be fairly classed among the mass of many social evils, in modern civilisation, which though productive of miseries, are left unnoticed, and unconsciously tolerated by the generality of men. To support or favour such a practice as "a doubtful habit," merely on the ground of extensive circulation is as absurd, from a logical aspect, in the economy of human civilisation, as if we were to support a crime or a vice, merely on the ground of its comparative predominance in civilised societies. With what reason can we possibly favour or recommend the

multitudinous mass of social evils or political crimes so extensively sown broadcast around us ? If this is allowed, we ought with as much reason, to suffer vice smothering virtue.

It will be said further, that tobacco "soothes and cheers the weary toiler and solaces the over-worked brain." We do not contest that such may be its momentary effect, but the *sequellæ* can never be ignored. All such arguments in favour of tobacco are simply fallacious. When a certain amount of labour, physical, mental or intellectual, has been undergone, nature requires time to recuperate, and all human devices or expedients adopted with a view to avoid or escape from such a requisition, must necessarily prove abortive. It is bad policy to set the house on fire, in order to warm the hands in the blaze. It should be understood, once for all, that the temporary excitement created by tobacco is *gained* only by the *destruction of vital force*, and that it contains absolutely nothing which can aid the growth or development of the tissues of our body.

It can by no means be held that no hard work of human life can be performed without the aid of stimulants like tobacco. The most glorious achievements of our race were performed before the days of the introduction of this baneful drug, no monument of human efforts was ever raised with the aid of tobacco. Without it, the heroes of Thermopylæ could perform their brilliant manœuvres ; and the early philosophers could carry on their momentous speculations. Empires rose and fell, and men lived and loved and died without any specious invigoration from tobacco. No drug inspiration was required for Homer to sing his immortal epic, Raphael to paint his glorious Madonnas, Luther to preach his stirring sermons, Guttenberg to invent printing, or Columbus to discover a New World.

It is wise to kill an adder in the shell, and it behoves us all to get rid of a hoary nuisance.

THE "TEST DRUG PROVING" OF THE AMERICAN OPHTHAL., OTOL. AND LARYNGOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

We have been favored by Professor Howard P. Bellows with three small tracts on the study of Belladonna as developed in the Test Drug Proving of the above society. One deals with headache, and one with the urinary symptoms and the next upon the sides of the body. We cherished the idea from a long time that the more drugs are proved and reproved the more valuable they become to true homeopathic physicians. So we hail with pleasure the appearance of these pamphlets. Several drugs have been proved in this way by the O. O. and L. Society and, as Dr. Bellows tells us, they will be published in a book form. It will be a large, octavo volume of about seven hundred pages, similar in size to one of the volumes of Hering's "Guiding Symptoms."

THE TEST DRUG-PROVING OF THE O. O. & L. SOCIETY.

For the information of any who may not be acquainted with the nature and scope of this work, it will be stated that it is a re-proving of Belladonna, under scientific conditions and by laboratory methods, which has been carried out under the auspices of the American Homeopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, with the endorsement and co-operation of the American Institute of Homeopathy and various state and local societies, and by the aid of proving boards of twelve or more physicians each, mostly specialists, which were organized for this purpose in eleven of our largest cities.

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COMMENDATION.

By J. B. Gregg Custis, M. D., Washington, D. C., Ex-President
of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

John P. Sutherland, M. D., Boston, Mass., Ex-Pres. of the
American Inst.

George Royal, M. D., Des Moines, Iowa, Ex-Pres. of the Ame-
rican Inst.

It has been my privilege to examine carefully the completed
Mss. of the "Test Drug-Proving of the O. O. & L. Society," as pre-
pared for publication by Prof. Howard P. Bellows, and it is with
unaffected pleasure I heartily commend the work to the favorable
consideration of my professional colleagues. Not only are the day-
books of the fifty-three persons who co-operated in the provings,
with the special examiner's and director's comments, presented
unabridged, with special comparisons and groupings of symptoms,
and modalities, but the volume contains minute and painstaking

analyses of the provings made upon quite new and original lines by the editor, which show profound thought and elaborate study, and which open up in the realms of drug pathogenesis paths heretofore untrodden. The book will prove of practical value to the student of pure drug pathogenesis, to the general practitioner, to the specialist, and may well serve as a model to those workers whose field of investigations includes the provings of drugs.

JOHN P. SUTHERLAND., M. D.

June 23rd, 1906.

Dear Doctor,

The manuscript for the book upon THE TEST DRUG-PROVING OF THE O. O. & L. SOCIETY is ready for the printer. It will make a large, octavo volume of about seven hundred pages, similar in size to one of the volumes of Hering's "Guiding Symptoms." It will contain complete narratives of the fifty-three individual provings which constitute the body of the work, together with a thorough digest and presentation of the results obtained in synoptic and schematic forms and in different degrees of condensation. It will be illustrated with sphygmographic tracings and with photomicrographs of changes induced by the drug in animal tissues. *It will be published by subscription, and the price will be determined by the number of subscribers.* It is designed to furnish the book to each subscriber as nearly as possible at cost price, and, by vote of the O. O. & L. Society, *should any profit chance to accrue from the sale of the work it will be devoted to the cause of drug-proving.*

Your subscription is solicited upon the enclosed postal and its prompt return is most essential as it is desired to send the book to press immediately.

Fraternally yours,

HOWARD P. BELLOW,

*General Director of the Proving
for the O. O. & L. Society.*

After carefully examining the complete MSS. of the "Tes

Drug-Proving " of the O. O. & L. Society, I most heartily recommend it to all homeopaths, whether students, practitioners or teachers. The symptoms are carefully compared and wisely grouped. Better still, they are also presented in narrative form as recorded by the provers, so that one may see the order of their development and judge of their reliability. Best of all, the arrangement of the symptoms makes their therapeutic application comprehensive and easy. Prof. Howard P. Bellows, the director and editor of this work, has placed us all under an obligation which we can only partly repay by subscribing for the book.

Des Moines, Iowa.

GEORGE ROVAL, M. D.

We have never seen such a complete analysis of symptoms under scientific condition. Our readers will do well to read these provings. The task is undertaken by fifty-three provers. Under Headache we find,

- 1 The types of headache, as frontal, occipital, parietal, supra orbital &c.
- 2 Sides—right and left
- 3 Directions in which headache spreads.
- 4 Intensity, slight or severe.
- 5 Duration.
- 6 Character.
- 7 Time.
- 8 Appearance.
- 9 Causes.
- 10 Sensations.
- 11 Accompaniments.
- 12 Aggravation and amelioration.
- 13 Miscellaneous.

Thus our readers will be able to see that it is a complete record of headache. So with the necessary symptoms and other anatomical parts of the body.

When the book will be completed it will be a valuable aid

to both students and physicians. The book will be published by subscription and we earnestly request our readers to subscribe at once as it will be a valuable work for study and reference. We have seen that the work has been recommended by such eminent homœopaths as Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis, John P. Sutherland and George Royal.

STRAY LEAVES FROM MY DIARY.

Nov. 16th—Amulya Babu came to me with his little daughter, aged 3 years, who was suffering from a peculiar eczema all over her body. He said that those eruptions had made her very fretful and restless, and at night she could not sleep at all on account of constant itching and burning. I was requested to prescribe for her. She was a very intelligent girl, but weak and emaciated in body, and every now and then was suffering from liver derangements. Her stomach and intestinal symptoms, and other symptoms which I eliminated from her parent after careful enquiry pointed to *Lycopodium* as her simillimum. I prescribed for the patient that remedy in a very high potency, only one dose in the beginning and provided her with a plentiful supply of that prince of medicines, *Sacharum lactis*, which she would take twice a day, for two weeks, after which time her father would report to me. He wanted to have some ointment for his child to apply on the eruptions, but I told him that medicated ointments are not required under the strict Homœopathic treatment, and if the eruptions burned unbearably, he might apply some pure cocoanut oil on the sores to soothe them.

Nov. 21st—Amulya Babu came again with his little child. He said that the improvement in the girl's body, though noticeable, was very slight indeed. She had taken the internal

medicines for the last 4 or 5 days, but his wife and the child were becoming very impatient, and had earnestly requested me to give some good ointment for application which would dry up the nasty sores within a very short time. I said that such a step was not at all advisable, nay quite a dangerous procedure, though I could prescribe such an ointment (with Hydrarg ammonio-chloride) which would remove the skin disease within 4 or 5 days. I then explained Amulya Babu that this eruption was really an internal malady which was coming from inside outwards, from the centre of the vital organism towards the circumference, in order to leave the patient finally. If any external application checks this outward progress, the disease is thereby again thrust inward, and will try to attack some important inner organ of the body, such as liver, lungs, heart, brain &c. So I told the little patient's father to go on with the internal medicines alone, which would certainly eradicate the disease by attacking it from within. But that would surely take a little longer time than the ointment treatment, for which a little patience was required from the parents of the child. But all this philosophy was rather too much for the father who went away grumbling and discontented.

Dec. 5th—Amulya Babu came in the morning with a young boy, a relation of his, who was suffering from a chronic form of ophthalmia. He requested me to treat the boy's eyes homeopathically, as he had tried allopathic medicines for a pretty long time, but in vain. After examining and prescribing for the boy's ophthalmia I asked the gentleman, "By the by, Sir, how is that little girl of yours who was suffering from eczema and for whom I prescribed some medicines a few days ago?"

"I am glad to tell you, Doctor, that the girl has been completely cured by a Kabiraji Oil within a short time. As

you know, the ladies of my family became very impatient with the slow progress of your Homeopathic treatment and teased my life out for a good oil or ointment, to cure those eruptions of the child. So I brought that wonderful oil from our family Kabiraj which removed the eruptions beautifully within about 5 days."

I grew rather unhappy and said "very sorry for the poor child, my dear friend, you have killed her, I tell you."

"Why, doctor, I don't think there is any reason for such apprehension. The girl is quite as happy and joyful as before; and she sleeps soundly at night and eats well."

"Yes, Amulya Babu, she may appear hale and hearty for the present. But rest assured, there is danger ahead which may take away her life."

"But no other doctor says that."

"It is the teaching of Homœopathy, and no one who has not studied the works of Hahnemann can possibly say that. And such teaching is perfectly true to the letter."

However my friend Amulya Babu could not understand and assimilate the logic of Hahnemann's teaching. He could not believe that a grave wrong had been done to his unfortunate girl.

Dec. 10th—After 10 o'clock I was going to take my dinner, when an urgent and loud call from below reached my ears. Hastily I came downstairs, and was met by my friend Amulya Babu who wanted me to drive to his house at once. He said his little girl was very ill, and I should make no further delay. We drove post-haste to his house and at once ran upstairs to see his child. She was getting terrible convulsions, and had a high temperature; from the dusk they noticed a little fever which began to rise gradually. But the convulsions were so severe that there was imminent risk of life. I quickly dissolved a few globules of medicine in a glass

of water, and told them to administer one spoonful every quarter of an hour. But all was useless, the girl was a corpse within half an hour.

NRIPENDRA NATH SET, L. M.

Clinical Records.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

I.

Argentum Nitric. in Neurasthenia.—Babu.....Mukerji a young and robust-looking man came to me for advice on the 15th October 1904. For two years previously he had been suffering from acidity and dyspepsia. Had heart-burn, waterbrash and colic in the abdomen. This apparently reduced him greatly. He looked like an old man, emaciated.

Tympanitic distention of the abdomen, gurgling, severe twitching and rending pain in the abdomen which used to travel to the back, causing breathlessness. Stools variable, sometimes yellow but often greenish, thin and papascent.

There was considerable backache which was aggravated by rising from a seat but continued walking gave him relief, sexual desire greatly reduced, erections feeble. There was shaking of the limbs, vertigo and great prostration.

Nux vom and Agaricus mus were given to no purpose.

Argent. nitric. cc., one dose, a few globules dry on the tongue produced favorable result at once. This was followed by placebo. There was an occasional repetition of Arg. nit. which cured the patient completely in the course of a month and a half.

II.

Sanguinaria Can. in headache and Rheumatic pain.—Khanto, an elderly woman of plethoric constitution, had rheumatic pain from a long time. Pain in the back, and in upper limbs. She had allopathic treatment for a few days and took Kabiraji medicines long to no effect. On the contrary she used to get a peculiar sick-headache. She was subject to bilious attacks now and then.

Pain on right deltoid muscle, shifting, aggravated by exposure to the sun. Pain extended to the whole arm.

Headache was occasional. It came on, in the morning and increased as the day advanced. No pain at night. There was sickness at the stomach and often vomiting of bile. During headache she complained of dimness of sight. Application of cold water to the head gave her relief.

I gave her Sanguin Can 30 one dose every morning for eight days. She was relieved of the headache and the rheumatic pain. Continuing the medicine for a longer period with occasional stoppage of medicine cured her entirely. *

I forgot to mention that her menstrual function was regular as to time of appearance but the flow was excessive and accompanied by headache. Bowels were rather constipated.

III.

Apis mell in Erysepelatous swelling—Abdul Salim, a robust young man of 24 years of age came to my Chowringhee dispensary with a very great swelling of the left arm and face. He narrated that he was bitten in those places by a number of bees. He had made some application without any benefit.

There was great burning and stinging pain in those places. The next day the swelling appeared and there was some

fever, *Ledum Pal* 6x was given internally and tincture was applied to the bitten parts. These gave him very slight relief.

Apis mel 6x one dose morning and evening relieved him at once. The swelling went down the next day and the pain abated in twenty-four hours. He was completely cured in three days.

IV.

Natrum Sulph in *Diarrhœa*—*Babu Charu Ch. Neogi* had been suffering from *Dyspepsia* from a long time. He was in the habit of taking purgatives off and on. Now he had the following symptoms—

Had *diarrhœa*—three to five stools in the morning, stools yellowish and then watery. Rumbling in the abdomen, accumulation of flatus.

Considerable colicky pain in the abdomen before and during stools.

He used to live in cold and damp houses. Emission of much flatus during stool which gave him considerable relief.

Massage of the abdomen gave him relief of both the colic and flatulence. A few doses of *Natrum Sulph* 30 effected a permanent cure.

Clippings from the Envoy.

Girls' Appetites—"No doctrine is more mischievous for growing girls than that it is unladylike to have a good appetite. The teachers of poor children in the lower parts of large cities know very well how impossible it is to get good educational results from children who come to school insufficiently fed. The girls' meals should be of a social character,

for cheerful conversation promotes both appetite and digestion, and sufficient time should always be allowed for them."
—*Dr. Drummond.*

Food and Sleep.—A very short time ago it was held that the eating of food immediately before retiring was almost a crime.

Now, the whole theory is quite exploded. Some physicians have changed, according to the times. I have at all times taken food before retiring, and have never had any bad results, but the reverse.

Indeed, a good deal of the prevalent insomnia is the result of the unconscious craving in the stomach for food in persons who have been unduly frightened by the opinion that they must not eat before going to bed, or who have, like many nervous women, been keeping themselves in a state of semistarvation. Nothing is more agreeable, on retiring for the night, than to take a small bowl of hot milk, malted milk, hot broth, cup of hot cocoa with milk, oatmeal gruel, or some good, nourishing soup, for it is a positive aid to nervous people and induces peaceful slumber.—*E. Mather, M.D., in Medical Brief.*

Domestic Medicine Cases.—Every family living in the country, or not within easy reach of a homœopathic physician, should have a "domestic physician," there are many of them, and a homœopathic medicine chest. If these are in the family possession, especially where there are young children, much suffering and, perhaps, serious illness may be avoided. The directions are very plain in these books and they are well worth their price.

The Explanation.—"Why does vaccine virus injure and kill? A pamphlet on *Serum Therapeutics* just issued by the Lister Institute kindly supplies the answer. It says: 'Calf

vaccine, or vaccine proper, differs from other therapeutic agents of microbial origin in that it is a preparation containing a *living* (sic) specific micro-organism.'

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Olive Oil for the Complexion.—An American correspondent writes as follows : The pretty girls of Chicago and New York are giving the luncheons of India, they call them the health and beauty luncheons. They make a study of the best foods, and they learn how to serve them. The centrepiece of the table is fruit, upon which the main body of the luncheon is built. They follow the London dietary laws, which have almost driven appendicitis out of London.

It was to a reigning beauty of London during the present season that the king's physician gave his famous advice. "What shall I take for my complexion ?" asked this beauty, in distress, "I am a sight."

"Take olive oil" said the physician. "Live on it, live in it, live with it. Eat it, drink it, dress your food with it, and don't do without it. 'Lubricate your system.'"

The beauty did as she was told, and her complexion improved. Meanwhile she ate no meat. She began to give health and beauty dinners, and the Countess of Warwick, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, Lady Henry Somerset, and the Princess of Pless joined her. Today their vegetarian dinners are famous—*Health*.

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To Let.

THE INDIAN HOMEOPATHIC REVIEW.

A Monthly Journal of Homeopathy and
Collateral Sciences.

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SOME OF OUR HEALTH RESORTS.

Along with the spread of western civilization, the idea of having recourse to a change of climate and scenery whenever the system is in a run down condition is becoming more and more popular in this country. There are still many people who laugh at the idea of going for a change. They argue and say, we never went for a change in the olden days when railways were unknown and most of us kept better health and acquired longevity that is seldom seen at the present day. Be that as it may, it is needless to say that according to our present ways of living and the nature of our occupation generally, a change of climate is at times absolutely essential.

Now then the questions naturally arise where to go and when to go.

The first question is the principal object of this paper and hence we will take it up at length, mentioning the different places generally resorted to by people, and their individual atmospheric and other advantages.

As to the question, when to go, it may be said, that

whenever the general health feels run down, when the brain feels fagged after a stretch of hard labor for any length of time, it is advisable to go for a change particularly for people who can afford it. The hard-worked Government servant, the busy practitioner of medicine and the astute lawyer,—they all need a change at least once a year. Some of them are very unwise and never think of a change until they are actually confined to bed and incapable to attend to work. There is another kind of change of climate that people generally have recourse to and that is general improvement of health after a protracted course of illness. This is very essential. We have frequently found that a change to a healthier climate enables a person to recoup his health much more quickly than he would if he stayed at home. Then there is another kind of change that is very injurious, but one that is frequently advised by unscrupulous physicians, when they find they are unable to do anything for their patient and are only anxious to get rid of their patients somehow. This is a very bad practice indeed. I frequently think it would be much better and more honest for such physicians to recommend a change of doctor and treatment rather than a change of climate. It seems to me that the time for a change is only when the patient is thoroughly cured of his disease and only the weakness remains. So long as any of the symptoms of disease remains it is almost criminal to recommend a change, particularly when we know, that frequently, medical help is not available at those places.

Darjeeling comes to our mind as being at once a summer and a health resort. It is more frequently resorted to by Europeans living in Bengal than any other place. It has been very truly termed the children's paradise, for undoubtedly children thrive very well here. It is situated about 8000 feet above the sea level and is approached by a railway that

is unique in the world. The scenery is most picturesque and beautiful. The only drawback is the water which is not very tasteful. People suffering from bowel complaints should be very careful in going up to Darjeeling, for they are likely to develop hill-diarrhœa, a most obstinate and intractable disease.

Mussourie, Nainital and Simla are some of the other hill stations that are also visited by people. Simla, the summer residence of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-chief of India, is a very healthy place and is frequently visited by people from all over the country. It is equally as cold as Darjeeling but not so damp, for Simla seems to be more rocky than Darjeeling. The new Simla Kalka Railway has made it more accessible to the people. Mussourie and Nainital are smaller hill stations that are very healthy places but mostly resorted to by Europeans.

Some of the stations in the E. I. Ry are visited by a large number of people from the metropolis. Madhupur, a station about 180 miles from Calcutta has become a favourite resort of the Bengali population, on account of its salubrious climate and drinking water. Some of the wells contain water mixed with various ingredients and help digestion materially. Deoghar, the next station on the same line is preferred by some as it contains the famous temple of Baidyanath. The climate is about the same. Simultala, Jamtara and Karmatar are other places of the same nature being adjoining to each other. Derhi on the river Sone is a place that is becoming popular with some people. Monghyr, a station on the loop line of the same railway is no longer regarded as a very healthy place to go to, being infected with plague epidemic for the last few years. Several other places in the North Western provinces that were formerly visited by people are no longer of importance being infected with plague. Almbrah

and the adjoining places are regarded by some as very good places for the consumptive, but so far as my experience goes, I have never seen a single man recover, although I have known many people to have gone there.

Puri on the sea coast is a very nice place and is largely resorted to by people since the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Line. It is easy of access from Calcutta and is particularly beneficial to malarial cases. Europeans also like the place and many bungalows are being built by them. Waltaire, near Vizagapatan on the Madras coast has been recommended by some physicians, but I have not seen anybody who derived any benefit by visiting the place. It is also said to be good for consumtives but my experience has been to the contrary. There are a few other places, but I will take them up on a future occasion.

J. N. M.

CALCUTTA DURING THE RAINS.

The days in June, July, August and perhaps a few in September see the metropolis in what we call its rainy season, and these are the days most opportune for any one to form a notion of the mud and slush of an oriental city, which when once experienced is hardly ever forgotten. But inspite of the slush and mud, the way-side pools and the overflowing vats, the city keeps fairly good health; and the ailments of this season, excepting perhaps a few latent discrasia brought to surface by the humid atmosphere, seldom go beyond simple colds, rheumatisms or troubles of the kind.

The advent of showers as a rule puts a stop to the different epidemics—plague, cholera, pox,—that ravage the city in the

summer months. It is not without reason to hold the tremendous dust storms that we have in our city during these hot months as instrumental, to a great deal, in carrying infections from one corner to another, till our heavy tropical showers come to settle the dust down and the infections it holds along.

The mud we now have on our thoroughfares is the reservoir of all the poisons that have ere long been hanging in the air, and if you care to notice, you will find how these epidemic diseases linger on while this mud lies on the streets. Let us now come to the most unique feature of the Calcutta streets—the Venetian aspect of them ; when after a fairly heavy shower, as every one living in the city can tell—the straws, twigs or dried leaves that happen to lie on the streets, float at once with the flow of water to the sewer covers and with the mud or dirt around help to retard, if not altogether block up the passages of water into the drains. Thus in no time we have a water-city at home. It is a pretty sight and prettier still when the lights fall on it. But sooner or later—(depending on the locality of the town)—as the men from the municipality make their appearance to take this novel sight away, what is left to us is clean—clean washed streets and side walks, specially where they are stone-paved. They look cleaner than ever and present a healthy look which no amount of disinfection from the corporation could give them—they are thoroughly freed from their filth. But this is only one side of the fact. There are in this city of ours, in almost the very heart of it, places where this stagnation of water has its most detrimental effects. In the middle of *bustees* (where poor people flock together in low thatched huts) and open courtyards, where the ground is not paved, and is full of holes and hollows, this water gets in and cannot make its way out. There it has to stand until absorbed in the ground

or evaporated, if the rays of the sun may chance to find access into this enviable realm. The water thus stagnated and inevitably added with the wastes of human dwelling—garbage excreta of cattle, and human too at times, these *bustees* present to man a living picture of the dreaded hereafter. As physicians it is our lot to visit and see these dark corners of human habitation more than the lay inhabitants of the town, and no doubt every brother of mine will be able to add lines to this picture, how in these bustees to save his boots from one slush he dipped them into another, and how he had to keep his eyes hunting all round lest he should tread over night soils, or hold his breath through the abominable stench, to see some of his most desperate fever cases. These no doubt are enough grounds for any one to war against the flooding of the streets, and surely as long as we have bustees in the heart of the town we are sure to have these slums. Unless however such steps—as of providing extra exits for water, compulsory paving of lanes and byelanes or courtyards—be taken, these important factors in swelling the city mortality could never be done away with.

S. GOSWAMI, M. D.

AN INTERESTING CASE CURED BY A SINGLE REMEDY.

(*Continued from Vol. XIV. No. 12, p. 378.*)

ATAL VIHARI BHADURI, M. A.

The striking case sketched under the above caption in one of the foregoing issues of this periodical, deserves to be taken up after so long a time, and discussed with some attention and care if not for the edification of our readers, at least,

in illustration of what has been and what can be done by homeopathy, as well as of the reason which should impel men of light and culture, in our country, to betake themselves to this mode of treatment, in preference to the older stereotyped methods. It is, indeed, lamentably true, as we had occasion to observe more than once, that the generality of our country-men, has recourse to this mode, only in cases of urgent necessity, or when all other methods are found failing in the desired effect. There is plenty of cases, the majority unrecorded, which having baffled all other methods, and having been practically pronounced as beyond the pale of cure, yielded to homeopathy when adopted as a last resort. Such a negligent way of consigning cases to the care of the physician is really deplorable ; and, as we have observed times out of number, is to be attributed to the weight of patronage enjoyed by the older school of physicians, a tenth part of which is hardly accorded to the scientific and refined system of Hahnemann. We are decidedly of opinion that if these so-called "incurable cases", be left to homeopathy much earlier, our countrymen would undoubtedly be benefited in more respects than one. It is no part of our present purpose to discourse on the comparative merits or demerits of the different systems of cure prevalent amongst us. All that we want to impress upon the minds of our countrymen is that homeopathy leads to a cure more speedy and efficacious, less dangerous, as well as surer and safer than can be found under the other systems.

The case to which we revert now, presents so many striking features, as to be fraught with an invaluable lesson to our lay readers as well as practitioners. Without entering into a needless recounting of what has been laid down in our previous article to which our readers will kindly refer, we wish to point out that of the several symptoms ranged

under the five groups, some are (1) accidental, some (2) constitutional, some (3) characteristic, some (4) drug effects. With a view to distinguish these from one another, as also to eliminate those not essentially necessary to find out the exact similimum, we put the patient upon *Nux V. 30x*, 4 doses continued at intervals during the week that followed. The next week, during which placebo prescriptions were continued the case was observed to be considerably cleared up. Some new symptoms cropped up which, together with the remaining ones, led to a proper determination of the remedy to be applied. Fresh examination by way of questioning the patient as well as those about him confirmed to show that he had been (A) originally of a strong and robust constitution and lately grew apathetic to his affairs of life. He would become almost paralysed on the slightest cause of trouble. During sleep at night, he would fall into a state of stupor and mutter such gibberish jargons as could hardly be intelligible to those around him. (B) The head, as already described, showed constantly decided symptoms of exhausted nerve force—the vertigo and tremor ; the frequent sinkings on either side, the buzzing noise and the crackling sound ; the dullness and confusion, the weakness of memory ; the languor and exhaustion and the depression of spirits, in general. (C) In the urinary function the prominent peculiarities were urination painful in general, and increased in number though not in quantity. The sexual organs showed evident indications of debility and general atony—loss of retention, fluid thin, occasional discharges when straining at stool, and even at other times, specially when the stomach was heated. (D) The bowels showed signs of occasional constipation followed invariably by looseness. (E) The appetite was moderate and good, and the patient complained very little on this score. (F) As general debility prevailed all over the system, the

spinal weakness was very prominent ; there was a depression of spirits and inability to continue intellectual work for any length of time. (G) His gait in general presented many peculiarities which could very clearly lead to the exact similitum of his case ; he stumbled easily, making false steps even during a short walk ; the legs tottered and trembled amazingly, these features being more prominently observed in the evening than in the morning or any other part of the day ; an occasional sensation of shock was felt during a walk ; and *the objects around him appeared to move along as he walked.*

From symptoms like these, elicited after severe toil and trouble, the mere tyro will be induced to prescribe without a moment's consideration. Indeed, I was at first inclined to put my patient upon *phosphorus*. But fortunately for my poor client, and no less for my own self, as the period for the previous remedy had not yet terminated, I was allowed some time for reflection, which proved to be of yeoman's service in the selection of the proper remedy. We leave it to the better judgment of the profession, to find out the remarkable difference between the effects of *phosphorus* and *phosphoric acid*, and whatever might be the difference between the two remedies administered homeopathically, and however much might a lay practitioner differ with the so-called profession, in the choice of the proper remedy in this particular case, upon mature consideration, I became at last inclined in favour of the latter remedy.

The case became cleared up, with occasional administration of Nux V. 30x at long intervals, in course of a fortnight and a complete and beautiful cure was effected in course of a month. We were quite surprised with the marvellous effects of a remedy taken up with such diffidence. We have had occasion to hear of the patient since, and we are satisfactorily informed that he has been relieved of all his complaints.

A reference to the repertories and compends, published in such prolific profusion in these days, would tax the energies of the ablest practitioner amongst our brotherhood in such a case. The facts, however, show in all cases, particularly in this, that a mere reference to these tracts, will be far below the mark, if not corrected and corroborated by evidences from everyday experience.

We cannot conclude this article without offering a few observations relating to the interests of the several communities of our brotherhood for whom this journal is intended. We mean the true line of demarkation in this case, that induced us to be inclined to *phosphoric acid*, in preference to *phosphorus*. It will be seen from the several groups of indications classified above, that (A) and (B) show that the patient was formerly of a robust constitution, and had latterly become debilitated, evidently by the loss of vital fluids. This is all the more confirmed by the particular habit referred to in our previous article under this head (*Vide* p375 Vol. XIV No. 12.). Nay he lost all sympathy with worldly affairs—a consequence of the debility resulting from the cause mentioned above, coupled with the despondency and mortification at the sense of unrequited merit. Group (1) of our previous article shows that there was a *crackling* sensation in the head. Group (G) above shows the gait peculiar to *phos. ac.* to which also the character of the aggravation points. The rest of the peculiarities in favour of our remedy can be gathered without much trouble and it is unnecessary to recount them once more in this place.

This is one of the "Single Remedy Cases" that so conclusively prove the truth of the Hahnemannian system, and indicate the proper position of homeopathy amongst the existing methods of cure.

APPENDICITIS.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

Syn :—Appendicular typhlitis.

Def :—An inflammation of the appendix vermiformis.

Anatomy of the appendix :—A long narrow wormshaped tube, situated at the junction of the large and the small intestines. From 3 to 6 inches in length, average diameter being about equal to that of a goose-quill. It is directed upward and inward behind the cæcum coiled up on itself, and terminating in a blunt point. A fold of the peritoneum which forms a sort of mesentery to it, holds this organ in position.

Varieties :—(a) ulcerative (b) catarrhal.

Etiology :—1. *Predisposing causes.*

Whether we adopt the theory as ascertained by some authors that the appendix is a functionless vestige of a part once useful in our historic ancestors or adopt the reasons of others as an organ placed within the organism for its individual function, which however may yet lie hidden to the science of the day, the fact of its being possessed of a low vitality and feeble resistant power truly accounts to a great extent for its special susceptibility to inflammation. To add to this susceptibility the anatomical position of the organ, with its narrow orifice and coiled form, an unfortunate mechanical situation, plays no inconsiderable part. This peculiar situation and the shape of the appendix favors the stagnation of fluids in it, thus presenting an excellent condition for the development of infections and to terminate in ulceration and perforation. Being continuous with the intestinal tract, it is easily accessible to the micro-organisms and other toxic elements present in the intestinal canal and the fact of its being excluded from the direct fecal current of the intestines serves to make this blind pouch a favorite resort for these infectious debris. To these predisposing causes we may add another, the view of one author who holds appendicitis as analogous to tonsillitis and calls the appendix the intestinal tonsil owing to its richness in adenoid tissue. There is no marked period that specially makes the

human life susceptible to appendicitis, but it has been the conclusion of a large number of observers that the adult appendix is more liable to inflammations ; and although the two extremes of life are spoken of as comparatively exempt from these attacks, early childhood has often been seen to suffer from this disease.

Sex :—The absence of the appendiculo-ovarian artery in the male is held by some authors as responsible, for making the appendix more susceptible to inflammations in the male than in the female (about 5 : 1). While others attribute this to the larger calibre of the appendix thus making passage for the fecal matter and debris into the organ easier. The occupation of the male exposes them more to traumatisms and such other causes, thus causing appendicitis oftener in them than in the more protected sex.

2. *Exciting causes.*

(a) Invasion of general diseases :—Diseases as tuberculosis, rheumatism and such others may, though comparatively rarely, be seen to localize in the appendix giving rise to an inflammation of the organ.

(b) Bacteria :—Of the various micro-organisms found in the intestinal tract and its neighbourhood, the *bacterium colicomune* plays the most important part in producing an inflammation of the appendix and in this *strepto coccus pyogenes* is his most common associate. Dr. Fowler, to whom our indebtedness for different researches in bacteriology is great, calls the *diplococci* and the *micrococcus flavus liquifactionis* as important factors in the production of an inflamed appendix.

(c) Mechanical :—When the distention of the ileum with gas or of the caput coli with gas or fecal matter is sufficient to cause a dragging on one or the other of these folds, already too scanty, the tension of the appendix also is increased, causing an interference in the blood supply of the organ through its single vessel and in proportion with the tension, produces congestion, tumefaction, catarrhal inflammation, ulceration or gangrene in the organ.

(d) Foreign bodies in the appendix :—Their presence though formerly accepted as the chief cause of appendicitis, is now classed

among the causes of lesser importance and is only rarely found to be the real cause in promoting an inflammation of the appendix. Fecal concretions and foreign bodies as fruit seeds, pins, buttons &c., may get into the appendix and cause inflammation to the mucus lining resulting in ulceration and perforation, but this happens only in a very small per cent of cases. Autopsies on bodies dead from other causes than appendicitis have revealed the presence of such foreign bodies as pieces of stone, pins, grape seeds, within the appendix where there was no sign of an inflammation in the appendix—a fact which leaves little importance to be given to these as causes in the production of this disease.

Catarrhal inflammation of the appendix may result from an extension of a catarrhal condition of the cæcum or its surrounding tissues. Traumatism, exposure to heat or cold and other circumstances generally favorable to the development of a catarrhal condition have been known to be the cause of a catarrhal appendicitis.

Pathology :—With the inflammation there is great deal of vascularity in the mucus lining of the appendix and its consequent thickening which may go on even to close its opening into the cæcum. The discharge in the catarrhal form is a great deal more profuse than in the ulcerative, while in the latter the lesions may be of any depth from a superficial abrasion to a perforation of the appendiceal wall. The inflammation by spreading over the adjacent tissue may give rise to typhlitis, perityphlitis or even produce paratyphlitis and cellulitis in a diffused form. The tumour is well defined after suppuration has set in but not if perforation takes place when symptoms of a local or general peritonitis are more marked. Sometimes even when perforation has taken place, the infection is kept from spreading by a large quantity of plastic exudation being thrown all round the appendix which becomes as if encased and is thus isolated from the peritoneal cavity. The most favorable termination of appendicitis is when the inflammation goes down and the thickened mucus membrane, to its normal condition and the exudation if any present is absorbed. Such a termination is seldom noticed unless the case is early diagnosed and treated properly.

Symptoms :—With an onset of a general malaise and a tendency towards constipation is this malady generally heralded. Nausea, vomiting and a localized pain in the region of the well-known Mc. Burney's point are no less constant symptoms and are often found quite early after the detection of the disease. With the inflammation there is generally a slight fever varying from 99°—100° which though may often be seen to go as high as 105. But this fever goes down as suppuration sets in and we mark the change in the character of the pulse, which becomes thin and quick. The tumour may be felt in many cases at or around Mc. Burney's point. In advanced cases if the tumour bursts or perforation takes place in any manner, symptoms of peritonitis are the usual outcome. In the catarrhal form we have little chance of finding these septic symptoms, whereas in the ulcerative variety they come frequently and often surprisingly early.

Diagnosis :—(1) Mild cases may often be taken for typhlitis, but this, though it may exist as a primary disease, is often associated with an attack of appendicitis. The reverse is also seen and cases of typhlitis have been diagnosed as those of appendicitis. Both have almost similar primary symptoms which make the diagnosis difficult ; but later in the disease the tumour helps in deciding upon the diagnosis.

(2) Fæcal distention of the colon :—This is always confined within the colon and a careful diagnosis is required, as its detection will modify the prognosis to a great extent. This is mostly met with in children and on palpation they reveal the boggy feeling due to the presence of fæcal matter. There is hardly any fever in them.

(3) Intestinal obstruction near the location of the appendix presents some difficulty in diagnosis. Not being an inflammatory trouble intestinal obstruction has no fever with it, and a history of the previous attack of appendicitis at any time in the patient will make the diagnosis easy.

(4) Cases of appendicitis may often be taken as those of an inflammation of the gall-bladder ; in typical cases however there is hardly any difficulty to be encountered in differentiating between the two, but when the appendix is displaced upward and adhesions

have been formed in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen, and the tip of the appendix becomes inflamed, there may be some difficulty in differentiating it from an inflammation of the gall-bladder, but the character of the pain will decide an appendicitis from an inflammation of the gall-bladder. Duration of suffering is no less a factor in this diagnosis, for an inflammation of the appendix will be of a much longer duration than a gall-bladder inflammation which seldom lasts over 24 to 48 hours. Not infrequently, though to the difficulty of the diagnostician, do these troubles co-exist and a careful study of the pathognomonic symptoms of the individual disease alone will help in forming a correct diagnosis.

(To be continued.)

NAJA OR COBRA.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

Naja or Cobra de capello is the most venomous snake in the world. The action of its venom is the ^{quickest} and ^{dead-}liest of all the poisonous snakes known. In this sphere even the crotalus is not equal to it.

This medicine is rather neglected by the physicians of our school. Thanks to the labors of our English colleagues that Naja finds a place in our Materia Medica. Drs. Russel, Stokes, Drysdale and A. C. Pope took the medicine themselves and recorded the effects. Sir Joseph Fayrer in his classical work—*Thanatophidia of India*—recorded various experiments with the poisons of Cobra.

Its use is very extensive in this country by our native physicians. It is considered by them as a life-giving principle. We have a great reputation of its power in our religious books.

It is said in our ancient legends that our gods were eager enough to get themselves immortal and with this view

they were trying to find out the principle of Immortality. In their effort in this direction they got possession of this poison which every body shrank from accepting as they knew it to be the deadliest poison. Mahadeva, one of the gods, had the courage to take it internally and by doing so proved it on himself as the best material to preserve life.

Whatever may be the outward meaning of this story, we homeopaths know very well that by the method of drug proving promulgated by Hahnemann we can make the deadliest poison to be the best remedy. About collecting and storing this poison I wrote in the Indian Homeopathic Review and Doctor Clarke notices it in his Dictionary of Materia Medica. It says "Majumdar had no success with Naja until he obtained fresh virus from the snake charmers (the cobra is the snake they charm) and made attenuations of that. Previously the Naja used by the Indian homeopaths had been re-imported into India from England in the form of attenuations." I further said that as soon as the poison is exposed to the current of air, its virulence is gone, and then it becomes a harmless thing. So our snake charmers have a peculiar way of collecting it, excluding air by all means during the extraction of the venom.

Naja is one of the most important remedies in our hands. From the proving we get very meagre symptoms of the mental sphere. Low spirited the patient has no inclination to talk. Drooping spirit, melancholy. Suicidal insanity not like Aurum, but a kind of dejected life. It has the symptoms of delirium. Incessant talking, seeing vision—in one patient he thinks that fire is all around him and tries to get out of bed for fear. It has been extensively used by our native physicians for cases of typhoid fever. Burning fever, intense redness of eyes, delirious talks &c.

Cobra is full of head symptoms. Intense pain in frontal

region. Congestive headache, neuralgic menstrual headache, dull heavy pain, aching about the head, pain in the orbital region, especially the left side. A lady had been suffering from a bad headache in the menstrual period attended with dimness of sight and nausea. I cured her with 30th potency of Naja.

In throat there are some very unique symptoms. Constriction and dryness of the throat, difficult and painful deglutition, spasm of esophagus, diphtheria, sore throat. I use Naja in cases of sore throat where Lachesis fails. Peculiar heat in the throat is a guiding symptom with me.

We use Cobra in this country extensively in cases of cholera. Stools are not characteristic, but the nervous symptoms, respiratory symptoms and collapse state are particularly benefited by it. I have cured even desperate cases where all hopes of life were extinct. Cobra effected marvelous cures.

White and greenish watery stool.

Dyspnoea and great prostration, pulselessness and extremity of coldness of body, cold and sticky perspiration, impeded and labored breathing, sleepiness and drooping down are all the symptoms that point to the last stage of cholera.

In this stage of cholera when both the heart and respiratory nervous systems are in great difficulty cobra performs wonders. Cobra is used very freely in cases of heart disease both organic and functional. We have the following symptoms worth recording.

Fluttering of heart with headache.

Palpitation, inability to speak, choking nervous palpitation, chronic hypertrophy and valvular disease of heart.

It is useful in Angina pectoris. Attack of severe stitching pain in the region of heart during which respiration almost ceases and death seems impending.

I have been able to cure many cases of nervous palpitation and pain in the heart. I reported a case of failure of the heart from anemia and extreme prostration cured by Naja, 6 trit. The second dose produced great aggravation. For which the medicine was stopped and cooling drinks and application made which relieved at once. Valvular disease of the heart have been also cured. A young man, a robust student, got valvular disease of the heart owing to rheumatism and he was cured by Naja 30.

The similarity of Naja with Lachesis is very close. Though Naja is also a left-sided remedy, I have found it efficacious in symptoms of the right side as well. In cases of tonsillitis the right side is affected by Naja.

Lately Naja has been very extensively used by the homeopaths as well as by the kobirajes in cases of plague. Its indiscriminate and unscientific use in such cases by our native physicians produced in many cases disastrous results. By the judicious use and proper doses in our hands Naja has done much good.

When typhoid symptoms fully set in, delirium stupor, expectant breathing, unsteady gait, dull headache, flushings of face and high fever, flickering of heat and low pulse are present, Naja does its work wonderfully.

Homeopathic preparations are made as trituration of the recently taken venom in sugar of milk or, first two potencies are prepared with glycirene. I generally use the sixth centesimal potency. But in nervous headache and heart complaints, higher—that is 30th and upwards are preferable.

HOMEOPATHY—ITS PLACE IN MEDICINE.

BY H. W. PIERSON, M. D., CHICAGO, ILL.

[Read before the Regular Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago, June 4, 1906.]

It depends entirely upon what you wish to accomplish how remedies should be employed. If you wish to prevent the transmission of an impression through a sentient nerve you may apply ether, chloroform, cocaine, etc., locally to the part involved, and for the time being the functional activity of the nerve is arrested. The end for which you sought remedial aid having been accomplished, you have the satisfaction of knowing that your knowledge was of practical value. If you wish more profound action the remedial agent may be so given as to reach the nerve center from which sensation arises.

If, as the result of arrested nutrition to a part, you have the breaking down of the organized structure and the formation of an abscess, it is but logical that the introduction of a sharp-pointed bistoury will open up a way for the speedy evacuation of the dead tissue and thereby give nature an opportunity for repairing the injury.

If you have a patient suffering from exposure to cold, heat may be applied to the surface, or the heat may be stimulated to greater and more vigorous action, and the sensation of cold removed. The converse is true, and a patient suffering from a fever may be put in a "ice pack" or the blood pressure may be reduced by free perspiration or liberal "bleeding."

The same rational (?) method of employing remedial agents capable of producing effects contrary to that already existing may find frequent indications, but what have you gained by such methods? Temporary relief, oftentimes at the

expense of life itself. The ultimate result is never satisfactory, and the best that can be promised is restoration to a standard that was already below par. It can find justification only in those cases where immediate results must be secured, and no more efficient means are at hand.

The evil effects of such practice are two-fold, temporizing with human life, the most precious possession man has on earth, and the cultivating of a demoralizing habit that in time will utterly destroy the incentive for that close, careful investigation that ultimately makes you master of the healing art.

You naturally ask why such practice is so prevalent if its effects are so unsatisfactory. The answer is easy when you become familiar with history of the evolution of medicine. The whole phenomena of life has been so shrouded with mystery that all of the investigation of the past has served to reveal the fact that we are only beginning to comprehend some of its simplest propositions. The theory and practice of medicine of the present day is as varied as the conclusions of medical investigators. No two have reached the same conclusions ; but for the sake of illustration we will divide the practice into three groups, those who measure every phenomenon with a materialistic standard and set aside every deduction based upon a dynamic theory as purely speculative and consequently unscientific ; 2nd. Those who have become disgusted with the "Will-o'-the Wisp" elusiveness of materialistic restrictions, and gone over to the speculative field of the ethereal ; 3d. Those who never investigate anything but try first one thing and then another upon the "say so" of some one else. This latter group is by far the largest of the three. You find them everywhere, and their presence is made known by the recital of their latest discovery.

The first group, believing all action dependent upon the

stimulation of cell vibration. seek remedial agents capable of forcing results, so, like the swinging of the pendulum, if they use too great force, instead of waiting for nature to restore an equilibrium, they select a counteracting agent that will arrest the former action and possibly drive in an opposite direction. They determine results by frequent examinations and analyses of the products of functional activities. Because of their belief that the modified action is dependent upon the presence of the modifying agent, that agent is continued until such time as the tests will show the accomplishment of the desired purpose, or new and unfavorable complications compel the selection of a different remedial agent.

The field occupied by the etherealist is new, and its boundaries unknown. The possibilities are so great that every one of a speculative turn of mind is naturally attracted to it. Every one whose previous experience has not been crowned with success naturally attributes the failures of the past to other causes than their own inefficiency, and hoping to find the key which will solve the mysteries of life they rush into this enticing field with little preparation. As a rule they are extremists, whose rule of practice is to accept only that which is diametrically opposite to what they formerly believed. "Mind is now supreme." Matter is only an incident to be ignored. They seem to think the mind of man is infinite in possibilities, and that only one thing is needed, and that is self-assertion. The substitution of positive, aggressive mental activities for the negative, misdirected efforts of the past. They ignore, as a rule, the logical consequences following a misspent life to which may have been added the inheritance of past generations. Such a mind is about as capable of working out its permanent restoration to the state intended by nature by means of "mental suggestion," in any

of its varied forms, as is the ordinary man of "lifting himself by his boot-straps."

There is a basis element of truth in the theory, and in time the demonstration may be satisfactory, but that time might be hastened by the legitimate use of means already at our command.

For a purpose we have not included Homeopathy in any of the above groups. The reason will become apparent when we thoughtfully contemplate the truly scientific spirit which directed the "Founder of Homeopathy" in all of his investigations. He started out with a mind absolutely free from bias, ready and willing to follow any theory to its logical conclusion. All he wanted was to find the truth, because when once found it became unchangeable and always in harmony with all other truth. He was ever-ready to acknowledge an error and subject any suggestion to its proper test. He was very slow to announce a "discovery," but when once promulgated an aggressive defender of its truth.

Homeopathy has been a process of evolution. It grew steadily for a period of about fifty years under the direct guidance of the "Master" and his immediate followers. Persecution served the cause by limiting the investigators to those who were actuated by the simple desire for truth, and practically everything they have given us is of priceless value. The same spirit gave untiring zeal to the early promoters of Homeopathy in this country. They were subjected to the same bitter persecution, but the results were different because the power of government rested with and in the people. Truth thrives on opposition. It compels thorough investigation for the defence of truth and the crushing out of error. Homeopathy drew to its ranks some of the brightest minds in the profession, men who were honest seekers after truth and capable of defending it when once found.

The very difficulties under which it was obtained only served to enhance its value. No one showed any desire to return to the old order of practice or to combine the old with the new because the results were incomparably superior to anything they had ever known before in the practice of medicine. Homeopathy became popular, text-books were multiplied and difficulties lessened. A different class of students was drawn to her colleges. The curriculum was broadened to meet the demands of these students. This necessitated a longer time for study, which in turn was followed by an addition to the teaching corps of numbers who were not in sympathy with the principles of Homeopathy. They were more in touch with the outside world and consequently were able to secure the necessary means for the material growth of the college and hospital, and as a natural consequence soon became the dominating power in the institution. Surgery and its kindred specialties were magnified in importance while homeopathic materia medica and practice were relegated to the rear and left to the ministrations of the least interesting men on the faculty. Is it surprising that the schools and hospitals gradually lost their distinctive features and that Hahenmann became an object of ridicule?

During all this time and in spite of all allurements of modern medicine there has been an under current that could not be turned from its course. It has steadily broadened and deepened its channel through additions of those who recognized the truth underlying the "law of similars." They have got what they could from the colleges and added to that knowledge the rich results to be obtained in the "school of experience."

They constitute the backbone of Homeopathy today. It is hard to get at their numerical strength because the

ordinary channels through which they naturally would make known their positions have been pre-empted by others. Many have lived isolated lives until silence has become second nature. The time has come when all who believe in the principles of Homeopathy should be brought into closer touch with each other, and ways and means devised whereby these truths shall receive their proper recognition from the world at large. Its present position is just what its professed followers have made it. By its fruits shall it be known. There must and there will be a change. As an initial step this society was formed and declaration of principles adopted that were broad enough to know what Homeopathy stood for, and were willing to stand for the truth. No movement of recent years has attracted greater attention than has been given to this one. It has been condemned by those who naturally object to any thing that brings their own practice under the search-light of investigation. It has been criticised by those who did not understand the causes leading up to it, while the heartiest commendation has been given to it from those who have felt the need for just such a step but were not so situated as to make it effective. It does not necessarily follow that this movement shall be revolutionary, or that its members shall withdraw from the old, established societies ; but it is the height of folly to hope or expect any changes in the policies of these societies as the result of our most determined efforts until we shall have acquired the strength that comes from concerted action. This is a good place for the development of the needed strength.

Are these charges true ? Will Homeopathy suffer by reason of this movement ? Is it ill-advised and lacking in the elements necessary for its perpetuation ? Can we do better by spending our strength in protesting against measures and teachings that have become strongly intrenched through

years of thoroughly organized efforts? This is no new or local affair. Protests have been made for forty years and more. The present condition has been predicted times without number and treated with ridicule as the absurd fancies of cranks. It is the exception to find the graduates of our so-called homeopathic colleges making prescriptions that have even the semblance of the law of similars to determine its selection. It looks as though the sooner we faced the facts as they actually are, the greater would be our chances of restoring Homeopathy to its proper place in medicine.

A CASE OF CONGENITAL ABSENCE OF THE VAGINA, AND A RUDIMENTARY CONDITION OF THE UTERUS AND OVARIES.

BY A. M. LINN, M. D., DES MOINES, IA.

Atresia of the hymen is an unusual condition. It is met with occasionally in practice, and requires for its relief a slight operation. As a rule, it is not a serious condition to correct. If, however, the menstrual flow is retained in the vaginal tract for a number of months or years, very serious results may follow. The vaginal tract and the uterus also may become much dilated, and the health of the patient be very seriously impaired. The dilatation of the uterus may become so marked as to be mistaken for a morbid pelvic growth, or even the condition of pregnancy. Congenital absence of the vaginal tract occurs less frequently than atresia of the hymen. It is likely to be associated with a rudimentary condition of both the uterus and the ovaries. With the latter organs in rudimentary state, there is no indication for any operation for its relief. Atresia of the hymen may be suspected in cases where the patient having passed the age of

puberty gives indication of a periodical monthly disturbance, with amenorrhoea, and shows a tendency towards declining health. In congenital absence of the vagina, when the uterus and ovaries are rudimentary, little or no monthly disturbance occurs, there is no menstrual excretion, and the patient's health does not suffer. The subject may develop in symmetrical form, the hips and breasts indicating the normal condition. If the ovaries and uterus are normal in size an operation is demanded when the vagina is wanting. Their removal is necessary.

I recently examined at the Methodist Hospital, assisted by two of my confreres, a very interesting case of congenital absence of the vagina. The patient, Miss L., 21 years of age, had never menstruated. She was rather under the average in size, but symmetrically built, revealing the normal, mental traits of her sex. She was of a modest affectionate disposition, and was engaged to be married shortly. Examination revealed an atresia of the hymen, and she was directed to go to the hospital for an examination under an anæsthetic and for an operation for her relief, if indicated. She gave a history of never having menstruated, and no fluctuation could be determined on palpitation of the hymen. Careful examination under anæsthesia by rectum and bladder revealed an entire absence of the vaginal tract. A rudimentary uterus was found, not larger than a hickory nut, and on either side in normal position the two ovaries were located, both rudimentary, and about the size of filberts. The breasts were well developed, and the pudenda natural in appearance. The orifice of the urethra was somewhat larger than usual, and its everted margins conveyed the impression to the eye of diminutive labia minor. The perineum was comparatively less dense and firm than in the normal case, and yielded readily to tension. The patient gave a history of fugitive,

uncertain pains in the pelvis at irregular intervals, and within a week had quite severe pains, which were assumed to be an effort of nature to establish the menstrual flow. Efforts to create a vaginal tract under such conditions have usually proved abortive; the canal closing sooner or later, even after having been maintained by means of an artificial plug for months. In the case of the patient just examined at the hospital, it was deemed unwise to make any effort to develop a vaginal canal. It would in all probability have resulted in failure.

Materia Medica Notes-

Pæonia is one of our best remedies for fistula in ano, particularly if *Hepar* and *Silica* fail and there is great pain at the rectum.

Kali Iod is a very useful remedy in leucoderma, whether it is syphilitic or not. I have radically cured several cases with it.

Acalypha Indica has been used with advantage in cases of pulmonary hæmorrhage where it is not complicated with fever. *Ipecac* is good if there is constant nausea with it and the blood is bright red.

Nux moschata has been used with great advantage in cases of hysteria that are complicated with drowsiness and globus hystericus.

Opium cured a case of hysteria of long standing where I was led to use the remedy by the sterterous breathing of the patient during the paroxysm.

Hyoscyamus is good if there is alternate laughing and crying with it.

Bacillimum is an excellent remedy in malaria, particularly in cases that are marked by severe night sweats.

Calc. Ars. has become a universal favorite in this country in cases of infantile enlargement of the liver. But we will request our colleagues to make close differentiation, for sometimes Calc. Carb is just as useful.

In a case of whooping cough where Conium 200 had been persevered with for days, Coral Rub 6x relieved all the distressing cough &c. in three doses. After all it is the right remedy and not the potency that cures.

Phosphorus 30 cured a case of cholera where vomiting was very distressing and Ipecac and Iris had failed. The vomited matter was hot and the vomiting was caused soon after drinking.

A single dose of Silicea 200 cured a case of liver abscess where it had opened through the lungs and quantities of greenish pus was being expectorated.

Arsenic 200 relieved the burning pain, thirst &c. wonderfully in an old case of diabetes. J. N. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

ENLARGEMENTS OF THE GLANDS OF THE NECK CURED BY SULPHUR HIGH.

A Hindu lady, aged about 45 years, had been suffering from enlargement of the glands on the right side of the neck for about a year and a half. She had been under the treatment of an eminent Allopathic doctor in Calcutta, who punctured it twice to let the blood out. It proved palliative to some extent for the time being, but later on the glands resumed their former size, new symptoms cropped up, and so she was compelled to give up the treatment and was applying out of her own whims "বুগ্‌দর with Tincture ginger" without any effect for 3 or 4 months. I was called on 10 March to treat the case homeopathically. Then the complaints were—some 5 or 6 glands were seen prominent at the right

side of the neck, numbness of the hands and feet specially, the lower ends, palpitation of the heart, obesity—constipation, flushings of the whole surface. I gave her Calost. 30 twice daily for 4 days but it failed totally. On further enquiry I found that a new symptom in the shape of innumerable pea-like eruptions appeared on the back, which came out in crops at the interval of 15 or 20 days, and lasting for 5 or 6 days disappeared itself. It caused a great burning on the whole surface. I left a dose Sul. 500 followed by placebo twice daily for a week. This was marked by the homeopathic aggravation of the drug symptoms, and after a week a perceptible improvement followed as she reported to me that she was very much susceptible to cold before, but this medicine had proved so strong for her that she could not tolerate it. She requested me to stop the medicine for a few days. Accordingly I stopped it a few days. The husband of the lady came to me with the information that the glands at the neck were contracting and she got a little strength in her limbs and the eruptions disappeared—placebo continued ; after a month the eruptions opened again but in a very mild form. I repeated a dose which perfectly relieved her of all the disturbances. It is now six months and she has regained her former health. The other day I was called in the same house, I found the lady very glad, at our meeting she said “You have given my life, and I pray for your longevity that such sorts of treatment which cure disease radically, may attain its highest pitch.”

S. C. PAL, *Homeopath.*

WHAT IS TUBERCULOSIS ?

Tuberculosis can be defined roughly as a group of diseases having different features, according to the tissues of the body affected, due to a specific, living, vegetable organism;

commonly called a germ or microbe, the bacillus tuberculosis. The definition does not rest upon any external anatomical character. Every disease is tubercular which is excited by the action of the specific organism. If this germ invades the lungs and excites inflammation, the result is pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption. If it invades the lymphatics and glands, it produces the condition formerly called scrofula. If it excites the joints to disease, it is called tuberculosis. We have tubercular enteritis, tubercula pleurisy, tuberculosis of the liver, kidney, bones, etc. Nearly every organ of the body may become tubercular.

The germs are minutely small. It takes two or three of them to reach across a red blood corpuscle, and over three thousand corpuscles side by side, to cover an inch. The germ is ubiquitous, consequently comes in contact with every person. Its means of conveyance are various, but it usually is borne upon particles of dust floating in the air. It has no power to move itself. It rides into the body upon a conveyer, and, once there, depends upon the fluids and movements of the organs for distribution and transportation. It is more frequently than in any other way admitted to the organs of respiration, being drawn in by inspiration. This accounts for the greater number of cases being localized in the respiratory organs, especially the breathing cells of the lungs.

As already indicated, the germs may be admitted to other parts of the body beside the respiratory apparatus. They are often carried directly to the digestive tract by foods and drink. When so admitted, the organs contained within the abdomen are invaded, provided the proper conditions exist for infection to take place. If introduced into the blood stream, the germs are transported to remote parts of the body and develop if lodged upon receptive soil, disseminate tuberculosis. Acute miliary tuberculosis is implanted through

the blood stream. If the germs lodge from the air or morsels of food upon an inflamed tonsil they may reach through the lymphatics, the glands of the neck and of other parts, producing glandular tuberculosis, which is very common especially in children. It is probable that through the glands and intercommunicating channels, the germ reaches the pleural membranes exciting tubercular pleuritis. It may be slipped along the mucous surfaces as from the pharynx to the Eustachian tube and the middle-ear, thence the journey is short to the meninges. Germs may be moved upwards by air currents, pushing them along from the bronchial tubes to the larynx. They are quite liable to be sucked downward into the air cells of the lung. Tubercular laryngitis is usually held to be secondary to tubercular infection of other parts, especially of the lung substance. It is observed that the germs upon entering the lungs have once passed by or over the laryngeal structures leaving them unharmed. It is only when these structures are depleted by general emaciation and weakening of the patient that may become receptive. It is to be borne in mind that at this stage of the disease the germs are very abundant, and the throat is bathed in an infective fluid all the time. It is when these conditions of impaired resistance and continuous exposure exist that the sore throat of tuberculosis intervenes, adding to the discomfort of the patient and assisting to finish his life the more quickly. In a few recorded cases the larynx seems to have been affected before the lungs. It is possible for tubercular laryngitis to be secondary and not associated with lung involvement. In such cases the infection occurs through the blood. It is very likely that most of the so-called primary cases belong to this class. Since it is so often associated with diseased lungs, one not finding those organs affected, is liable to fail to recognize the primary focus which may be in

the abdominal cavity instead of the thorax. Occasionally a superficial tuberculous ulcer of the larynx has been healed, but, on the whole, the complication adds great seriousness to the case and the prognosis is decidedly grave.

How often do we see persons mal-formed by what is commonly called spinal disease and hip-joint disease? Deformed and crippled for life, they are walking evidences of the fact that all tuberculosis is not confined to the respiratory and digestive tracts. Briefly, the history of one of these cases has been about as follows: Sometime, probably very early in childhood, the vital resistance was low. The little fellow became slightly scrofulous, which is the old way of saying that he had tubercular invasion of some of the glands of the body, which usually manifests itself by lumps around the neck or about the angle of the jaw. These lumps, if small and only detectable by feeling with the fingers, are sometimes called "Kernels" or they may be quite large and noticeable. Germs from these swollen glands are carried through the various channels that transmit the bodily fluids. An accident occurred, a fall, a bruise, a blow or some other slight traumatism which probably had been forgotten or only remembered as one of the many falls that every child experiences. These little injuries are ordinarily of no moment and are soon out of memory. However, one of them may be sufficient to produce enough irritation to act as a focus of infection. If to it the exciting agents be borne they may find a suitable point for lodgment and growth. It should be remembered that before infection can occur in a new point, that point must be, to an extent, at least, morbid. In diseases of the bone and joints the morbidity is usually produced by some violence, which ordinarily appears to the observer insignificant.—*The University Homeopathic Observer.*

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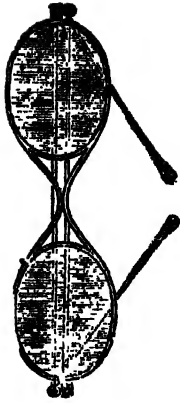
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গৃহচিকিৎসার বাস্ক—পুস্তক ড্রুগার সহ ১২ শিশি ঔষধপূর্ণ বাস্ক ২ টাকা, ২৪ শিশি ৩ টাকা, ৩০ শিশি ৩৭০ আনা, ৪৮ শিশি ৫০ টাকা, ৬০ শিশি ৬০ টাকা, ৭২ শিশি ৭০ টাকা, ১০৪ শিশি ১০৪ টাকা। বাস্তব স্বতন্ত্র।

THE INDIAN HOMEOPATHIC REVIEW.

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Vol. XV.]

SEPTEMBER 15, 1906.

[No. 9.

ON THE CURABILITY OF SO-CALLED SURGICAL CASES WITH HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

Just as it is impossible to set right a dislocated joint or a fractured bone with medicine, so it is impossible to correct the constitutional dyscrasia and the disease producing causes by operating on the effects thereof. Here is a diseased appendix, an enlarged tonsil, a hypertrophied uvula, a varicocele or a hydrocele ; these must be removed or else there is no cure. This is the general impression of the laity ; and our brethren of the other school are fanning the fire to keep up this mistaken notion, for oftentimes their bread depends on it. But the frequent disastrous results that we are daily seeing, are proof enough of the futility of such a procedure. It will perhaps be news to physicians that operations for the radical cure of hydrocele have been followed by paralysis of the lower extremities in one case, while it caused total impotence in another ; the removal of enlarged tonsils has resulted in the growth and development of laryngitis, pharyngitis and even bronchitis.

and tuberculosis. The removal of an elongated uvula was the cause of driving the disease into the system in another case. Removal of varicocle has resulted in complete impotence in another case. These and many other similar cases and also the success that has attended our treatment of appendicitis with the indicated remedy lead us to think, that these conditions could never be removed by the knife without the help of the indicated remedy, for in many, if not in most of these cases, the constitution is at fault and nothing can be done without setting that right. If the affected part or the affected organ is removed it will affect some other organ or tissue sooner or later.

The other day we were called to see a gentleman suffering from cystic growths on his back, when he had been advised by the most eminent allopathic authorities to lay up in hospital for a month or so and have the things removed, but he was afraid, as his wife went to hospital under somewhat similar conditions and never returned from there. He was under homeopathic treatment for about a month and he is all right today.

Under such circumstances it is our belief, and I think it will be corroborated by all observing physicians, that in many, if not all, these abnormal growths are the results of deranged vitality and defective constitutional dyscrasias that must be set right before the disease can be cured. These are not local diseases as they are so often thought to be by so many of our eminent surgical authorities.

J. N. M.

LAY EXPERIENCE OF HOMEOPATHY IN SMALL-POX.

SURENDRA NATH GHOSH, *Allahabad, India.*

If there is any disease of which I was mortally afraid, it was small-pox. But it was so ordained that I should be in close touch with it, and during the last month the several cases of variola that came under my care, have shown that if the treatment of small-pox is carried on on homeopathic principles, it can be shorn of much of its terrors.

My first case was a princely looking boy of 6, son of a friend and neighbour of mine. He complained of general lassitude, inappetency, and malaise feeling for a week or ten days, when one evening his father showed him to me in a slightly feverish condition. The fever increased at night and next morning, the temperature read 104°. There were decided indications for Belladonna, but I was dissuaded from its use by an elderly homeopath who urged that Aconite was the remedy in all initial fevers. As might be expected, 24 precious hours were lost without amelioration of the symptoms. On the contrary the patient's condition became *torpid* and *heavy*. There were sure indications of *languor* and *depression*, *trembling*, *drooping eyelids* and *headache* "as if a band encircled the temples" (the child is very intelligent), and he was better by copious urination. Gelsimium 12, every 2 hours had been given but a few doses when the small pox eruptions began to make their appearance. Gelsimium was replaced by Antim Tart, which as my consultant suggested is the sheet-anchor of our treatment. Antim Tart, however, could not arrest the eruptions nor change their character and they came out in crops. In fact it was a case of confluent small-pox.

After a patient trial of Antim Tart for three days, which

failed to manifest any decided change for the better, and on the recurrence of the fever during the suppurative process I substituted a dose a day of Variolin 100 for two days. With the very first dose the papullae began to look foolish and if I had not repeated the dose the next day the recovery would have been earlier. The eruptions began to dry up, the boy otherwise showed signs of improvement and reviving animation; but at the same time he had fever unattended with any cerebral and other troubles. But there the fever was. It at once struck me that Variolin was responsible for this mischief and I accordingly gave two globules of Sulphur 200 with the result that the fever left at night and the next morning the child was relieved of a mass of fecal matter. A cold bath was given and the improvement was rapid. He has obtained a new lease of life and there is nothing, except the marks which are rapidly fading, to show that he had such a narrow escape from the jaws of death.

I have to thank Gelsimium and Variolin for this satisfactory resolution. After all I am constrained to admit that Antim Tart could not do anything in this case. Nor in some 4 or 5 other cases where the patients left solely on this, all died. Another reason of its failure that I can account for is that in the light of the *law of similars* its application was not precisionised. In short there was neither nausea nor respiratory troubles present.

On the other hand there is nothing which can take the place of Variolin which has acted in my hands as an unfailing prophylactic. There were a dozen children in the house—all unvaccinated—in which the first case occurred. This medicine though administered late prevented the disease in nine and only brought out a mild type of Varioloid in the remainder who were very much exposed to the disease. In

fact one girl was all right in six days' time, the eruptions all drying up within that period.

My experience in three cases has been quite different, in that I used a remedy that is not usually thought of in this disease. Dr. Hughes speaks of the admirable results obtained from Baptisia in small pox by Dr. Eubulus Williams in an epidemic at Bristol, where "of 185 cases treated with ordinary remedies 19 died, of 72 treated with Baptisia "alone none". The relegation of the abortive powers of Baptisia to continued fever is a positive significance and I have had sufficient experience for confirming it. The initial fever and the whole eruptive process have presented a tame appearance under the use of Baptisia.

Again, in one family a girl died of small pox and another was attacked. There had been about that time several fatal cases and no recovery in the neighbourhood. Antim Tart was being given and the patient was sinking fast. Delirium, diarrhoea and undeveloped eruptions all suggested a typhoid condition. But at my special request Antim Tart was substituted for by 2 hourly doses of Baptisia 1, with marked improvement after the first dose. I am glad to record that convalescence was speedily followed by complete recovery.

It is not my object, much less my province to discuss the relative virtues of Antim Tart and Baptisia in small pox. But if, during the small recesses obtained after long hours of work at desk, one can with a fair knowledge of the principles enfolded by Hahnemann relieve distress and palliate sufferings in his fellow-creatures, one can reasonably be permitted to adduce evidence in proof of the practical utility of the therapeutic rule "*Similia similibus curentur*."

HOMEOPATHY—ITS LEADING FEATURES

(Continued from p. 167, Vol. XV, No. 6)

ATAL VIHARI BHADURI. M. A.

We cannot conclude this discourse without adverting to some features of *Homeopathy*, which, in our humble opinion, should accord to it a place in the forefront of the existing systems of the healing art. The new method of cure is undoubtedly superior to the older ones. The first place must be given to *its comparatively great success* ; for to this test, of course, must the value of all improvements be eventually referred. We quote from an eminent authority :—

“If its method of cure could be shown to be only equal to that of its opponents, it would deserve a preference for its *safety* and *pleasantness* ; but when we can show that it is not only safer and surer, but that mortality, even in the fiercest and most intractable diseases, has been greatly diminished under its influence, surely every sane and unprejudiced person must admit that a fair case has been made out for the establishment of *Homeopathic Hospitals*.”

At this distance from America and Europe, we are unable to consult at will those documents that would give us an opportunity of laying before our readers, a complete exhibition of the power of homeopathic treatment. The results obtained, not from the invidious selection of particular hospitals, but from the summary of the reports which have been published, are clearly indicative of the superior position of the new system to the old ; for instance, the allopathic hospitals, of Berlin, Vienna, Leipsic, Dresden and many other German hospitals ; the provincial infirmaries of France, as those of Montpellier and Lyons and the Paris hospitals ; the hospitals of St. Thomas and St. George, and the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh have furnished the same result ; and the homeopathic institutions, whose reports have been consulted

such as those of Leipsic, Vienna, Munich, Breig in Silesia, and the hospitals in Hungary, point to the same direction.

It has been ascertained from these, that the proportion of deaths to the number of cases treated in allopathic hospitals and infirmaries, varies from 9 to 10 per cent. In homeopathic institutions, this varies from 4 to 5 per cent. This leaves a balance of 5 per cent in favour of homeopathy. Again, the mean duration of treatment of patients in allopathic hospitals and infirmaries is from 28 to 29 days ; in homeopathic institutions, from 20 to 21 days. This gives an average of 8 days less with homeopathic than with allopathic treatment.

We venture to state that if a commission of enquiry, be appointed by some competent authority, medical or of any other character, to examine the books of best allopathic and homeopathic practitioners in this country as well as in America and Europe, with a view to ascertain the respective proportions between cases treated and deaths, the balance would certainly be found in favour of homeopathy. We learn upon competent authority, that such a comparison was made, more than once, during the earlier years of the homeopathic era in Europe ; and we assert that in that instituted by Duke William of Brunswick, the highest homeopathic proportion obtained was three in the hundred, and the lowest less than one ; whilst the allopathic proportion ranged from eight to ten in the hundred. Statistical information of this kind must be allowed to have great weight, when it is known that in Brunswick in those days, practitioners of either class, were obliged, under pain of penalties, to keep a faithful register of cases treated and deaths occurring.

As far as we have been able to ascertain the comparative results of treatment under allopathy and homoeopathy, the following tables will serve our readers as proper standards and enable them to form opinions for themselves :—

Name of Disease	Allopathic Treatment			Hom. Treatment		
	No. cases	No. deaths	Death per cent	No. cases	No. deaths	Death per cent
<i>Inflammation of the substance of the Lungs</i>						
Pneumonia... ..	365	40	10.5	180	15	8.0
<i>Inflammation in the peritoneum</i>						
Peritonitis	35	12	32.3	60	4	6.9
Erysipelas	95	10	8.6	125	2	1.6
<i>Inflammation of the Liver</i>						
Hepatitis	100	15	14.0	12	0	0
<i>Small Pox—</i>						
Variola	160	55	33.3	55	10	18.5
<i>Water in the Head</i>						
Hydrocephalus	70	65	90.0	7	4	57.1
Treated allopathically 4,95,030	Cured 3,54,788			Died 2,40,239		

Giving 49 as the percentage of deaths.

Treated Homœopathically in the same Districts 2,239	Cured 2,069	Died 170
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Giving 7.5 as the percentage of deaths.

2. Homœopathy, strictly speaking, acts according to a *certain law*, as fixed and unalterable as the law of gravitation. The true homeopathist alone can prescribe the remedy that strikes exactly at the point where the deterioration of the vital organism has begun, and succeeds in an unfailing manner in restoring the human system to its natural and normal condition of equilibrium. Our flesh is heir to a multiplicity of ills. Man is no machine, and it is but according to the will of the Supreme Being that we live and move and have our being. The obstacles to health and comfort are to be found in our own carelessness, intemperance or indulgence of evil passions, whose subtile influence upon the diseased frame will over-

power that of the best physician, who has not under his control the secret griefs and sorrows which are more or less the portion of every son and daughter of Adam. For certain pains and sufferings, the homeopathist alone has in store, an exact corresponding remedy and expects their removal as a scientific result of its exhibition.

3. Homeopathy possesses comparatively better power in the cure of human ailments than any other method. The grand object of Allopathy appears to be to render the unhappy bowels "the sink, whose part's to drain all noisome filth and keep the kitchen clean", but homeopathy requires, a distinct and appropriate remedy for each case of a disease. Nor is this all ; the use of anti-psoric remedies will often effect the cure of a malady after hope has long fled. To the stricken parent, homeopathy is the very messenger of hope, telling him that his tender babes may yet grow up in health and strength, or that the hereditary disease, which has seized upon member after member of the cherished group, may yet, with God's blessing, be eradicated or lessened in force.

4. The homeopathic system is without doubt, comparatively *gentler* in its mode of operation. Disorders without number, hitherto given up to the lancet as the only cure, have been found amenable to homeopathic treatment. Dr. Malan after relating some cases of cataract, observed that when this disorder is hereditary, we might as well hope to cure a tree of internal disease, by plucking off the rotten fruit, as think of eradicating cataract by the knife. Dr. Oryanne observes in cases of "tumours, abnormal growths, ulcerations, diseased joints, cancer, &c. the sufferings may be greatly alleviated, and the cure often effected without the aid of the lancet." To homœopathy undoubtedly, the credit is entirely due, of destorying at once the whole merciless

system of purging, and with it, bleeding, either from lancet or leech, setons, blisters and blistering ointments, whose use has made the old method one of torture instead of cure. Should not he that has marked the fair neck disfigured by ruthless plunges of the lancet or by setons, or who has placed with reluctant hands, the burning blister, or watched with sickening apprehension the bleeding leech-bite on the neck of the little infant, which nothing will stop, or the blanched cheek and sinking pulse of the wife, whose best hope lay in that life-blood, of which she is being so mercilessly deprived, hail with delight and admiration the advance of a science, which will for ever exterminate such helpless barbarities.

5. The homœopathic form of treatment is undeniably *safer* than the other methods. It does not war against *nature* ; and the remedy, even when it does no good, through mistaken choice or application, creates no harm. The allopathist on the other hand, unwittingly enters into a violent contest with nature, and often proceeds against her recognised modes of operation. He takes little count of the tendency of the human organism, apart from the interference of remedial agents, towards efforts for health. Dashing purgatives and drowsy opiates, benumbing sedatives and heavy-eyed narcotics, form no inconsiderable part of his plans and prescriptions. In certain cases, the helpless patient is victimized with iodine, or rudely handled by having his face blanched with bleeding, or turned blue with nitrate of silver ; and it is by no means seldom that we meet with "those unfortunate persons who, in consequence of large doses of mercury, have had their teeth destroyed, their limbs racked by nocturnal pain, who suffer from diseased liver, constant excruciating headaches, and who cannot expose themselves to the slightest degree of cold without being affected by it. The homœopathist carefully guards the vital strength by attention

to diet and abstaining from all exhausting applications or appliances ; and taking nature as his best friend and counsellor, listens to her suggestions, aids her imperfect efforts, and gently supplies her deficiencies, watching scrupulously, lest his own rude handling her should destroy her truer and more delicate operations. In the old system, the alarming symptoms in a dangerous case, may arouse the fears and quicken the attention of the medical practitioner, but can hardly relieve him from the apprehension, that the morbid principle, being so rampant, the violent contest he must excite to quell it, may end in the destruction of the patient. Not so in the humble system of Hahnemann. There, in the most dangerous malady, the strongly marked symptoms so clearly indicate the healing medicine, that the ~~periest~~ ^{greenest} tyro in the science may meet with the most astonishing success ; and this we have witnessed repeatedly.

6. The application of a single remedy together with the administration of infinitesimal doses, forms the most striking feature of homeopathy. Indeed, it is this *simplicity* which envelopes it with a shroud of mysticism to the uninformed multitude. That a remedy administered in quantity undiscernible by the taste or feeling of the patient, will accomplish the desired end is really difficult to conceive at first, yet we venture to assert it is this *simplicity* which makes it easy of perception whether the desired end has been worked or not. The experienced physician will ascertain in a few hours whether his choice has been made successfully. For no remedy that is truly homeopathic, as we think Hahnemann has observed, will fail to respond in a short time, at least in acute cases, and to show indication of change for the better, however slight, in twenty-four hours. At the same time the sufferer, undisturbed as it were by external force, finds no difficulty in determining whether his pains have been lessened

or increased since he began to take the medicine. In the former case, the practitioner has at once gained the data for further proceedings ; in the latter case, he judges speedily that he has erred, or that some constitutional tendency stood in the way, and has marred his efforts. The old method of introducing into the system large quantities of crude, bitter, purging, nauseous medicines, renders it really difficult for the physician to define and ascertain how much the altered state of the patient may be due to the disease or how much to the effect of the drugs he has taken. Dr. Gully, in his very able treatise upon chronic diseases, has observed, that *mercury* cannot be taken internally for a derangement of the liver, without at the same time "plunging a sword through the stomach."

7. Homeopathy is further characterised by the comparative rationality of its dietary regimen. One object which the homeopathist never loses sight of, is the husbanding of the patient's strength ; for he considers and very rightly, that all illnesses imply a deficiency of vital power, or nature would require no aid. Keeping this great principle ever in view, he never starves as a system ; his dietary, though subject, of course, to individual restrictions, comprises all those articles which science or prescription has demonstrated to be most nourishing or easy of digestion. Nothing is forbidden as a rule but such as having a medicinal action of their own, would interfere directly with the action of remedies. In the application of his dietetic rules the homeopathist observes a rationality and displays a good sense, hardly to be met with in the opposite school. (a) Considering that illness implies a morbid irritation somewhere in the organism, he repudiates the idea of keeping up the strength by irritating wines or bitter beers ; all this he considers to be only *feeding the disease*, and increasing the cause of the loss of strength. (b) When

there is appetite, he considerably administers a nourishment, which is lightest and most easily digested, guided in some measure, at the same time, by the taste and liking of the patient. (c) If the appetite has failed, he never presses food, taking nature's own clear indication that the digestive powers are not in a condition to *assimilate* it, and conceiving it to be his part to restore the appetite by appropriate treatment, while the strength will take care of itself, or rather return, on the removal of the disorder, with a speed astonishing to those new to the art. In bare justice to the cause of truth, we shall be permitted to observe, that when a patient is not only drugged to a lamentable extent, but often forced to eat food which is loathed as much as the medicine, taking broth made of animal, or juice of raw meat, and therefore stimulating food during fever, or crammed with wine or beer during convalescence, and all to keep up strength, we consider the doctor to be only confessing his blunders—that he has indeed knocked over nature with a bludgeon, and is now trying to set her on her legs again by his own clumsy contrivances.

8. The last and not least, point to which we should refer, as decidedly establishing the superior eminence of Homœopathy is the fact that *in the choice of remedies, there must necessarily be a cordial agreement among its different professors.* Provided the physicians agree as to the character of the malady in all its entirety, there can be no rational difference of opinion as to the correct prescription. In the case of new diseases, an accurate knowledge of the properties of medicines will at once suggest the right remedy, or at all events teach the physicians to seek for one upon rational grounds. When the Asiatic Cholera first made its appearance in Europe, the professors of homeopathy with one consent, fixed upon *camphor* as the healing agent most likely to be successful, and to this day, the same remedy has remained the chief

amongst the weapons in combating with this formidable disorder.

Witness the pitiful contrast in the confessions of their ower professors in the other school. The Reports of medical men, who held councils in London, during the visitation of the Asiatic Cholera, show that the only point in which all seemed to agree was a bland acknowledgment of their complete failure in the discovery of any remedy, which could be relied upon for diminishing the enormous proportion of deaths. We learn with regret from the contents of the various reports, that each member of the council rose in turn to propose his own nostrum and to denounce that of the previous speaker as either futile or noxious. Dr. James Rush of Philadelphia then said :—"The history of *cholera*, summoned up from the four quarters of the globe, presents only one tumultuous Babel of opinion, and one farrago of practice ; even the populace learned this from the daily Gazettes, and they hooted us accordingly." The same gentleman observed :—"It is equally true that if the inquisitive fears of the community were to bring the real state of professional medicine to the bar of public discussion, we should find the folly and confusion scarcely less remarkable on nearly all other topics of the art." The confession of Mr. Pinny appears to be still more striking :—"The opinions on the subject of treatment are almost as numerous as the practitioners themselves. Witness the mass of contradiction on the treatment of even one disease—*consumption*. S—attributes its frequency to the introduction of bark ; M—considers bark an effectual cure. R—aseribes the frequency of the malady to the use of *mercury* ; B—asserts that it is curable by *mercury* alone. R—holds that consumption is an inflammatory disease, and should be treated by bleeding, purging, cooling medicines and starvation ; S—says that it is a disease of debility and

should be treated by tonics, stimulating remedies and a generous diet. G—recommended vinegar as a preventive of consumption; D—assesses that it is often brought on by taking vinegar to prevent obesity. B—considers fox-glove as a specific; Dr. P—found fox-glove more injurious than beneficial. Such are the contradictory statements of medical men. Who we boldly say, that has to make his way as a student, or who is rash enough to seek for health amid, truly, such a Babel of confusion, experiment and individual fantasy, and can compare it with the calm principle, and as far as human skill can ensure it, certainty of the Hahnemannian method, but must feel as if he had walked out of darkness into light; as if after being tossed upon an ocean without compass or rudder, he had suddenly found himself sailing upon a calm lake with all the appliances of modern science at command, his pilot skilful and thoroughly conversant with every line of the coast to which he is bound.

PLAGUE EXPERIENCES IN INDIA IN A SEGREGATION CAMP.

The continued prevalence of the plague in spite of all the measures taken to combat it lends additional interest to an account given by a writer in the *United Service Magazine* of his experiences as one of the officers in charge of a segregation camp just after the disease had made its first appearance in India—in Bombay, in September, 1896. Some 3,000 *detenus* were in camp, he says, and “they comprised all nations under heaven”—Pathan camel-drivers returning from Australia (on at least two occasions, we regret to say, with white wives), merchants from Bokhara and Samarkhand: once a band of pilgrims from the wilds of Central Asia, who only talked Eastern Turki, or some other outlandish tongue. They were on their way to Mecca, and to our absolute

amaze, when producing the money to pay for their tickets brought forward piles of English sovereigns ! In those days, these were not part of the Indian currency, and whence they got them we know not. Queer figures they were with long, quilted cloaks and high knee-boots, and with the flat, ugly Mongolian features. On another occasion we had a band of Malays, also bound for Mecca, a cheery, good-humoured crew, despite the villainous *Vises*. they were all armed with. They looked upon the whole thing as a great joke. Another distinguished visitor was an Armenian priest or bishop. We endeavoured to converse with him in what we remembered of Greek, but Hindustani would keep cropping up and we had to desist.

We nearly had an excitement one day. It was just after the Poona murders, and some villainous looking Sidis and lowcaste Arabs, who were evidently fleeing up-country, arrived in the camp. They were not going to be disinfected, not they, "we only have to kill a *sahib* or two and all this *sulum* (oppression) will end." At the same time there was a significant touching of long, vicious looking knives. This was too much for flesh and blood, and the ringleader fell neatly into the disinfecting tub with a cheek laid open by a signet ring. As no one else seemed disposed to argue, there was no more trouble. They afterwards became quite friendly, but we can imagine the vapourings of the native press had they heard of the incident.

"We had many amazing incidents. One day an Arab arrived in the camp with two women, the younger of whom was quite pretty as she carefully permitted the writer to see. The Arab seemed a man of substance and when his time came to go made quite a polite little speech. They had been escorted up to the station when suddenly a wild shrieking was heard in his late residence, and the aged female came rushing out. It appeared she had sold her daughter to the merchant for Rs 20,000, but insisted on going up north with her. He, cunning man, thought the money and no mother-in-law was the better part, so drugged her with opium, and went off with the money and the daughter. Unluckily for him, the dose was not

enough. She woke up in time, and we just got her to the station in time for the train, and we shall not soon forget the son-in-law's face when he saw her arrive !

"One day a tall, gaunt man, clad in the sacred ochre-coloured garments that betoken the *Sunyassi*, or highest caste of Hindu ascetic, arrived in our camp. We had no particular love for these holy men and when he began to talk perfect English, we set him down, as a rule the worst we had to deal with. What was our surprise when, on our showing him the special Brahmin's washingplace, he answered that he was a Christian. As our experience of converts had taught us they practically all came from the lowest castes, who had nothing to lose by a change of religion, we gazed in amazement, for he wore the sacred thread betokening the twice-born Brahmin. It appears he was a Calcutta B. A. and had got a post as a schoolmaster somewhere. He wanted to improve his English, so by chance read some of Newman's books for this purpose. He was much impressed and got hold of more, and finally placed himself under instruction and within a year was received into the Catholic Church.

Having found, as he thought, salvation himself, he was desirous of winning over his co-religionists. "He saw that the missionaries made no progress in getting hold of the higher caste men, so he donned the robe of the *Sunyasi* and proceeded to try and win over his fellow caste men. All the old rules of Brahminism, such as vegetarianism, ceremonial washings, etc., he still observed, not, as he said, because he believed them essential, but for the sake of the weaker brethren. His aim was to engraft Christianity on to the higher and purer Hinduism. At that time he had made seven other converts, all Brahmins like himself, and had founded a sort of monastery in Southern India, and was then on his way to Rome to try and get recognition from the Pope. He published a paper at his monastery with the object of proselytising. We never heard any more of him, or how far his aims were successful." For disinfecting purposes phenyle was used. A curious circumstance narrated by the writer was that a dead rat was always the first warning of the presence of plague.

"The next day there would be more ; and then, if we did not evacuate the house, there would be a human case. Then of course evacuation, and the houses being mostly *catcha* structures, we used to burn them gaily, and ask for sanction afterwards !

"It was curious to note how very fatal the first few cases used to be, and how the later ones were milder, as though the virulence of the bacillus spent itself in the original cases and gradually got milder. The period of detention was ten days, but as a rule fresh cases appeared from the third to the fifth day, cases after the eighth day being very rare. We had one very curious case. Our quarter was quite free from plague, and there were only very few cases in the city close by. Suddenly a man, a down-country man, died. There was no case near him, none of his caste fellows had it for weeks. The only connection was a waistcoat belonging to a cousin who had died of plague three months before. The dead man had got hold of this, and had concealed it in his death box, and three days before his death had taken it out and put it on. The doctors ridiculed this theory, but they could furnish no better explanation, and that seemed the only possible origin."

• "We had, of course, like everyone else on plague duty, to give evidence before the Plague Commission. It carried us back to early days when, in clothes of a 'subfuse' hue and white tie we had faced the awful thræe in the schools at Oxford. All went well till the end, when the President, who up till then had taken no notice of us, looked at us sternly over his glasses and said, 'What in your opinion is the origin of the plague ?' We were in the presence of some of the most distinguished *savants* in Europe (to say nothing of the reporters), and we were dumb, 'Turn to page so and so of that Blue-book'. We turned and, to our horror, saw one of our own reports. 'Kindly read that passage !' And feeling as though we could sink into the floor, we had to read our own theory of the origin and causes of plague. 'And you still hold to that ?' 'Implicitly ;' and we were permitted to depart. It was a worse experience than all the rest of the plague put together."—*The Statesman*.

TELLURIUM.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

It is a deep acting remedy ; though its therapeutic applications are not extensive, still it is very useful in a certain number of symptoms which are very peculiar.

Its mental symptoms are not worthy of note. Excitable and passionate disposition ; very forgetful, when engaged in doing one thing, he forgets and neglects others. You will find such patients among the tradespeople and professional men.

Rush of blood suddenly to the head is a marked symptom. It occurs in chronic headache.

Ear symptoms are extensive and characteristic. Ears itch and burn. It has chronic inflammation of external and middle ear. Watery and fishy smelling discharge from the ear, hearing impaired. Membrana tympani permanently injured and hearing greatly diminished.

Sometime ago we had a case of otorrhœa of long duration. It was a case of a young boy aet 14. He had the running almost from his birth. The parents are confirmed homœopaths. Many of our well proved remedies had been tried without much benefit. Tellurium in lower potencies up to the 30th had been tried with partial relief. But complete cure was effected by a single dose of the C. M. potency.

In this case the membrane was partially damaged and hearing greatly reduced. Now both have been restored.

Intense itching, eczema behind the ear with formation of thick crust.

All the discharges from the body smell offensive. There is garlic like smell in the armpit.

In various kinds of rheumatic pains Tellurium is a useful remedy. Sciatica on the right side aggravated by movement.

and lying on the affected side. We have cured some chronic cases of sciatica which were aggravated during the change of the moon. Earthy complexion of the face and profound anemia.

Skin symptoms of Tellurium are worthy of study. Ring worms in various parts of the body have been noticed. It is more particularly noticed on the face, on the lower limbs and on single parts. It covers the whole body. Barber's itch. Bright red and small pimples noticeable everywhere, severe itching day and night, but mostly at night, undressing and going to bed.

Body thickly covered with rings of herpes circinatus. Eruptions very marked especially on the thigh and leg, rings intersect each other and in some places so crowded as to obliterate specific character of affection.

Great heat of skin, restlessness ; rapid pulse, thirst and headache. In these particulars Tellurium is specific for acute forms of tinia circinata. Here it resembles Rhustox, and we have been able to cure such cases after Rhus fails.

In Eczema, psoriasis and other skin affections with pricking, itching and offensive watery discharge it is a proved remedy. It is useful in diseases of the heart with palpitation and weakness.

In conjunctivitis eyes red, with thickness of lids and covered with pustules. It is a deep acting remedy and so should not be repeated too often.

Clinical Cases.

1. A case of Dental Fistula :—

Babu Nritya Gopal Dass, an inhabitant of Mahesh, Sreerampore, aged about 47 years old, had been suffering from

an attack of chronic dental fistula of one incisor tooth of upper-jaw for a long time. He came to me for homeopathic treatment on the 12th October 1904, after having been treated by best Allopathic doctors for a long time, who having failed to cure him by medicines, advised him as a last recourse to get it removed at once by best surgeons. I gave him Silicea 30, a few powders with saclac, to be taken twice daily morning and evening for a week. After taking Silicea 30 for 5 days only, the unhealthy pus from his dental fistula, which was situated just on the border of the gums in the upper incisor tooth, ceased to ooze out. I discontinued the medicine and gave him a few powders of placebo for a week, to be taken twice daily morning and evening just as in the previous week. The report of the 3rd week was, again he had a relapse of pus in the 2nd week, caused by the irritation in the said affected part of the gum, owing to the insertion of a small piece of fish bone in it. I removed the fish-bone which still stuck to the gums and gave 6 powders of Arnica 30 for 3 days, to be taken twice daily; but no improvement or change was worked. I gave him a dose of Sulphur 30 and no other medicines for 48 hours. But pus did not stop. Again I gave him a few powders of Silicea 200, for a week, to be taken twice daily morning and evening. After the use of Silicea 200 for 2 days only has stopped, dental fistula cured and since then I have heard no complaints from him for the last 2 years.

2. A very obstinate and interesting Remittent fever case with typhoid symptoms :—

Babu Kalikananda Brahmachary's son Bharoo, a boy of 6 year old, was attacked with remittent fever on the 20th March 1906. Fever was at onset just like an ordinary Catarrhal fever. Coryza, constant sneezing, watery eyes, little cough from time to time, thirst, little headache, fever,

temperature rising from 101 to 104, all these symptoms were present in the beginning. On premeditation that there might be eruption of measles in his boy, Brahmachary Mahasaya did not think it a matter of importance to take much care for the treatment of his boy from the very beginning. On the 6th day after the commencement of fever, that is, when the chance of eruption of measles was over, he placed his son under my treatment on the 27th March 1906. When I saw the boy, he was suffering from an attack of high, continued fever with dysentery, the color of the stool being bloody mucous, 6 or 7 stools in 24 hours ; nausea, sometimes vomiting, violent thirst for cold drinks, very bad smell from the mouth, perspiration over the body on the least exertion, region of liver painful and sensitive to touch, restless and sleeplessness, frequent urination, ulcerated tongue, cough every now and then with accumulation of much phlegm in the bronchial tubes, little uneasiness in the head always. I administered more gold 30, 8 powders, every 4 hours for 2 days. Merc Sol 30, did him much good. The color of the stool changed, dysentery almost disappeared, thirst and frequent urination were much reduced, patient had a sound sleep that night. The peculiarity of the case was, in spite of all the favourable symptoms brought on by Merc Sol 30, the fever still continued to persist along with bronchial symptoms. On the 3rd day when I went to see the boy in the morning, he complained very often of an itching sensation in the rectum. I gave him 2 doses of Cina 1000 in 24 hours. Itching sensation in the rectum, though disappeared, fever with bronchitis instead of decreasing, began to increase day by day. Temperature rose this time from 101 to 104.6. He had violent thirst for large drinking, though not often, great heaviness of head ; the boy was delirious sometimes in sleep, the bronchial symptoms were equally present. I gave him 6 doses

of Bryonia 30, every 3 hours. The patient seemed to remain little better for 4 days. Fever and bronchitis both lessened. Bronchial tubes seemed to have been clear of phlegm. Temperature was reduced from $104\frac{1}{2}$ to 102° . But on the 3rd week from the commencement of fever, that is on the 15th day and in the 2nd week of my treatment, the fever became very high, temperature rose from 102 to $105\frac{1}{2}$, the boy was very much delirious, he was drowsy, he fell into a deep sleep while answering a question, in whatever position the patient laid, the parts rested upon, felt sore and bruised. I gave him Arnica 30 and Hyos 30 in alternate doses, every 4 hours for 48 hours, but to no purpose. I changed Arnica 30 for Bapt 3rd. I began to give Bapt 3rd and Hyos 30 alternately every 4 hours. In this time owing to the over anxiety and impatience of the boy's parents, I was compelled to call Dr. Gopal Chandra Gossain, (for whom I have great regard as the most intelligent, and thoroughly educated, renowned best homeopath of the whole Hoogly District) for consultation twice. He too, thoroughly examined the case and was of the same opinion with me in giving this poor sufferer, Bapt & Hyos in alternate doses, every 4 hours in the present state of the case. In spite of the presence of all the particular symptoms of Bapt and Hyos, notwithstanding the administration of the above medicines in consultation with the best homeopath of the place, to my utter astonishment, the boy's state gradually became worse and precarious, the boy from sleepy state fell into profound coma. He could be scarcely roused from this deep slumber and that was with the greatest difficulty. Extremities became cold, involuntary stool and urine in bed, murmuring delirium, tympanitis, he seemed to have lost the power of control over all his senses. He remained in this precarious state nearly for a fortnight. The parents of the boy, surrounding neighbours and even .

we gave up all hopes of his life. I tried Opium 30, Phosphoric Acid 30, Hyos 30, Helleborous 30, Alb 30, Secale Cor 30, Lach 30, Colch 30, Bapt 3rd & Ars Alb 30 according to the particular and changeable symptoms of the case. It is not out of place to mention here, that out of the above medicines, administered and selected in this unconscious state of the patient, Opium 30, Hellebrous 30, Hyos 30, Phosphoric Acid 30, Lach 30, did much pelp to the boy. However by the blessing of the Almighty Father and by the wonderful power and effect of the infinitesimal dose, the poor victim, who was standing on the verge of his life began to regain his power of sense by and by nearly after 37 days. Diaerhœa gradually stopped, cough disappeared altogether. Temperature much reduced, it was not more than 102 to 102.5, this time. He began to open his eyes several times in a day and was conscious of what was passing about him, but he remained almost deaf and dumb for several days. During this state of the patient, I have tried Lachnanth 6, Nitr. sp-d 30, Bell 30, Carbo Veg 20, Stramm 30, Phosph Acid 30, puls 30, a dose or two in 12 hours according to the symtoms of *sense of hearing* and unintelligible, muttering and mubling voice of the patient. During this long and tedious course of my treatment, I was compelled to stop medicine altogether for a day or two. Sometimes I administered a dose of Sulphur 200 in 24 hours. To tell the truth, it was about in 2 months, that this boy was brought round, his defect in the power of speech and sense of hearing was removed, then he was in a position to stand erect. During my practice for nearly a quarter of a century I have never had the occasion to come across such a difficult, obstinate and tedious remittent fever with typhoid symptoms, thought I had the opportunity of treating several cases of remittent fever with typhoid symptoms, accompanied with bronchitis, pneumonia, and

other complications. Public have general impressions that homeopathic medicines are mostly applicable in cholera cases, but I can with bold assertion say that Hahnemannian truth is ever unchangeable, it is equally applicable in all cases, all classes, all sects if properly selected and timely administered. In conclusion I beg to say that I am greatly thankful to Dr. Gopal Chandra Gossain for his kind suggestion and encouragement in conducting this most obstinate case, whom I was compelled to call twice for consultation for the satisfaction of the boy's parents.

3. A case of Liver Abscess :—

A lady of a respectable family Rishra, Srerampore, aged about 25, was attacked with low Remittent Fever on the 3rd November 1905, accompanied with headache, nausea, bilious vomiting, dry cough, pain on the loins, acute hepatitis, thirst and great constipation. I was called to treat the case on the 5th November 1905. I commenced the treatment 1st with Nux vom 30, 4 powders, every 3 hours. Next morning I saw the patient almost in the same state, except her bowel was moved, she passed 4 or 5 hard dry stools, as if burnt and she complained very much of great pain in the side of Liver; yellow coated tongue with bitter, bilious vomiting. I gave her Bryon 30, of which I gave every hour a teaspoonful of a watery solution. 3rd day morning when I saw her, her temperature was 102, though she had copious perspiration on the previous night, nausea and pain on the loins were still persistent, bilious vomiting very rare, thirst every now and then. After thorough examination, I saw that her liver was very much tender, painful and greatly swollen, she had excessive pain on the side of liver on coughing, could not bear any pressure about hypochondria. Then I was really in the position to find out my own mistake in diagnosing the case. I understood, that it was a case of pure liver abscess and not a low

remittent fever, as I thought first, the continued fever was only a secondary and accompanying symptom of liver-abscess. I gave her Merc Sol 30, thrice daily morning, noon and evening, and instructed her husband to apply hot linseed poultice on the affected part 4 or 5 times daily. From the next day, she seemed to have improved in every respect. Her fever and nausea became less, bilious vomiting stopped, inflammation on liver was much reduced, pain on the loins gradually subsided with the disappearance of liver-abscess. I have cured the case radically within 3 weeks only by the administration of a few doses of Merc Sol 30, six doses of Lachesis 30 and a dose or two of Sulphur 30, patient's diet was strictly restricted to sago and water, pomegranate-grains (वेदना), grapes and grape-juice.

4. A wonderful cure of an Intermittent Fever, by a few doses of Menyanthes only.

Babu Prya Nath Laha's son, aged about 14 years old, inhabitant of Mahesh, Srerampore, came under my treatment on the 17th October 1902. He was suffering from an attack of intermittent fever from 2nd October and had been treated by an allopathic doctor, passed L. M. S. for the first 14 days. The history of the case was as follows :—Fever used to come every day with new paroxysm, generally between 9 and 12 A. M., sometimes at any time of day with great chilliness, which lasted for a long time, little headache, thirstlessness ; after long lasting chilly stage, hot stage supervened with the burning sensation of the body, which ended in copious perspiration in the night in bed with perfect intermission in the morning. The fever was checked for a week with big doses of Quinine by my learned allopathic brother, but it soon relapsed with addition of a few new symptoms, such as constant nausea, sometimes bilious vomiting and every now and then burning sensation in stomach. When I was called

to treat the boy on the 17th October 1902, at about 12 A. M., I got the following symptoms in him. Fever came that day at about 11 A. M. with great chilliness. Icy coldness of the hands and feet, feet cold as far up as the knees, as if they were in iced water. Nausea, one or two vomiting, aversion to food with loathing when merely looking at it and still more, when smelling it, burning sensation in stomach. I gave him *Colchicum Autumnale* (30), 4 doses in watery solution with instruction of taking each dose every 3 hours after hot stage, that is, when the perspiration would commence. Next day when I went to see the patient in the same hour at 12 A. M. I heard the same complaints from the boy. He got fever nearly at the same hour with the previous symptoms except that his nausea was much less and no vomiting. I gave him *Menyanthes* (30), 6 doses, every 3 hours to be taken after hot stage. On the 3rd day when I went to see him in the afternoon, I saw him much better, no chilliness, no nausea, vomiting, even not the burning sensation in the stomach, which I thought, was caused only by the administration of big doses of Quinine and which symptoms were not present before its administration. This day though the patient felt little feverishness in the afternoon at about 3 P. M. with same icy-coldness of the hands and feet, yet he was far better than on previous days. I continued the same medicine *Menyanthes* 30, 4 doses only, every 4 hours for the next day and he was all right. I have used *Menyanthes* in several intermittent fevers with great chilliness and icy-coldness of the hands, feet and nose and have been successful in very many cases, thus saving myself a good deal of necessary seeking and comparing. I generally differentiate *Menyanthes* and *Ipecacuanha* in following way :—When there is long lasting chilly stage present, with icy-coldness of the hands, feet and nose, thirstlessness, the hot stage of short duration which ends with

commencement of sweat in the evening in bed, I unhesitatingly prescribe *Menyanthes* 30. There may or may not be nausea and vomiting tendency in it, but there must be icy-coldness of the hands and feet present in *Menyanthes*. In *Menyanthes*, time almost always irregular. In *Ipecacuanha*, fever comes with chilliness, the hands and feet are icy cold and sometimes wet with cold sweat, thirstlessness, the hot stage is of long duration, after which there may or may not be perspiration. Nausea, vomiting is the guiding symptom of it. Symptoms of cough and oppressed breathing are generally present in it. Fever of *Ipecacuanha* is generally between 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CONCERNING IMMUNITY FROM SYPHILIS*

J. B. KINLEY, M. D.

At the last meeting of the Homeopathic Society of this state, the writer made some observations concerning conditions under which one may be immune from syphilis. The purpose of this paper is to show some new light upon this subject.

The usual belief is that one attack gives immunity for life from subsequent attacks. There is also the condition exemplified in Colles law as follows: "A syphilitic child cannot infect its own mother after its birth." This law was not formulated by Dr. Colles, but resulted from the following statement made by him in Dublin in 1837. "One fact well deserving our attention is this: that a child born of a mother who is without any obvious venereal symptoms, and which without being exposed to any infection subsequent to its birth, shows this disease when a few weeks old, this child will infect the most healthy nurse, whether she suckle it or merely handle it or dress it; and yet this child is never known to infect its own mother, even though she suckle it while it has venereal ulcers

* Read before the Denver Homeopathic Club, May 28, 1906.

on its lips and tongue." He also says : "I have not seen any instance in which an infant infected by the mother communicated a venereal sore of the nipple to her." (Practical Observations on Venereal Diseases, Colles.) There is also what is called Profeta law, viz. ; that a healthy child born of a syphilitic mother is immune against the disease.

I will, however, endeavour to show that neither of the above conditions is absolutely clinically correct

Theoretically they seem all right, but there are so many cases seen in private practice that we seem to be pretty much at sea at this time. Jonathan Hutchison says (Medico-Chirurgical Society Transactions, 1896) : "An infant conceived by a mother and procreated by a syphilitic father will exert such influence in them as to render her susceptible of syphilis in a degree different from normal ; it confers on her an acquired immunity."

I will quote from eminent syphilographers as well as from private practice. Dr. Campbell in the Medical News discusses the question of whether hereditary syphilis can manifest itself for the first time some years after birth by the presence of such lesions as occur in the acquired form and with an absence of tertiary symptoms. "Inasmuch as there are long periods of latency in the acquired form there should also be periods of latency in the hereditary form, if this were not true, the virus in this disease would differ in different forms." "Children born of syphilitic parents may not develop lesions until late in life. Other children are born showing symptoms early in life of hereditary congenital syphilis but show none later." Some most excellent syphilographers such as Kaposi and Land state that cases of latent hereditary symptoms are not authentic while others believe the opposite.

Among the opposite school we should mention Fournier, Sigmond and Hebra representing respectively French, German and Austrian schools. The writer has seen a case of admitted syphilis with Dr. Harris, wherein a syphilitic osteoma appeared in an adult woman aged 40, who showed no symptoms of congenital syphilis up to that advanced age. The father of this woman admits having

had syphilis in his youth, was cured, married a non syphilitic woman, and had seven children, four died in infancy, the three last born children being the only ones alive and the youngest of these three is the patient under consideration, the other two as far as I know are well. This patient has three children, one a daughter, aged 16, is epileptic, a boy, aged 8 or 10 years, has spina bifida and is very much undergrown; the third or youngest child seems fairly well. This case would seem to refute one of the fairly well established laws of syphilitic immunity.

The following case is worthy of note and is recorded by Fournier (*La Syphilis*, Volume 11.). A patient 43 years old, male, for nine years had an eruption covering the lower part of abdomen, surpiginous in character. It was cured in a few weeks by mercurial treatment. His brother, 24 years old, had had a syphilitic sore on his thigh since he was 5 years old. There were four other children in this family, two of whom died in infancy of meningitis and one has hip joint disease, both of the above described patients show the stigmata of syphilis in the eyes, ears and teeth. The father of these in the eyes and teeth, his mother contracted syphilis before his birth, his children, therefore, are congenital syphilitics of the second generation.

The following case is also worthy of study : By Newman (*Wien Woch* Number 20, Vol. XVII.). In discussing inherited syphilis, he says : "The influence of a syphilitic mother is greater than that of a syphilitic father." He attempts to demonstrate and apparently very successfully, that the father can transmit the leucic disease to the foetus without infecting the mother. He cites numerous cases from his private practice which he has followed for years and in no instance has the mother shown any sign of syphilis, yet the father and each of the children were unmistakably syphilitic.

In another series of six cases the father suffered from the severe forms of the disease, pregnancies either terminated in abortions or the birth of syphilitic children. The mother in each case remained healthy. He believes that post conceptional syphilitic infection may affect the foetus even at a very late state of pregnancy.

In Prof. Gaucher's clinic at the St. Louis Hospital in Paris, three patients were exhibited with congenital syphilis, who had subsequently contracted this disease. In each of the cases the antecedent syphilis was certain. He called attention to the stigmata of the eyes and teeth, also to the stature as he made the following remark : "Some one may ask if the same dystrophies cannot be due to some other infection than syphilis ?" Then he replies : "Yes, but syphilis is the only chronic foetal infection which allows the foetus to live, the others kill it". He exhibited a woman bearing the characteristics of inherited syphilis and showed three hard chancres on the vulva.

The next case which he presented was the most remarkable of all. A woman, aged 23 years, had a sunken bridge of the nose due to tertiary syphilitic ulceration at the age of 4 years, this was inherited. At the age of 16 she married, contracted syphilis from her husband, three years after, she miscarried. Two years ago she married a non-syphilitic man by whom she had a baby 10 months ago. This baby had no other dystrophy than enlarged superficial veins of the scalp, but had inherited secondary syphilitic lesions, viz. : mucous plaques of the mouth and arms. So you see this woman seven years after contracting syphilis and showing no actual syphilitic lesions at the time, impregnated by a healthy man, gave birth to a syphilitic child.

The most remarkable feature of the case is that the patient's mother was syphilitic, had 13 children, only 3 of whom lived. The mother contracted the syphilis from a nursling, she contracting a chancre on the breast, after the birth of her first child and 15 years before the patient's birth, the father having died in this same hospital with syphilitic symptoms. Here then is a baby, the child and grandchild of a syphilitic, who shows the secondary lesions of the disease. This woman then was born of syphilitic parents, she had a syphilitic ulceration of the nose during her childhood in spite of which she contracted syphilis at the age of 16 years. Seven years later she gave birth to a syphilitic baby in spite of ancestral syphilis.

This illustrates one of the many troublesome features in the course of syphilis. It should put us on our guard, concerning the advice we give to syphilitics who contemplate marriage. We can assure them freedom from syphilitic manifestations neither in themselves nor their children. We must watch for all possible manifestations and advise long continued treatment.

To illustrate the violence of syphilis when it is first introduced into a community, I will mention an example. Twenty-two miles southeast of Denver on Terrapin Creek, there lived a tribe of Plains Indians, prosperous and comfortable. They hunted on the plains and fished in the mountain streams. Near them were living springs and romantic wooded bottom lands. As the great stream of immigrants was starting toward the setting sun, in '49 to California and in '59 to Pike's Peak, the soldiers built an abode fort on the Smoky Hill stage route, not far from their village. The Indians were peaceable and associated with the soldiers. The maidens were easy prey when tempted by the brass trinkets and the silver coins of the soldiers, and syphilis in its most violent form broke out among them. Twenty-five years ago the last Indian was wrapped in his blanket and buried with his fathers on Lookout Knob. This is a typical illustration of an entire tribe being wiped out through the agency of this dread disease, wherein no form of immunity had as yet been established.

Twenty years ago I saw a string of human vertebrae 40 feet long in a lariat made of white women's hair. The lariat represented the hair of 20 immigrant women killed by Indians of this tribe, and the vertebrae represented many Indians killed by syphilis contracted immediately from white soldiers of Uncle Sam. On Lookout Knob may now be found Indians' bones upon which syphilitic nodes may be found and other stigmata showing that this tribe was infected with leutic disease.

• Denver, Colo.

(*Progress*, Aug. 1906.)

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A. S. P. Joyasugha, Dy. Coroner, Welegainpety (Ceylon) writes to us to say—"From the few boxes of your famous *PANCHATIKA BATIKA* I have cured several cases of long standing fever with such beneficial effect as to give no occasion for a relapse in a single case. Your *SWASARISTA* after a few days' use made the patient (a friend of mine) much better and he will send you order for another Phial." The above extract will speak for itself.

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MENTAL LABOUR AND LONGEVITY.

It was formerly a sort of proverb—"That one of the rewards of philosophy is long life." But Brain-work to be thus beneficial, must be regulated with the most scrupulous care, for nothing can be more injudicious, than the mistake which the Ministers, Barristers, Vakils, Magistrates, Judges, Physicians, University-Candidates, Editors, Authors so often make of disregarding the Laws of Nature. They should know that the power of an overworked and fatigued brain may break down at any moment and they should take proper care for its prevention. Our world-renowned KESHRANJUN OIL is not only a most perfumed preparation, but it has the medicinal virtue of restoring the fatigued brain to its proper order. It cools the head, softens the hair, strengthens the hair-roots, promotes the growth of hair and prevents infection, brings a sort of pleasantness and cheerfulness to a desponding heart. No professional gentlemen should be without this.

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Packing and Postage	"	0	11	0

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As a remedy for coughs in general, asthma, difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, tightness and oppression of chest, wheezing, night-sweats, etc., this mixture is unrivalled. Any one labouring under any of the above complaints need only try one phial. He will then see that it is the best of all offered to the public for asthmatic and consumptive coughs, hoarseness, and oppression of the chest. It speedily removes that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which deprives the patient every night of rest and sleep. It gives almost instantaneous relief and comfort to those afflicted with the above distressing maladies which when neglected, prove dangerous in their consequences.

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Packing and Postage	"	0	5	0

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ANTIMALARIOUS PILLS.

(A very Safe and very Sure Remedy for Fever.)

The power of this medicine to cure longstanding chronic fevers is unique. However difficult and longstanding the case of fever may be, its use always ensures a permanent cure. For all sorts of malarious fever, chronic fever, high or low fever, accompanied by enlargement of both spleen and liver and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever, we can strongly recommend its use. In malarious fever or in "Kala a jvara", it acts most effectually.

The fever that does not yield to quinine and before which quinine stands perfectly helpless, is easily and radically cured by this pill.

Another special feature of these pills is that they not only cure chronic fever for the time but effectively prevent its recurrence.

Price for one box containing 30 pills	...	Rs.	1.
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THE HOPE OF THE FUTURE.

The signs of the times are propitious. For the last twenty five years the homœopathic physicians in the country have been engaged in establishing a faith in the new system of medicine. They have been striving hard for their own maintenance as well as for infusing into the minds of the people the true spirit of the homœopathic law of cure. That they are eminently successful in their efforts, there is shadow of doubt. By their care of inveterate cases of illness, by their effort to study materia medica, and by their untiring energy and devotion towards their patients, they have got a name and fame quite worthy of our profession. If they had not done so, most likely Hahnemann's illustrious discovery would have remained in darkness. But they have not directed their attention towards organization and public sympathy. Some isolated efforts have been made by some individual or individuals, but they were not properly carried out. When people outside Calcutta wanted homœopathic help, they seldom got it at their door. So efforts were made to teach some people the principles and practice of homeopathy. With this object in view, the Calcutta School of Homeo-

pathy was ushered into existence. In order to commemorate the birth-day of our illustrious Master Samuel Hahnemann, a Hahnemannian Society was formed ; but it used to sit once in the year. Even there, all the members of our profession seldom met. There was no discussion of any kind or there have been no attempts to propagate the method of cure. This meeting was only formed. Now we have hopes for the future before us. We have got a large number of practitioners among our own people. Some of them have had their education and training in American Colleges, and many are the graduates of our allopathic College of Calcutta who have been converted to homeopathy by observing the cures which were declared hopeless by the allopathic physicians. We have also some laymen practising our system of medicine with credit to themselves and benefit to the public.

Now we have got, since the beginning of this year, an organised society, the Calcutta Homeopathic Society. The manner in which the business of the society is at present conducted augurs best signs for improvement in various directions. The members of this society evince considerable interest in the deliberations ; the papers read and the discussions that follow are very enjoyable and profitable. There is a hope of further improvement for this society. Then again, we have had from some time past, a scheme for the establishment of a homeopathic hospital in this city. A public meeting was held and a strong committee has been formed to give effect to this plan. This committee has, for its members, men of considerable influence and strong social position in our society, and we hope the hospital will be an accomplished fact in the near future. We now observe a sign of activity among its members. A plot of land has been selected in a prominent and central position in the city, and in their next meeting a definite transaction is expected.

So, we see hopes in various directions for the great future of homeopathy in this country. We need sending out a batch of strong and faithful homeopathic practitioners in different parts of this vast country, and hope by their energetic effort, homeopathy will gain laurels.

P. C. M.

MEDICINES CHANGED UNNECESSARILY.

Sometimes in our practice we are in the habit of changing medicines without sufficient reason. This leads to bad and unsuccessful practice. This happens invariably in our anxiety to cure patients soon, and often by the importunities of our clients.

We observed this very recently in two cases. We shall give a short history of these cases to show the correctness of our remarks.

A few days ago, a young man had an attack of fever. The fever was brought on by bad food and exposure to rain and night travelling in a railway train. The face was flushed; there were pain over the whole body ameliorated by pressure, great restlessness and thirst. Aggravation of fever in the evening, when he used to toss about in bed, and very irritable. Bowels constipated after a slight touch of diarrhoea. A friend of mine and a good homeopath prescribed Rhustox and gave him a few doses with considerable amelioration of symptoms; the patient became impatient and wanted the doctor to cure him soon to enable him to come down to Calcutta. The doctor in his anxiety, most reluctantly changed the medicine to Eup. Perf. This remedy evidently did not act better. I was consulted and I prescribed Rhustox 30 and a complete cure was effected at once. The cure was safe and permanent.

I had another case very recently. An elderly gentleman

got fever. Slight chill, hands and feet cold, not much thirst, bowels at first loose but afterwards confined. A young homeopath prescribed two or three remedies and Nux V. was given last. This seemed to reduce the fever and the general complaints of the patient. But the doctor becoming impatient, changed this to Ipecac. It had no effect and I was consulted. I advised him to give Nux Vom. He said he gave it a fair trial without much benefit. I thought it to be a true case for Nux Vom ; so one dose of the 200th was given dry on the tongue. There was much less fever the next day and I advised the doctor to wait. The next day I got a letter from our patient that he had no fever since that day.

We have frequently observed this state of affairs in our daily practice. It is a pity we oftentimes lose sight of the partial amelioration on the first administration of the indicated remedy. If we carefully notice even the slightest improvement and wait, we will be able to recognise the greatest improvement probably in our next visit. The only thing required is to find out the proper remedy according to the similarity of symptoms.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

SPONGING A PATIENT.

In addition to the prescription of remedies, some accessory methods are sometimes adopted by the physician to facilitate courses of treatment. It must not be understood that such means cannot be dispensed with, in the majority of cases we have to manage. Sometimes these are not at all necessary ; and very often appliances are prescribed, where the physician could easily do without them, but for the importunities of the patient or those about him. We venture to say, that

simplicity in the treatment of diseases is preferable to a complicated course of appliances, and the more we can manage to do without these, the happier would be the lot of humanity.

We can, by no means, bring ourselves to believe that the high temperature of fever patients cannot be reduced, even in critical conditions, without the aid of *sponging*. Therapeutic treatment, rightly conducted and implicitly followed, will go a great way towards the desired end. We are certainly not in favour of those high-handed and rather clumsy measures adopted by the physicians of the other schools. At the same time we can assure our readers that by a judicious selection and application of right homœopathic remedies, results have been achieved of late, in reducing the high temperature of fever patients, unprecedented in the annals of any other system of treatment. We arrived at such such results, to the highest advantage of homœopathy, when treating cases side by side with our allopathic brethren. Some years ago, a young boy of 16 years, who had suffered severely from chronic malarial fever for some considerable length of time, and was then in a convalescent condition under ~~allopathic~~ treatment, got a sudden attack of fever, which rose very high within 24 hours. Drastic purgatives were prescribed, followed by some accessory treatments, with the object of reducing the temperature. The consequence was a too rapid sinking of the pulse and collapse, and the ill-fated boy died of syncope the next day. Simultaneously with this case, there was another in the next house, which was treated by ourselves homœopathically. It was a young child of 8 years, pale, emaciated and shrivelled, the sequelæ of measles, which had attacked the poor little creature nearly a couple of months before. The fever rose as high as 106°; one single remedy, Gels 1x was applied at intervals of 2 hours, and the temperature came down to 97.5 in 8 hours. Indeed, we have tried

the remedy in numerous other cases of sudden, high temperature, invariably with the result indicated above.

Cases like these are hard and concrete instances, derived from the common experience and observation of even the merest tyro in homœopathy, and one is apt to be driven to the natural conclusion as to the utter futility of methods like accessory treatment. Unluckily, in actual practice, the case often turns out to be otherwise, specially in fever patients; and the physician is compelled either from the critical condition of the patient, or owing to the impatience and importunities of those about him, to have recourse to such methods.

From what we have been able to derive from the latest observations and experiments of best medical experts at home and abroad, the method to be recommended in cases of *sponging* in excessively high temperature during fever, appears to be the following:—

• The correct temperature of the body must be observed, as the preliminary and the most important step. The temperature of the water to be used for the purpose, in *tepid* sponging, need not exceed 90° and fall below 80° F. The towels, sponges, basins and all other requisites should be placed close to the patient and near at hand, as under no circumstances should the operator leave the patient during the work. All personal clothings should be removed from the patient, and blankets put under and over the body. The operation should be commenced from the head downwards, and only one part or limb should be taken at a time. The sponging over, the patient should be very carefully wrapped up with a warm blanket and left undisturbed for not less than an hour and a half.

• Similar is the process also for *cold sponging*. Before the application of cold, it would be prudent to sponge the

limbs over with tepid water, as tending to cause very little shock to the patient. It has been found expedient to keep hot bottles at the feet of the patient during the process of sponging, inasmuch as then there is very little chance of the patient feeling chilly. This is specially necessary in the case of patients suffering from high fever, in which there is always more or less chance of rapid sinking of the pulse, or collapse or syncope.

When the temperature shall have been observed to have come down to the desirable extent, the body must be dried gently and flannels put on.

Cold sponging is generally followed by a fall of temperature of from one to six degrees, the reaction taking place in direct proportion to the coldness of the water.

The operation of *sponging* may also be very effectively carried out in the following manner:—

Wring towels out of cold water dry enough not to drip, and put them successively from the neck of the patient downwards. When the feet shall have been thus reached carefully begin again at the head, renewing ~~the process~~ the succession and continuing as long as necessary.

ATUL BIHARI BHADURI, M. A.

A CASE OF ECZEMA.

February 20th 1906. A lady brought her little daughter to me, suffering from Eczema. Since her vaccination 10 months previously, she had been covered with the eruption all over her body as well as her head. In fact the soles of her feet and the palms of her hands were the only parts untouched with the disease. The child had been treated by allopaths with usual ointments and aperients for bowels

with the usual results. Advised to try Homoeopathy they came to me. I prescribed our dose of Sulphur 50M. trit.

Feb: 27th. Remarkable improvement in body—no medicine.

Mar. 6th. Still improving, no medicine. Mar. 9th improvement not so marked. Sulphur 50 M. 1 dose trit.

Mar. 17th. Body nearly clear, hardly a sign of eczema and the skin quite of normal appearance. But the head was in a dreadful state and the stench therefrom fearful and irritation unbearable. Graphites 30. 1 dose—trit.—to be given next night at bed-time.

March 24, Head somewhat better ; as vaccination was the cause, I thought it wise to alternate Thuja 30 and Graphites 30 one dose each day.

April 3rd. Head improving, repeat Thuja 30 and Graphites 30, increasing interval to a day between each dose.

April 15th. Improvement not so marked. Graphites C. C. 3 powders 2 days between.

April 21st. Improving. Graphites C. C. on alternate ~~days.~~ As the mother complained that the child was unable to retain her food and liable to sickness and as she had scales on chest, I gave Ipecacuanha 2X—1 pilule every day $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

May 4th. Had been in country during interval—Head worse, prescribed Malandrimum 30., 2 powders three days between. May 12th Head better. Repeat Malan 30 as before. During this time body remained perfectly clear. May 19th Head much improved Sac. Lac. for a week.

May 27. Malan. C. to be taken at bed-time.

June 3rd. Still better. Malan C. 1 powder. June 11th. Improvement more marked Sac. Lac. for a week.

Jun 14th. No further improvement. Malan C. as before.

June 23rd. Better—Malan C. as before. June 27th. Mal C. O to be taken on 29th at bed-time.

July 5th. Head very much better, but behind the ears a thick mattery discharge, very irritable.

Graphites C. C. 1 powder.

July 12th. Ears much better—improvement maintained in the head. Graphites C. C. trit. 1 dose at bed-time. July 20th. Improvements marked, Malan M. trit. 1 dose at bed-time. July 28th. Irritation nearly gone, Malan M. trit. 1 dose at bed-time. Aug. 14th. Hair growing nicely, body perfectly clean, face and head quite clean with the exception of small patches behind the ears. This case went on to perfect cure.

GEO. W. ROBERTSON.

COMPARISONS OF SOME OF OUR HEADACHE REMEDIES.

Spigelia, the headache commences at the back of the head, darting through from behind towards the left eye.

In this, it resembles *Silicea* headache which commences from the back of the head and forwards to the right eye. Conditions of aggravation and amelioration are almost the same. Better by warmth and pressure on the head.

The left eye is affected in *Spigelia* and the right eye in *Silicea*. Bryonia headache—the pain bursting, throbbing from forehead to the back of the occiput, the direction of pain is the opposite of what we get in *Silicea* and *Spigelia*.

Belladonna has acute congestive headache, pains come suddenly and go as suddenly, mostly frontal headache. There is rush of blood to the head.

It may be compared with *Sanguinaria*, but the direction of the pains in the latter remedy is like *Silicea*. Pains commence from the occiput, spread over the head and settle in the right eye. Like *Belladonna*, pains aggravated by the sun, jar and

noise. Sanguinaria headache commences with the rising of the sun, increases during the day and lasts till evening. It is called "American sick headache." It is bilious, rheumatic and menstrual headache.

Menyanthes headache like Spigelia and Silicea, come from the nape of the neck over the head in forehead and temples, better by pressure like Silicea but not by warmth. It has a pressure from above downward or without inward.

Lachesis has climacteric headache. All pain relieved by the appearance of the discharge. It has a left-sided headache and scalp sensitive, the headache very much unlike Spigelia.

RATIONAL DIETETICS.

I

• ATAL VIHARI BHADURI, M. A.

Good health depends primarily on the nature, quality, quantity and condition of the food taken for the sustenance of the human organism, and accordingly, one of the essentials of a physician's duty ought to be to prescribe a dietary for the patient, proper to his condition of health. Such a course of diet appears to be as much necessary, if not more, as the prescription he makes, of the suggested remedies. Unhappily, from what we observe daily around us, it appears that this part of the doctor's duty is in general, lost sight of, or neglected; and in the vast majority of cases, such a dietary is imposed upon patients, as puts an effectual obstacle in the way of a permanent cure. The more the attention of the physician can be drawn to this part of his duty, the better it will be for the health and wealth of the people.

It has been said that diseases are oftener due to mal-assimilation of food than to any other cause, and that too much good food is a very common cause of disease, much more than its badness or deficiency. If this is true, the physician is very greatly liable for mal-

administration of diet to his patients. The true landmark for this part of the physician's work, upon which his patients as well as their relatives can rely, largely depends upon his acquaintance with the patient's morbidity, general tastes, desires and aversions in the healthy state, and aptitudes in the morbid condition, but mostly on his knowledge and experience of the nature and properties of the several articles of food and diet prevalent in the country and the community to which the patient belongs. Yet it is this last point which often proves to be "the great serbonian bog", where the whole array of our physicians has been often found to sink.

Nobody will deny that the human body is an extremely complex organism—a compound of different systems of life, such as the *cells*, the *organs*, the *muscles*, the *senses* and the *brain*. To maintain all these in a proper condition, and restore their equilibrium whenever necessary, in a state of health by *food*, in a state of disease or disorder by medicines and diet, ought to be the *rationale* of a physician's work. In other words, the introduction of food or medicinal agents should be effected with an eye to the preservation or creation of the *tone* or mutual sympathy existing among the different structures of the organism indicated above. It is thus that the lives of the different parts, organs or structures, can be maintained by inducing that normal condition in which they may be enabled to nourish and grow by *assimilation*, to perform their appointed functions by *secretion*, *excretion* and *motion*, and lastly by multiplying themselves into other like formations, whenever necessary, by acts of *reproduction*. "Our chief aim should be", says an eminent physician, "to feed the remoter tissues, or render them fit to receive nourishment, by first introducing food into the system if that had been cut off, and also by carrying the same to the different members if the passages have been blocked up, and by emptying them if too full, or replenishing them, if otherwise, and further by cleansing them of their impurities, and providing against future contamination or hurtful contact of any sort, if possible." In other words, our chief work, as physicians, ought to be to endeavour to assist nature in carrying on the process of *alimentation* in its normal vigour and in restoring

their balance whenever by any cause it has been disordered or threatened with danger.

Before proceeding further, we may be allowed to observe that in the entire range of living organisms, there appears to be a homogeneity of functions deducible from the sameness of material in their general structure. Every animal is fundamentally made of one and the same substance or tissue, which appears to be diversified in different animal organisms or in the several portions of the same organism, being only differently fashioned and modified in different manifestations. In the same manner, the three great organic systems of animals, the *alimentary*, the *circulating*, and the *nervous*, are built upon one and the same plan, and correspond to the three great functions of *alimentation*, *circulation* and *innervation*. When the coarse, animal or vegetable food we daily consume, passes through these three grand transformations, it generates certain products or forces by the influence of the vital operations. Our ordinary food consists, chemically considered, of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, potassium, iron, sodium &c. In simple *alimentation*, only those elements or proximate principles are selected which can supply the various natural demands of the system, and ~~the portion~~ of the food thus selected becomes, after passing through certain changes in the vascular apparatus, pure arterial blood for the nourishment of the tissues.

It may be laid down, that the function of the heart in propelling and receiving blood to and from the lungs and the whole body, is the same to the vascular system, as the stomach is to the alimentary system, both being recipients and expellants of their peculiar ~~aliments~~—the chyle and the common food. The food in its descent is mingled with saliva and gastric juice to undergo chymification, the chyle thus prepared being then sent down to allow of its nutritious parts being absorbed by the chyle vessels, and the inert or useless ~~part~~ to be thrown out as excrement by the lower bowels. In the same manner, the chyle, the food of the heart may be chymified by ~~com-~~ mixture with the venous blood in the right auricle and ventricle, and the arterial side of the lungs, and chylified in the venous side of the

lungs, the left auricle and ventricle, and arteries, by exposure to oxygen. This cardiac chyle or pure arterial blood is then circulated through the capillary channels, along and around the minute cells and fibres, which constitute the different organs and structures, and constantly exuded from their permeating walls, as if to induce those constituent parts to appropriate the blood chyle as much as is consistent with their well-being, and excreting and secreting organs to remove what is obnoxious, and to elaborate what is congenial to the healthy purposes of nature, the remaining blood serving as gastric juice, as it were, to a second course of chyle, the cardiac aliment. Briefly speaking, the suction of the chyle may be compared to the deglutition of the common food, its transmission to the right side of the heart and mixture with venous blood to the descent and chymification of food in the stomach ; the exposure of this mingled chyle to oxygen in the lungs, the left side of the heart, and the arteries, to the ordinary chyliification of food by contact with the bile in the duodenum ; the passage of blood through the capillaries to motion of chyle in the small intestines ; the exudation of the nourishing part of the blood and its appropriation by the constituent parts of the body to absorption of chyle by the chyle vessels ; and lastly, the removal of the noxious portions of the blood by the secreting and excreting organs to defecation by the large intestines. It will thus appear that the two functions, the vascular and the alimentary, correspond with each other in their minutest details, the former being, as it were, an extension of the latter, for the preparation or conversion of chyle into blood necessary for the sustenance of the superior organism. The vascular system may be supposed to be a lighter form of the digestive apparatus, or a highly organised parasite placed over one lowly endowed, the alimentary channel.

Alimentation, it will thus be found, consists of prehension, mastication, deglutition, chymification, chyliification and defecation ; and *circulation* or more properly *re-alimentation* comprises suction of the chyle and lymph, their mixture with venous blood, the motion of this mingled fluid and the changes it undergoes in its course, *conversion into blood, assimilation, secretion &c.* The former, how-

ever, is the most universal and necessary function of an animal, without which, indeed, no animal existence is possible.

Natural tone or health of whatever kind is an energy, being the collective result of the full possession of life by the different portions of which the body is composed. Health presupposes life, on which it must necessarily be founded. It therefore follows, that all measures adopted by the physician, in prescribing food or diet for the patient should be directed to the accomplishment of the desired end—*viz* : to sustain life, so that all deviations from the normal equilibrium due to disorders or irregularities of function of the different structures of the organism, may be rectified. Such appears to us to be the only rational mode of prescription of either remedial agents, or articles of food or diet, which all healers of the human organism ought to have in view.

The sketch given above, necessarily brief, of the introduction of substances into the human organism, and their alimentation in the system will convince our readers, of the immense importance, on the part of the prescriber, of an intimate knowledge of the nature and properties of the various articles of food and diet, their influence upon the different structures of the organism and their power ~~of building~~ or re-building tissues, as also of establishing a general tone of harmony or equilibrium in the organism. At the same time the utmost care and caution is necessary to find that (*a*) the substances thus introduced may be bland or inoffensive, so that they might not be repulsed, rejected or expelled suddenly from the alimentary channel or any excretory organ, without undergoing the proper process of digestion and alimentation, in consequence of a too powerful discordance (or discordant impression) in the course of their passage to the intended destination ; (*b*) it is also necessary to see that it should be so minutely and largely divided as to be easily miscible in blood and capable of ready absorption by that fluid ; (*c*) it must not so change the blood as to render it in any way ill-suited to fulfil its destined purpose ; (*d*) it must be such as to be capable of supplying those elements or principles by which the blood is formed and kept up in its normal purity and health ;

(e) lastly, it must be made to act slowly and generally, and to be distributed into the system in a continuous current, so that the nutritive process may not in any manner be violently disturbed.

Clinical Cases.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

Case I—Tumor of the Breast.

A fairly nourished, young, married woman, aged about 37, childless, suffered long from headache from her younger days. Menstruation irregular and scanty. Headache generally used to come from the back of the head. Mother had tumor of the breast but she was cured.

About four years ago she had Rheumatism in the various parts of the body. It was cured by some kobiraji medicine in a short time. A few days after this apparent cure, she noticed some heaviness in the breast. Both the mammary glands seemed heavy and a dragging sensation was felt. But the left one was more so.

Gradually she noticed some hardness of the left mama; on pressure it was hard and nodular. Some pain was also felt on pressure. There was no history of injury of any kind.

She came to me on the 7th November 1904, with a hard round mass on the left breast about the size of a large orange. Pain was not very marked, but some shooting and burning was felt, and that was very distressing sometimes. Right mama was also slightly painful. Nipple was somewhat retracted. The mass of the tumor was movable.

During the change of the moon, specially during full moon, there was an increase of the pain and the size of the tumor. Aggravation by bathing and cold application. Better by warm application.

She is a chilly patient, hands and feet always remain cold. Had bleeding piles before and continuous leucorrhic discharge. Calc 30, one dose, every morning for one week and then stopped for the same period. It had some effect on her general state of health and pain was much less.

Another week the same medicine was given and she was perfectly cured in the course of two months. The remedy was less frequently administered.

II—A Syphilinum Case.

Babu J. Bose aged 45, strong and well-built, rather of plethoric constitution. Had syphilis about eight years ago and was drugged with mercury. No secondary eruptions followed, periosteum in frontal bone was affected. Excruciating nocturnal pain and much sweating of the forehead. Gradually a tumor appeared there, hard and painful. Felt feverish in the evening and headache at night.

Syphilinum 200, one dose, followed by placebo in powder for eight days.

He improved wonderfully. Fever and headache disappeared and tumor began to decrease.

He was perfectly cured in a month and a half. Only two doses of syphilinum required and the rest were placebos.

III.

A bad case of malarious fever with serious complication. Babu Romoni kanta Gossian, a young lad of ten summers, was brought to me in a deplorable condition. He had been suffering long from malarious fever with the evil effect of abuse of quinine.

Fever came on irregularly every day. Sometimes though the temperature was not high but the pulse indicated distinct fever.

Hands and feet were burning and a glow of warmth in the

face perceived generally in the evening. Spleen enormously enlarged, and hard, and occupied nearly the whole of the hypochondrium.

There were bleeding from the nose and ulceration of gums. The case was a perfect picture of anemia. There was slight cough.

Bowels irregular, sometimes stools very hard and constipation, at other times diarrhoea.

The symptoms of fever were masked by mal-treatment. They were very irregular and could not be depended upon for the selection of the appropriate remedy.

I gave Ferrum Ars. 30 regularly morning and evening for several days and the effect was marvellous. I must say that before giving this comparatively untried medicine a trial, I gave Nux Vom. 30 and 200, Arnica 30 and a few other medicines without much benefit.

Ferrum Ars cured the case, but the cure was a tedious one.

Materia Medica Notes.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M.D.

Cocaine—Magnan described as a characteristic symptom of cocaine-poisoning a hallucination which consisted of a sensation as if foreign bodies were under the skin, generally small, round substances like grains of sand.

Karsacoff reported a case of a woman suffering from multiple neuritis, who complained of a sensation as if a worm were under the skin. This woman was being treated at the same time for a uterine affection by means of vaginal tampon containing cocaine. A discontinuance of these caused the subcutaneous sensation to disappear.

Plantago major—A snake-tamer divulged his secret of making rattle-snake bites harmless, and showed upon himself the action of the drinking of the juice of the *Plantago major*, and the application of a poultice of the crushed leaves to the bitten part. In poisoned wounds from catfish horns, *Plantago* applied acts excellently. The action of *Plantago* in neuralgic earache, with pains going from one ear to the other through the head, as well as its local use in toothache in the hollow teeth, and its use in enuresis should not be forgotten. (Dewey.)

Syphilinum—It is used after the healing of chancre, a fresh pustular eruption appears on different parts of the body which, when the pustules have discharged an ichorus fluid and are healed up, leave fresh coppery patchmarks.

Melilotus alba—headache so intense as to cause purple redness of the face and bloodshot eyes, culminating in epistaxis which affords relief. Terrible headache, with vertigo, faintness and nausea.

Epistaxis profuse, attended with high fever and violent congestion of head and face.

Natrum sulph is pre-eminently a verified remedy for morning diarrhoea. It is very much like sulphur, but with this difference that in sulphur cases, the patient hurries out suddenly from bed and very early in the morning. *Natrum sulph.* more in the forenoon after getting up. Diarrhoea in sycotic or hydrogenoid constitutions finds its remedy in *Nat. S.*

Natrum sulph. has the following symptoms :—diarrhoea of yellow watery stools, considerable flatulence, belching and eructation after eating, pain in ilio-cæcal region.

Magnesia phos. has been considered by many homœopathic physicians as a pain-killer. So they prescribe it indiscriminately and many failures are the result. It is no doubt

a good remedy for various kinds of pain, but symptoms must be taken into account. Dr. H. C. Allen has the following characteristics:—It appears to act best in lean, thin, emaciated persons of highly nervous organisation.

Affections on the right side of the body ; of head ; face ; chest ; abdomen ; ovary ; sciatic nerve.

Pain : sharp, cutting, piercing like knife ; shooting, stitching ; lightning like in coming and going ; intermittent in character, becoming almost intolerable in paroxysms and like Kalf Bich, Lac Can and Puls often rapidly changing place ; a squeezing, constricting sensation like Calc. and Sulph.

Cramping pains in neuralgic affections of abdomen and pelvis. Great dread of cold air, of uncovering, of moving.

Attacks are often attended with great prostration. Complaints from standing or walking in cold water like Calc.

Abdominal pains radiate from the umbilical region, are attended with flatulent colic, relieved by heat, by pressure, and by bending double like Colocynth, Plumbum and Podoph. Aggravation : from motion ; lying on the back ; stretched out ; cold air ; a draught of air or cold wind ; cold washing ; touch.

Amelioration—heat, warmth and pressure.

We have been able to cure several cases of colic, sciatica and neuralgic headache of a very painful nature by this remedy ; symptomatic indications are to be strictly followed.

In a case of enteralgia, when all allopathic resources failed, even the hypodermic injection of morphia, I was called and gave some medicines in a hurry without any benefit. Symptoms were carefully studied and a single dose of Magnesia phos in the thirtieth potency induced sleep at once.

FOUR LEADING ANTIPSORICS.

D. C. MC. LAREN, M. D., *Nashville, Mich.*

Sulphur—the writer has nothing new to offer regarding this or the following remedies he has chosen to consider at this time, but desires to emphasize the thought of the leaders viz, their position in homœopathic theory and practice as antipsorics. Many of the fraternity reject the Psoric theory of Hahnemann and dislike the name, but all or most of these recognize the fact of diseases being suppressed by improper external medication, the further fact of such diseases remaining latent in the human system for lengthy intervals, sometimes manifesting themselves by outbreaks totally removed different from the original malady, and greatest truth of all, the certainty that many homœopathic remedies possess the invaluable power of restoring and curing the original complaint. Such remedies we call antipsorics and until a much better name is suggested, it should stand. Probably the greatest searcher after revealer of the hidden secrets of the organism is Sulphur.

When yet fresh from college, the writer had a case of severe congestion of the lungs in an infant, caused by the suppression of an eruption on the chest ; a few doses of sulphur relieved the lungs, brought back and finally cured the eruption. Soon after a troublesome case of chronic headache presented itself for treatment and no good result was obtained until the fact was ascertained that the headache dated from an attack of facial erysipelas which had been suppressed by the orthodox allopathic "painting." Sulphur cured this case, every dose being followed by a marked flushing and redness of the face, lasting several days. Few chronic diseases are ever cured without the aid of this sovereign remedy,

and its power to overcome the most stubborn acute maladies is equally great and significant. Though the provings give us something like four thousand symptoms, the keynotes are few in number, easily remembered and found ; the remedy will cure every time. Such are the following:-- vertigo, falling to the left side, hunger, faintness an hour or so before dinner ; cold feet all day with soles burning, so that at night they must be thrust out of bed; flushes of heat with faintness; marked thirst with loss of appetite ; desire for liquor drinking on the sly ragged philosophers, dirty people ; children dislike being washed even in warm water ; eruptions where present, itch most when getting warm in bed. With these indications single doses have frequently cured climacteric troubles, uterine displacements, acute and chronic rheumatism, inveterate scabies and a host of ills that flesh is heir to. Second only to sulphur is—

Calcarea—called by Hahnemann Carbonica and by Hering Osteorum. The writer would fain name it Calcarea Magna, for a truly great remedy it is, possessing an almost unrivalled power over diseased tissue changes, and old chronic discharges. Polypi and other growths are only to be removed by this remedy. In these features and in some of its prominent symptoms it is closely related to (and in treatment followed well by) Silicia, which however has a far less extensive range of action. It has remarkable power over the healing process in broken bones, apparently when the nutrition of the bone is at fault.

Its salient indications are : Tendency to grow fat, while at the same time the teeth are soft and decay easily ; the patient sweats easily ; the feet are always cold, damp and clammy, and in the female the menses are too early and too profuse, also frequently brought on by any excitement. Desire for eggs and great thirst, with sore ulcerated nostrils. Great

tendency to cold in the head, always chilly, the least cold air seems to penetrate right through the patient.

Lycopodium follows *Calcarea* well. It is a remedy that should always follow—never lead ; in chronic cases generally *Calcarea*, in acute cases generally *Nux Vomica*, sometimes *Lachesis*. Why, it is impossible to say ; enough that it is abundantly proven from the experience of the most successful prescribers from Hahnemann down to the present time. It has a wonderful power to effect the removal of the bad results of fevers, especially morbid tissue changes e.g. fistulous ulcers, caries and sinuses, glandular swellings, inflammation of the bones with nocturnal pains, chronic urticaria, and blood tumors. Its range in acute cases is quite large : Tonsillitis and diphtheria, typhoid pneumonia, inflammation of the liver, gallstone colic, renal colic, peritonitis, cystitis, hematuria, ovarian tumors, ovarian and other dropsies. In all of these the disease begins on the right side and extends to the left, the aggravation occurs from 4 to 8 P M., and the breathing is so disturbed that the nostrils have a decided fan-like motion ; generally too, the urine deposits a brickdust sediment. With these indications the remedy has frequently removed chronic liver enlargements, all hepatizations of the lungs and many inflammatory growths.

Psorinum is the least known and least used of all our antipsorics, but nevertheless it is a very valuable therapeutic agent. It restores the sinking vitality in cases of chronic debility, and removes the bad effects of typhus and typhoid fevers, only as a rule, when no organic lesions are present, thus differing notably from *Lycopodium*. It holds the same place in regard to chronic diseases that *Sulphur* does to acute, rousing the slumbering vitality when the properly selected remedy fails to act. Like *sulphur* it is a drug for dirty people, in whom the body has a fetid smell ; its stools and ulcerous

discharges are always foul; tuberculous and scrofulous diseases, following suppressed eruptions; boils, blotches and itching eruptions which bleed easily and constantly tend to suppuration. It is probably the only remedy which can remove the internal miasmatic condition upon which hay-fever depends.

A strong indication for its use in chronic diseases is the profuse sweating which relieves all the complaints. Putrid discharges from the ears; raw oozing sores on and behind the ears; pustular and herpetic eruptions of the scalp and face, frequently foul and breeding lice (also *Lycopodium*). It is a great mistake to suppose that these foul eruptions must be removed by external applications. They only retard the ultimate cure which can only be accomplished by the use of the homœopathic remedy both properly selected and properly administered.

(Medical Advance, Vol. XX.)

SOME NEURALGIA REMEDIES.

Alstotonea—neuralgia originating from stomach disorder and marasmus, various kinds of pain aggravated at night.

Argentum met—is a very important remedy for neuralgia of a spasmodic character. Muscular pain in heart aggravated when lying on the back. Badly nourished and emaciated people.

Arsenic—pre-eminently a valuable remedy in neuralgia. Periodicity is very well-marked. Malarial neuralgia, so it is a very useful remedy in this country. Burning, tearing, cutting; aggravation at night, during rest, better from external application of heat.

Belladonna—gradual invasion but sudden cessation of pain is a characteristic of Bell. Lancinating burning pain aggr. by motion, light, noise or contact, better by sitting up in bed.

Bryonia—Aggravation of pain by motion and in the morning, better by hard pressure, lying on the affected side and application of cold.

Causticum—similar to Bryonia. Lancinating pain aggr. by motion and contact. Pain comes in paroxysms, mostly in the head.

Cedron—in malarial neuralgia, if Arsenic is not beneficial, Periodicity is well-marked, supraorbital neuralgia and that induced by coitus.

China—in all kinds of neuralgia but especially malarial. Periodicity is very well marked. Aggravation by exposure to cold and by movement, better by rest. Flashes of heat and burning. Unilateral neuralgia. China Sulph is similar to China and is a very good remedy for this complaint. It affects mostly the head, face and eyes. Sciatic neuralgia, very marked periodicity.

Cimicifuga—sympathetic neuralgia from uterine and ovarian affection. Sharp lancinating pain like electric shocks, supraorbital pain shooting up the top of the head, numb feeling in the arm and whole body.

Dioscoria—neuralgia especially of the abdomen, sciatica, severe drawing pains, spasmodic in character, aggravated by moving or sitting up in bed, better by lying still. Sharp pain in various parts of the body.

Ferrum met—Drawing, tearing and laming pain constant in both deltoid muscles, and also in hip-joint and feet, worse in bed and moving but better by external heat.

Kali Phos—very severe pain, sensitiveness to light and noise, better by gentle motion, worse when alone and rising from a seat, irritability and ill-humor.

Kalmia—Right-sided pain in supraorbital region, also occipital neuralgia worse by heat and in summer, better by cold. Pain shooting and like electric current.

Magnesia Phos. Nightly neuralgia, patient almost free during the day. Pains are very severe, paroxysmal, excruciating, Right side specially affected; aggr. by contact and movement, better by rest and warm application. Abdominal neuralgia.

Plumbum—neuralgia of bowels, drawing and gnawing pain, worse towards evening and night, better by hard pressure.

Pulsat—jerking, tearing, erratic pain, which are unbearable, aggravated by moving, better by rest and sleep.

Rhustox—Rheumatic neuralgia by exposure to rain and draught of cold air. Better by warm application and movement, worse by rest.

Sulphur—Malarial neuralgia, when other remedies fail, worse at noon or midnight, gradually coming and gradually leaving.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M.D.

REPORT OF THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CALCUTTA HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

The last Meeting of the Calcutta Homeopathic Society was held on 1st. September, 1906.

Present :—

Drs. D. N. Roy, M.D., W. Younan, M.B., A. K. Dutt, L.M.S., B. B. Chatterjee, M. A., Baridbaran Mukerji, M. B., S. K. Naug, M.D., Srihari Ghosh, D. R. Dutt, N. B. Doss, Amrita Krishna Dutt, Lolit Mohan Sanyal, N. P. Mukerji, Tanu-nath Maitra and others.

The President, Dr. P. C. Majumdar, M.D. was not present, having been shortly out of town to attend a very urgent case. The Vice-President, Dr. C. S. Kali, L.M.S., was also

absent, owing to ill-health. He had sent a letter, expressing regret for his absence. Dr. Younan, M.B., was accordingly voted to the chair, as proposed by Dr. D. N. Roy, M.D., and seconded by Dr. A. K. Dutt, L.M.S.,

The first and foremost part of the business of the day was to accord a hearty welcome to Dr. S. K. Naug, M.D., recently arrived from America. The worthy doctor was most courteously introduced to the audience and the members of the committee by the Secretary, with eulogiums deserving of the doctor's brilliant academical career and eminent position in the profession. Having taken his degree from the Calcutta Medical College with high honors and gold medals, Dr. Naug betook himself to the study of Homœopathy, and struck with its marvellous cures, as well as impressed with the highly scientific character of its principles, set out for America with a view to learn the science thoroughly under the eminent *savants* across the waters. He was admitted into the Hering College, Chicago, where having acquired a very high position among the successful students, and occupying an eminent place in the final Examination, he came out to India with the title of M.D.

Dr. Younan, M.B., next introduced some of the most interesting cases in his practice, on the subject of the action of *Ustilago Myades* in ineffectual labour pain. The patients were all stout and strong and in every case, a single dose of the remedy, in the 30th potency, facilitated the pain to the desirable extent, and led to the easy birth of the infant with the membrane. It is a noteworthy fact, that in these cases, on previous occasions, the delivery could not be effected without mechanical aid and the help of forceps.

Dr. A. K. Dutt, L.M.S., cited a case of *polypoid fibroma* cured by *Ustilago* in the 6th potency. He further observed that *Secale C.* acts best in *tall and thin* women, while *Ustilago* is to be looked for where the patients are *stout and short*.

Dr. D. N. Roy further remarked, as having cured several cases of uterine hemorrhage with *Ustilago*, in the lower trituration.

The meeting then closed with the usual vote of thanks to the chair.

THE NAUSEA OF PREGNANCY.

The profession have, very generally, given their endorsement to the toxic theory in the nausea of pregnancy. There can be little doubt that this view of the matter is amply verified by very positive evidence from the laboratory.

In badly intoxicated cases uric acid has been detected in the saliva, whilst the leucomaines (paroxanthin and petersoxanthin) have been deduced, in crystal form, from the urine. These substances not being formed in renal tissue, must come from the blood, and would seem to furnish ample reason for the inco-ordination of the gastric reflexes and many of the other phenomena.

It is evident that with the awakening of gestation, the gangliotic cycle of the sympathetic becomes aroused, physiologically, to increased irritability. This is perhaps the first important fact to be observed in connection with the subject, and if we add to this the non-elimination and consequent accumulation of toxins, we have as a necessary symptom, nausea and vomiting, just as we have it in accumulated poisons resulting from lesions of the bowel, kidney or other organs.

Just whether this symptom, nausea in pregnancy is occasioned by spasmodic secondary impressions via the vaso-motor complex and the gestation center in the lumbar gray, or whether it passes via the inferior hypogastric and the solar chain to the terminal vage, is as yet, not determined, but the former hypotheses would seem most probable since it is a law of the transmission avenues of the cord to automatically receive and pass impressions from the periphery to their medullary nuclei, when, in toxic states, the cerebellar and pontal relation would insure persistent attacks of spasmodic vomiting.

In this way he would be able to better account for the gastric and diaphragmatic phenomena, not as a simple reflex, but as a direct result of the auto-intoxication acting upon the various centres of the cord of the bulb. The marked diminution of urea excretion, in these cases, is the very best evidence of the part this substance plays in the general systemic hegira.

As to the exquisite sympathy of the uterine reflexes with those of the abdominal cycle and their cord relations, we need only recall that the terminal fibres of the "pelvic brain" of Robinson are very largely distributed below Randal's ring, which separates the distensile from the dilatable uterus, and that these are the mischief makers is evidenced by the fact that dilatation of the external os, which enters upon its evolutionary cycle at the beginning of pregnancy, will often put an end to the symptoms or at least greatly modify them, and that a misplaced or flexed womb will cause the most intractable vomiting of pregnancy. *

If the auto-intoxication of pregnancy continues, its evolution eventually means the conversion of urea into ammonium compounds,—the carbonates probably—and the victim hangs upon the borderland of eclampsia. We do not believe that, even here, nature is always unequal to the frame responsibilities confronting her, but if the fight seems an unequal one, the careful physician will adopt some measure of relief for his patient.

Fortunately this can usually be done, but it requires an experienced eye to detect the very early symptoms of danger, when measures of relief may be most effective. The presence of albumin in the urine is not, by any means, always susceptible of grave prognosis. Especially we do not look for, and expect Vaso motor spasm of the renal vessels during uterine contractions, accompanied with albumin, but if comparatively early in a pregnancy, there be, accompanying even a small per centum of albumin, other elements of undoubted pathologic character, we are at least justified in grave suspicions of local and perhaps dangerous disorder which may be traceable to systemic toxicity.

Chloroform inhibits the formation of the ammonium compounds

and hence the action of this drug becomes, not only a panacea, but at times a life saver, under conditions which all accoucheurs of varied experience, must expect to meet. Happily eclampsia is less common than formerly, but upon general principles if an anæsthetic be indicated, chloroform, for the reasons above stated, is *par excellence*, the one to select.—*PROGRESS*, Aug., 1906.

MENSTRUAL SUPPRESSION IN CONSUMPTION.

WALTER M. DAKE, M. D.

I have been asked many times whether it is best in consumption for a woman to cease menstruality early, or to continue it. And being unable to answer the question I have undertaken this paper, hoping to bring out in the discussion something decisive.

Louis, who was probably the most acute and painstaking observer of tuberculosis of all who have ever written upon it, says: "The catamenia were almost invariably suppressed sooner or later in phthisis. Once only they continued until death, but were irregular, scanty, and during the last three months recurred every ten days. This patient was ill nine months and a half, and during the whole time did not expectorate; after death we found numerous excavations in the lungs; the uterus was small and healthy. When the duration of phthisis was less than one year, the average period of the catamenial suppression was about the middle of its progress. When the affection was prolonged from one to three years, the suppression occurred during the last third."

In the last few lines quoted you will notice that in the experience of Louis we would seem to be justified in stating that the consumptive who continued to menstruate lived the longest, and yet he does not say that this is so.

In my own experience I would say that those in whom there was an early suppression withstood the ravages of the disease longest, and where recovery was at all possible, seemed to have the best chances for life.

Some eight years ago, I had a case who was 29 years of age

There was quite an extensive area in the upper right lobe involved, there was fever, much expectoration, and one hemorrhage. After the hemorrhage there was no more menstruation, and from that time there was a decided though slow improvement. The cough lessened, flesh was regained, fever ceased and the patient is living today. But there has never been a menstrual return. It may have been a coincidence, it may not.

In the rapid form of tuberculosis known as acute pulmonic tuberculosis I have noted that menstruation was frequently present within a few days of death; while in those cases where the duration was longer, where it seemed that the case might become one of chronic phthisis, menstruation ceased within a few days after the disease had become clearly recognized. This, too, may be a coincidence.

Of course, it is well known that the cause of suppression is the prevailing anemia; and it may be said that given anemia enough to cause the suppression the patient ought sooner to die than one in whom the blood condition was better and who continued to menstruate. And to this view we can add the weight of the fact that to all women suppression, in pulmonary tuberculosis, has come to be accepted as a necessarily fatal symptom, that after it there can be but one result—death. The psychological force of this thought has led, or aided materially, to the death of many female consumptives.

On the other hand, when we consider the cessation of a drain on the system that it is but poorly able to stand, when the pain that in many, if not most cases, accompanies this function, does not continue to depress and exhaust her, we would be somewhat justified in considering the early suppression as an effort on the part of nature to conserve fever, and to so prolong the struggle or perhaps increase the chance for a successful issue.

But the question we cannot now decide. I think, however, that we may at least, speak more hopefully to those in whom this symptom occurs, and explain the fact that there are as good arguments on the side of its being a benefit, as on that which has so long prevailed, that it is a sure and certain sign of death.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

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That pregnancy in phthisis was long considered a procastinator of the fatal end we all know ; and some of us have seen those saddest of all cases where the end of pregnancy and of tuberculosis approached together ; and if this idea was the result of observation and had some foundation of fact, I do not see how we can escape the conclusion that where suppression takes place, without pregnancy, there should be a prolongation of life and a better chance for recovery. But the arguments on the two sides seem to nearly balance, and the question is open for discussion.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

STEADY INCREASE IN MORTALITY.

The following Government Report will show that plague mortality is steadily on the increase in this county, and we ought not to remain content because Calcutta has been peculiarly free this year :—

Simla, Sept. 27.

The total number of plague seizures and deaths during the week ending September 15th was 6,436 and 4,945, respectively, the deaths being 1,129 more than in the previous week. The deaths in the principal provinces numbered : Bombay 2,918 ; Madras 20 ; Bengal 69 ; United Provinces 148 ; Punjab 95 ; Burma 99 ; Central Provinces 657 ; Mysore 131 ; Central India 787 ; Rajputana 16, and Kashmir 3. There is thus an increase in most provinces, especially in Bombay, the Central Provinces and Central India. The worst places are Poona City with 1,0, Nagpur District with 362, and Indore State with 685, the last being for the week ending 15th.

Book Review.

A Treatise on Cholera and Kindred Diseases—by D. N. Roy, M.D. L. S. A. (London) with an Introduction by T. F. Allen, A. M. M.D., published by Messrs. King and Co., Calcutta. While some portions of the book are a reprint of an older edition, which was a juvenile attempt of the doctor, being written while he was yet a student in America, the present volume contains a great deal more new material and has become a valuable book of reference for the busy practitioner, as the difficulties that are encountered by physicians in this disease are many and various. The medicinal treatment as incorporated in this book is the most complete that we have yet come across, in a treatise on cholera, and the sixty cases reported at the end of the book are a very interesting study and reveal the difficulties we frequently meet with in treating a cholera case. The vast experience of the doctor in the metropolis of India, the hot bed of cholera, has made the book invaluable. We are sorry we cannot say much in praise of the printers and publishers for the book contains many printing mistakes which might well have been avoided. "Petten kofer" is not "Patten kofer" and the errata added at the end of the book are too many indeed. The binding in green cloth is good.

Pocket Manual of Homoeopathic Materia Medica—by William Boericke M. D., with the addition of a repertory by Oscar. E. Boericke, A. B. M. D. published by Boericke & Runyon, Newyork. The very fact that this handy book on Materia Medica has gone through three editions in so short a time is proof enough of the popularity of the work. As we had occasion to review the book when one of the former editions was published, we do not think we need recapitulate all the good things we said about this work. It is a very handy book including nearly all the drugs in the Materia Medica and is complete in itself. The incorporation of a repertory has been an additional advantage that has really enhanced the value of the book, the price remaining the same. The bible paper, the printing and the flexible leather binding, all do credit to the publishers.

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The fever that does not yield to quinine and before which quinine stands perfectly helpless, is easily and radically cured by this pill.

Another special feature of these pills is that they not only cure chronic fever for the time but effectively prevent its recurrence.

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SEVENTH QUINQUENNIAL INTERNATIONAL HOMŒOPATHIC CONGRESS.

Held at Atlantic City N. J. from September 10th to 15th, 1906.

This Homeopathic Congress met at that historic Atlantic City of New Jersey, United States of America, in the month of September 1906. Renowned homeopathic physicians and surgeons from different parts of the world came there to discuss various subjects connected with the progress and development of the Homeopathic healing art and science. Dr. J. H. McClelland of Pittsburgh was unanimously elected President. No better selection could have been made, as Dr. McClelland has achieved great success in various directions for the furtherance of the cause of homeopathy. It was through his exertion mainly that a bill had been passed for the erection of that glorious monument of Hahnemann in the city of Washington. There were other notable persons of our rank who graced the meeting by their presence. Our esteemed friend Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis, the indefatigable worker in the field of homeopathic practice and materia medica, did a good deal for the success of the meeting.

Dr. Sutherland, the working spirit of the meeting was worthily elected as the Secretary. We are grateful to him as he was kind enough to read the report of the progress of homeopathy in India which we had the honor of sending to him. A pleasant function was performed in the form of a complimentary dinner and the presentation of a handsome loving cup to Dr. H. F. Biggar, the grand old man of American homeopathy.

There was our respected friend Dr. H. C. Allen of Chicago, a sincere worker and a notable personality. He has been working for the cause of true homœopathy for the whole course of his life. We have been blessed with such a veteran supporter of Hahnemann in America. There was quite a galaxy of American homeopaths who graced that august assembly.

Among the foreign delegates there was Dr. John H. Clarke, the untiring genius of the homeopathic publications in England and a great missionary worker for our cause there. There were also the energetic Dr. Searson, Mr. Knox Shaw, Dr. E. A. Neatby and Dr. Burford of England.

From Australia came Dr. W. R. Bouton of Melbourne and Brazil delegated Dr. Garcia Leao.

On the first day office-bearers were elected. The high office of President was bestowed with acclamation on Dr. J. H. MacClelland. Our friend, Dr. J. H. Clarke was made an Honorary President. As Vice-Presidents there were chosen Dr. Engine Porter of New York, Professor Billows of Boston, Dr. P. C. Majumdar of Calcutta, Dr. J. F. Wanters of Holland, Dr. Bouton of Melbourne, Dr. W. E. Green of Arkansas, and Dr. George Burford of London. Dr. J. R. Homer of Cleveland officiated as sessional Secretary. Dr. J. H. Clarke was appointed Permanent Secretary in succession to the late Dr. Richard Hughes.

The formal opening meeting of the Congress was held in the evening at 8 P. M. in the Marine Hall.

From the next day and the following days sectional meetings were held where discussions on various subjects were taken up.

There were also reports of progress of homeopathy in different parts of the world. Papers were sent in by representative men belonging to each country,

Report of progress and status of Homeopathy in England since 1900 was written by Dr. Dyce Brown ; that of Australia was recorded by Dr. Bouton ; Report of India by Dr. P. C. Majumdar ; Report from France by Dr. B. Lion Simon ; German Report by Dr. B. Krauz ; Italian, by Dr. G. Bouino ; and last of all, the Report of the United States of America was prepared by Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis.

THE SUN AND ITS INFLUENCE.

ATAL VIHARI BHADURI, M. A.:

It is impossible to over-estimate the diverse effects exercised by the solar rays for the benefit of man upon earth and everything upon it. What that bright luminary, Heaven's first creation, means to us, and how dependent we are on it for life, health, cheerfulness and happiness is really a theme for solemn contemplation. The early poet may have admired the mazy dance of planets, and the philosopher may have speculated on the heavenly harmonies, but it was upon the simple ancestors of the first and earliest oriental race, that a knowledge of that glittering guide, the golden hand on the azure dial of heaven, first dawned, as a question of life and death.

Solar rays consist of a metallic shower which bathes all

the surface of the earth and the contents upon it with elementary iron, sodium, magnesium, calcium, zinc, copper, nickel and hydrogen. The sun has been determined to be one uniform and vast ocean of a hot and fiery fluid, with a flaming atmosphere of vaporized metals and such gases as oxygen and hydrogen.

Sunshine is essential to all vitality and growth upon the surface of the earth ; and whether this is true of the other planets or not, is at present only a matter of conjecture.

It has been ascertained from the natural habits characteristic of several nations, that the free absorption of the unobstructed rays of the sun, into the human system is a powerful source of recuperation and health, strength, vitality and endurance, and general immunity from all diseases. In our humble opinion, however, the observation appears to be nothing better than conjectural and insufficient, the general condition of health in different constitutions varying in different countries and depending upon different climatic conditions. At the same time, it must be undoubtedly held to be true that some of the rude races upon earth are purer and stronger than the so-called civilized nations. Under the genial influence of the sun and the air, all prurient sensations would disappear, the surface of the skin is kindled into unusual vigour and activity, and all internal congestions and inflammations that lead to so much animalism are completely done away with.

Under the genial influence of the solar rays, plants and vegetables acquire a character and property peculiarly favourable to the growth and nourishment of the animal organism ; and accordingly, those commonly used as human eatables should be cultured under full exposure to the solar light, so as to enable them to develop in themselves properly those chemicals which build up our tissues and nourish our bodies.

It has been said that the more man can eat fruits edible in a raw or semi-cooked condition, the better it would be for the sustenance of his body, inasmuch as the virtues acquired or communicated from the solar rays will thus remain in tact, and not be destroyed by culinary manipulations. It therefore follows that fruits should neither be plucked until they shall have arrived at full development and perfect maturity, nor eaten long after being gathered. The moment they are separated from the body of the tree or the plant, the process of decay and of vital force begins, and decomposition follows rapidly ; and thus the enjoyment derived from the relish of fresh, sound and luscious fruits with their delightful tint and precious colour due to the solar rays, ceases to be of any benefit.

The custom of using sun-heated water for the bath of infants, prevalent in this country has been considered to be of peculiarly excellent benefit to the juvenile constitution. There is no better tonic and invigorator of the system. The regular daily exposure to the solar rays for a considerable length of time, of new-born infants, for successive days after birth, is a custom in this country which is dying out as a "hoary nuisance," under the influence of western culture. The application of solar heat however, has been often found to be extremely efficacious in many infant ailments, such as chafing or intertrigo, ricketts &c. In infantile atrophy of muscular tissues it has at times produced miraculous results. In England several experiments have been made with the incidence of concentrated rays upon patients suffering from the gout, when all other remedies and methods proved abortive and the results were almost invariably successful. The method has also been tried in America, with very satisfactory and reliable effects. It is our suggestion that in all countries, and particularly in the tropics, invaluable services might be obtained

from the intelligent utilization of the various chemicals comprised in the solar spectra. Regard being had to the fact that the sun is the prime source of all organisms upon the earth, it is but natural and therefore consistent with reason to suppose that deviations from the natural condition of the animal, specially the human organisms should have no inconsiderable bearing in regard to the chemical ingredients of the solar orb.

Apart from the direct influence of the solar rays, concentrated or in any other forms upon the human system, their indirect or intermediate effect communicated through air and water can by no means be ignored with impunity. Meteorological observations and researches so extensively carried on of late years, have contributed very largely to discoveries of many scientific methods in aid and assistance of medical practice.

Very recently, Dr. Sven Hedin presented the Indian meteorological authorities with an Angstrom's pyrliometer. The object of the instrument, as the name implies, is to measure accurately the quantity of solar heat derived from that bright luminary, and absorbed by the body of the earth. For more than the last thirty years, various black-bulb thermometers have been used from time to time, for the purpose of measuring the radiation of the heat of the sun and its approximately probable influence upon the terrestrial atmosphere, all of which have been found wanting and untrustworthy for purposes of observation, as being liable to various gradations of change, particularly when the operation extends over a series of years. The learned doctor's gift to the department will thus prove to be a boon of no mean value to the country; and though the explorer may have felt some difficulty in calculating the accurate measurements on his tour through Kashmir, the time required for obtaining

measurements and the dangers of arrangement being much more than he had anticipated, the authorities, it is hoped, will not be long in realising the importance of such an eminent discovery, which at the same time, will form a valuable addition to the two pyrheliometers that had already been ordered for some time before.

MATERIA MEDICA.

I Magnesia Carbonica.

It is a very important remedy. It is used in many complaints where the symptomatic medications are very clear. It has not been very extensively used as its true sphere of action is imperfectly studied.

Magnesia Carb may be considered as an antipsoric like Sulphur. In its therapeutic application, it very much resembles Sulphur, the king of the antipsorics. It is a remedy to be used in nervousness induced by undue care and worry in life. It is therefore suitable for worn-out women. One leading characteristic of Magnesia Carb is sensitiveness both bodily and mental. Sensitiveness to touch and cold air.

Magnesia Carb has violent neuralgic pain everywhere, especially the face and gums. Neuralgic pain at night, driving him out of bed and moving about in the room. Left side is particularly affected. It is just like Rhus tox in that the pain is better by movement and warm application.

Magnesia Carb is good for toothache, the root of the teeth being principally affected. Toothache during menstruation and pregnancy. Here the woman has a good deal of mental sensitiveness and worry. In nervousness of children it is a very useful remedy.

Dr. Kent says "I have observed, especially among Magi-

timate infants, those that have been conceived by clandestine coition, that they have a tendency to sinking in of the back of the head. The occipital bone will sink in and the parietal bones jut out over it, and there will be a depression. That is not an uncommon thing in children that go into marasmus". The doctor once had the charge of an orphanage where he had sixty to one hundred babies on hand all the time, and many ran into marasmus, and Dr. Kent was in difficulty to find out a right remedy for them. After watching the symptoms carefully, he finally came across Magnesia Carb as the true remedy for these cases. Like Sulphur, the Magnesia Carb patient cannot bear cow's milk. Here its use in cases of marasmus is very opportune, as such children cannot be fed properly. Puny and sickly children who refuse milk and get pain in the stomach, ulcer in the mouth and greenish diarrhoea with tallow-like matter floating in the stool, are always benefited by this remedy.

It is useful in various kinds of diarrhoea; first yellow watery stools, then white and slimy, mixed with blood and green watery substance like the scum of a frog pond. Magnesia Carb is a remedy for constipation also. It has ineffectual urging like Nux Vom., scanty fæces or only emission of urine; in acid diarrhoea with sour smell pervading the whole body.

Appetite good and much food taken but no building up of body is peculiar to this remedy.

Diarrhoea—like putty stools, white like clay, sour stools, sour stomach and even sour eructation.

Pain in the stomach after eating. Flatulence after eating.

Inordinate desire for meat in tubercular children, eating much of it but losing flesh.

Dry cough, not much expectoration. There is much suffering during menses. Flow profuse, more during day and not at night, constant headache during menstrual period, menses

retarded, sometimes scanty. Tired and weak feeling pervades the whole system. Aching and painfulness of the whole body, especially the extremities, and there is also back-ache.

Sleepiness during the day and sleepless nights. Tired and unrefreshing sleep. Magnes C. suits chilly patients.

II. *Sanguinaria Can.*

Mind angry and irritable, confusion. Vertigo with sick feeling, rush of blood into the head.

Sick headache—rush of blood, nausea, vomiting and faintness. Violent pains begin in the occiput, spread over the head and settle on the right eye. Compare here Belladonna, Melelotus, Iris vers, and Paullinia Sorbilis.

Metrorrhagia—Flushes of heat, bright red, clotted and offensive blood with faintness, nausea and vomiting of bile.

Compare here Glonoin, Amyl nitrate and Lachesis.

Phthisis florida.—Flushings of face, bright red cheek. Hectic fever at 3 or 4 P.M., dry cough, tickling in larynx and trachea. Stitching pain in right lung, great dyspnœa.

Pneumonia—Right lung principally affected, rusty sputa, distressing cough and dyspepsia. Covered with sweat and faintness.

Compare here Verat vir, Antim Tart, Phosphorus and Sulphur.

Croup—Wheezing and whistling cough, dryness of the whole body and burning.

Polypus in various tissues of the body, bleeding profusely, coryza and profuse salivation.

Pain in the right deltoid muscle ; Ferrum, in the left.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

VARIOLA.

(Cases from Practice.)

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

In the beginning of the year we had an epidemic of Small Pox in Calcutta and its suburbs. The cases were unusually severe, but fortunately we were able to cure many cases.

Many of these cases were serious forms of confluent Small Pox. Hemorrhagic cases were few and far between. I got only one case in the last stage where I had no opportunity of testing the efficacy of well-selected remedies in this form of the disease.

The peculiarity in this epidemic was that many of these cases were marked by fits of convulsion; and they were quickly combated by Cuprum Met. and in a few cases by high potency of Hyoscyamus.

Variolinum high played a very important part in the cure of these cases. In the first stage where the fever was very high, vomiting, pain in the loins and some nervous symptoms, Belladonna gave a prompt relief. Mercurius was very seldom used in the suppurative stage. After the sphere of Belladonna had been over and the suppurative stage begun, I made use of one or two doses of Variolinum, and that was enough to bring the disease to a safe termination.

I had an idea at the time that Variolinum was the genus epidemicus of the year. But strange it is, the symptomatic indications also pointed to that direction.

It is a curious fact and it has been ascertained by the epidemic of the last quarter of the century here, that Calcutta is visited by a severe form of epidemic of Small Pox every five years, and so we are in the habit of taking all sorts of precaution

to avoid this untoward visitation. Our health authorities have been all along busy in their vaccination crusade, and we as homeopaths, are assailed by requests from our patients to provide them with protective measures against Small Pox. About a decade ago I wrote in the daily papers of this city about the prophylactic virtue of Vaccinium as an internal medicine, and it was eagerly taken up by many with very good result.

But unfortunately this year I was not so fortunate with the result of this remedy as a preventive. By this I do not mean to say that Vaccinium failed in every case, but I am constrained to say that I failed in some cases. To a young boy of European parentage who had not been vaccinated before, I gave five doses of Vaccinium for three weeks, one dose a week, but he got rather a severe form of Variola of which I had been able to cure him by judicious homeopathic treatment.

Another, a young Mahomedan boy of respectable family, had two doses of Vaccinium. He was down with rather a severe form of Small Pox, and I cured him with great difficulty. In a few other cases Vaccinium failed to do the desired help.

I am just giving a few clinical cases from my own practice.

Case I. A boy of robust frame and generally good health, had high fever, with pain in loins, vomiting and a few eruptions on the arm and the face. Gels. 30, one dose every 4 hours.

Better next day, fever and pain much relieved, but more eruptions came out. •

29th January, 1905. After four days fever rose again, great restlessness and constant delirium. Rhus. 30, one dose every 4 hours.

2nd February. Eruptions on the face, of a confluent

nature, face greatly swollen, suppuration took place. Merc. Sol 6 three times a day.

No improvement, fever high, convulsion, profuse suppuration, sore throat, could not swallow food—even milk. Variolinum 200 two doses this day.

The convulsion stopped, the boy could swallow well and fever abated.

6th February. Very great itching all over the body. Sweet oil had to be applied. No medicine.

Suppuration was complete and fever almost gone.

12th February. The boy was convalescent ; no mark on the face, some on the extremities and the body, but they were superficial. No medicine was given. Complete cure was effected in a few days.

Case II. A puny and emaciated boy of three years of age, at Pathuriaghata, was down with confluent form of Small Pox on the 3rd February. There were hard chills and high fever. Small pimples like eruptions appeared all over the body, especially more on the face. These were of pale color and without the characteristic red areola.

On the second day of fever the child had severe convulsions. I was called in and gave Hyoscyamus 30 every three hours.

Four doses were taken and convulsions stopped. The next day I gave him placebo in the same way. The child was very weak and exhausted. Suppuration began rather early, and the pox had been of a blackish appearance.

Variolinum 200 one dose dry on the tongue on the 6th February. Suppuration complete and the pox assumed a normal appearance. Placebo three powders a day. The fever was again very high and two doses of Merc sol 30 were given. Abdomen distended, high fever, no stools. Nux. Vom, 200 one dose, Great deal of nausea, the bowels seemed to be loose, placebo.

15th February. Generally better ; placebo. After that the child was convalescent. But there was some fever generally in the afternoon which was obstinate, for which Calc. Ars 30 was given, and the cure was complete.

Case III. On the 8th February a young girl about 7 years old, came under my treatment for a very bad form of Small Pox. She was a neighbour of the patient last reported. I got the case on the 6th day.

The patient was completely drowsy, fever very high, delirious talks and utter prostration. Gelsim 30 every four hours.

Better next day. Placebo in the same way.

11th February. Pox became black, drowsiness appeared again, the patient could not swallow anything, there was loose cough. Antim Tart 30.

Not at all better, delirium increased and inability to swallow even a drop of milk continued.

Variolinum 200 one dose every 6 hours. Three doses were taken and the case took a favorable course the next day.

No other medicine was given but a few powders of placebo, morning and evening. Desiccation was complete in three weeks' time. This was a very important case.

A FEW REMEDIES FOR COUGH.

BY J. H. WILSON, M. D, BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio.

Cough is a symptom not a disease, but frequently such an isolated one, and as we are so often consulted about it, I thought a comparison of a few remedies that have a special affinity upon the air-passages might be acceptable to this body,

We have many kinds of coughs which do not depend

upon tubercular disease nor chronic bronchitis, and it is these coughs I wish to speak about, and especially the cough accompanying and following acute catarrhal and inflammatory conditions of the air-passages. The nervous coughs due to reflex trouble I have never been able to get much relief from with remedies, especially those coming from some reflex uterine or those arising from ear trouble and nasal polypi or hypertrophied tissue in nares. The nervous cough following la grippe is more amenable to cure from the properly selected remedy. When we undertake to select a remedy for a cough, the special part affected, the character of the cough and expectoration, the parts affected by the cough, and the special symptoms preceding, accompanying and following the cough, with its aggravation and amelioration, should all be taken into consideration before we make our selection. To give you or try to compare all remedies you may find useful in cough would prolong this paper beyond the time limit. I shall therefore only speak of those I have found most frequently indicated, and caution you not to confine yourself to these in your prescribing, but to ever search your *Materia Medica* for others which may serve you better. If you will do this, you will not buy the cough mixtures our pharmacies and drug houses are putting out by the gallon for our use.

ACONITE.—Not often indicated except in the beginning of very acute inflammatory conditions of the air-passages, especially of the larynx, with marked sudden hoarseness, generally in children; cough spasmodic, waking out of sleep with the characteristic hoarse, croupy cough. *Aconite* frequently repeated, accompanied with the cold compress over the larynx, changed every fifteen minutes, is generally all that is required to abort these cases or change them so the balance of the treatment is very simple.

BELLADONNA.—This remedy I find frequently indicated. It has congestion of larynx and pharynx, with marked redness, burning and dryness and frequently sensation of a lump in the throat when swallowing; cough dry, little or no expectoration; deep, hard cough, which seems to jar all over; may have hoarseness, but more often not; aggravated when lying down and at night. The part affected by the cough is the bowels. This is contrary to *Belladonna* in general, as most of *Belladonna* ailments go up to the head. Patient generally holds the bowels with the hands when coughing, and the whole abdomen is sensitive to pressure or jar. This symptom I believe to be very valuable in differentiating between this drug and several others which have equally as deep hard cough, but I know of no remedy that has so much soreness in the bowels when coughing as *Belladonna*. It has severe paroxysms of cough all through the night. This may be caused in part from lying down, but is not relieved from sitting up.

HYOSCYAMUS.—Patient is generally of the nervous hysterical type with irritation of the spine, and the cough is from a nervous irritation in the larynx, spasmodic in character, without expectoration, aggravated on lying down. As soon as patient lies down the tickling in the larynx and the spasmodic cough comes on, which is dry and harassing and keeps up until the patient sits up, which relieves the cough.

BRYONIA.—I fear this remedy is used in a routine way too often. The catarrhal cough suited to *Bryonia*, the catarrh frequently commences in anterior nares passing back, involving the mucous surface of larynx and bronchia, and may end in pneumonia. There may be loss of voice with rawness in the trachea and soreness in the chest; cough dry and hard with feeling as though chest would burst; cough aggravates the headache and patient will hold the head when coughing.

and like all other complaints of *Bryonia*, is aggravated by motion. There is generally a hard coughing spell as soon as they get out of bed and begin to move around, and frequently have expectoration of mucus, aggravated by going into a warm room and ameliorated by cold air.

PHOSPHORUS.—Affects especially the larynx in these acute catarrhal conditions ; there is great sensitiveness of the larynx to touch with pain and burning, weakness of the vocal cords, aggravated by cold air and talking ; cough hard dry and racking, which shakes the whole body. The hoarseness is aggravated toward evening. This is probably caused from using the voice, as talking aggravates the throat symptoms. If this irritation passes down the air-passage affecting trachea and lungs we then have a number of valuable chest symptoms. The irritation commences in larynx and not in nares, as *Bryonia*, the aggravation from cold air, *Bryonia* from warm ; the hoarseness is greater and the pain in the chest confined more to one spot behind the sternum.

ALLIUM CEPA.—Like *Bryonia* in manner of taking cold, commencing in anterior nares and extending back to larynx and bronchial tubes. I believe this remedy of little value in bronchial and lung trouble. It has always seemed to me that its greatest power of action was on mucous membrane of nose, and as the inflammation extends toward the lungs its power lessened. That of *Bryonia* is exactly opposite. Its power of action increasing as the inflammation extends toward the lungs. If any expectoration it is thin in character. We always have the nasal symptoms of thin, acrid discharge, marked sneezing etc, preceding the cough, all aggravated by warmth, except at times the laryngeal symptoms are aggravated by deep breath of cold air. Larynx has tearing sensation in it when coughing ; the acrid discharge from nose, the aggravations from warmth or deep breathing of cold air

and on going to bed with the tearing sensation in larynx when coughing, are a group of symptoms quickly relieved by this remedy.

RUMEX.—The discharge is frequently very copious from the mucous surface of all the air-passages; at first thin, frothy white mucus, followed by a thick yellow tough discharge, difficult to raise; extreme rawness in larynx and trachea, with burning and smarting; throat very sensitive to pressure; marked aggravation from inhaling cold air or from deep breathing and from change either to warm or cold, a morning diarrhoea accompanying; these catarrhal conditions always call for *Rumex*. Another striking feature is pain, with a sensation of rawness, under the clavicle. It has been my observation that *Rumex* has not the marked nasal symptoms of *Allium cepa*; the discharges are not so acrid or thin, but has more sensitiveness of the larynx. Patient will frequently grasp the larynx when coughing, and is especially sensitive to change of air.

SANGUINARIA NITRATE.—The first effect of this drug is dryness of the mucous surface lining the air-passages, with burning and feeling as if mucous membrane would crack open, and with this generally there is marked hoarseness. This condition is followed by apparent thickening of these membranes and a mucous discharge, which is frequently acrid. There is a condition frequently met with in these acute catarrhal troubles to which this drug seems to have a special affinity, viz., a soreness and rawness with a collection of mucus in post nares and upper part of pharynx. Where or how I learned this I do not know. The cough is sometimes followed by empty eructations or passing of flatus, which is a peculiar symptom. No other drug has it that I know of.

CAUSTICUM.—The cough is a deep hard racking cough, with sensation of not being able to cough deep enough to

start the mucus, rawness in larynx but not the tearing sensation of *Allium* or *Rumex*. The cough is more like the *Belladonna* cough, but not the soreness of the bowels. The spurt- ing of urine when coughing is a frequent and prominent symptom and often overlooked unless your examination is so direct as to bring it out. The amelioration from cold drink is another valuable symptom. I find this remedy frequently indicated and to act quickly.

With these remedies I am generally able to cure cases of cough arising from acute catarrhal conditions, but occasionally have to select another remedy from the many that may become indicated in these conditions.—*From Transactions of Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio.*

A CASE OF DIPHTHERIA.

Sometime ago I had occasion to write about this malady in the pages of this journal. The large number of cases that I have seen to be unsuccessful both under homœopathic and allopathic treatment, makes me most pessimistic as regards its prognosis. In two cases under my own care and observation death resulted from cardiac failure due probably to a toxic neuritis which ultimately resulted in paralysis of the heart. In another case, that of a young girl about 11 years old, death resulted from heart failure, even after we had discharged the case as cured. In this case I was called in at the patient's house two days after I had discontinued treatment to see how my patient was getting along. I found the patient sitting, playing cards with an elder sister of hers. But I was very much disturbed to find that the child's pulse was intermittent, even though she was in such excellent condition as to be able to sit up and play cards. I told the child's guardian that, her life was in a critical condition. So great was

their amazement to hear this, that they thought I was only trying to frighten them to get a few fees out of them. They accordingly changed treatment and called in the best allopathic physician, but the next morning I heard that the child had died at midnight from heart failure.

The present case was that of a young boy about two years old, who had been ailing about 6 days before I was called in. The boy had been under allopathic treatment up to the evening of the sixth day. They had advised anti toxin injections but as the patient's parents were unwilling to put him under the injection treatment, I was called. The child was extremely prostrated. The pulse was small and frequent. There was rattling breathing and partial cyanosis. I found the throat and even the back part of the tongue covered with that dirty grey membrane. I gave Ant. Tart 200 four doses to be repeated every hour until improvement was noticed, a thing I least expected. About midnight I was informed that the gasping for breath was slightly better, otherwise the patient was in the same condition. Placebo was continued every hour during the night. I visited the patient early the next morning when I found him in the same lifeless condition with perhaps the slightest improvement inasmuch as the respiration was not so bad. But there was that hoarse, whistling sound going on regularly that reminded me of Bromine, our great croup remedy. I gave Bromium 6 to be administered every three hours during the day. In the evening I saw the patient again, and my delight knew no bounds when I found my patient decidedly better. He had opened his eyes and was asking for food, a thing he had not done for 3 or 4 days.

Placebo continued.

On the 4th day of my treatment I gave a dose of Lach. 200 as slight difficulty of breathing still persisted.

On the 6th day I discharged the patient as cured, giving him a dose of Cal. C. 200 as I thought his constitution needed it.

I am glad to say that the boy is a hale and hearty child to-day.

J. N. MAJUMDAR, M.D.

SACCHARUM ALBUM.

(White Sugar.)

As I was reading Periodic Drug Disorders by L. Salzer, M.D., my attention was first drawn to Saccharum Album. It says that in periodic drug fevers, it causes "Intermittent fever every one, two or three days, irregular in its type. From another prover, rather oversensitive to the effects of white sugar as commonly used, we have a description of the fever, which was invariably caused in him, whenever he took sugar : chill commencing in the small of the back, and spreading thence up and down ; severe headache, and occasional vomiting ; fever followed by headache, morbid hunger, and a hectic flush on the cheeks, before and during the paroxysm ; the pain in lining in the stomach and back was simply intolerable, no thirst."

And further we see in the Encyclopedia of pure Materia Medica, that its fever begins with chilliness from 10 A. M. till evening, with melancholic mood,—chill commencing &c. as mentioned above. We believe it will rival our old friend Natrum Muriaticum, the common salt we use, which is quite inert in its crude state, Its medicinal property is not well developed till we come to the two-hundredth potency. And so it is.

When we think of infantile Marasma, it ranks with Natrum Muriaticum, Abrotanum, Silicia, Semculum, Calcarea Phos, Iodine. Natrum and Abrotanum have the same morbid appetite, even amounting to canine hunger ; while eating well losing flesh. As to

Chyloætic and Buccul Groups, Saccharum Album will vie more powerfully with Natrum. Saccharum's abdomen is very much enlarged with enlargement of liver and spleen. Saccharum and Natrum both have scurvy. Both have liquification of blood. In the last stage of wasting diseases, it gives its palm to Acetic acid, Calc Phos, Natrum and Iodine, specially when dropsy appears.

There are some friends among us, who are never inclined to believe that we can cure diseases by Natrum Muriaticum, the common salt we use. It is for their satisfaction I quote verbatim from Leaders in Homeopathic Therapeutics by E. B. Nash, M. D. He writes "A gentleman once said to me when I prescribed a dose of Sulphur 30, 'Pshaw, I get more sulphur, than that in my egg I eat. How can that do me any good?' My answer was wait and see. And he was cured of both doubts and disease. There is no remedy in the Materia Medica I think, that so disgusts the advocates of the law potency and law only as this one."

We give Materia Medica of Saccharum Alb. from Encyclopedia, and the names of the reliable, faithful and good provers ; well-known physicians they were.

1. Dr. Ad. Lippe, M. D., Hahn. Month. 3, 141. "The fragmentary provings and clinical observation now presented, have been obtained from Dr. S. Boenninghausen, and Dr. S. G. Bute who proved the 30th potency on himself."

2. Samuel Swan, M. D., Hahn. Month. 7, 495. "Mr. A states that the following symptoms appeared about twenty five years since, and after fourteen years he discovered that they were caused by sugar ; he has passed through the hands of sixteen physicians with the same train of symptoms, from two to four days after eating it. "

SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Violent temper ; irritable temper ; quarrelsome ;—Bilious sanguinous temperament ;—Increased modesty in women ;—Homesickness ;—Anxiousness ;—Melancholic mood ; peevishness ;—Low-spirited, hypochondriac mood ;—Want of childish cheerfulness ;—Indifference from homesickness ;—Indifference ;—Disinclination to talk ; want of interest ;—Stupidity.

Head.—Giddiness, from indigestion ; severe headache with the chill ; Headache every week the same day ; The hair grows rapidly.

Eyes are closed on account of the swelling of the eyelids ; Varicose extension of the vessels of the eyes ; Inflammation of the eyelids ; Œdematous swelling of the eyelids ; Obscuration of sight ; Dimness of sight.

(*To be continued*)

NILAMBUR HUI,

Sirajgunge (Pubna.)

OPIUM :—A PRACTICAL STUDY.

BY P. W. SHEDD, M.D., NEW YORK.

"There are no storms, no noise, but silence and eternal sleep."

* * * *

"Not poppy nor mandragora
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou own'dst yesterday."

So sang the wondrous Shakespeare years ago. Even the eminently practical may well ponder a moment over his lines.

Opium is particularly adapted to diseases of infancy and old age ; to the effects of fright ; to the systems of little vital reaction, unrespondent to well indicated remedies ; to constipation ; to lead-poisoning (opium and plumbum are reciprocally antidotal) ; to cerebral congestion ; to insolation ; to mania ; to retention of urine ; to alcoholism.

Hahnemann attributes to narcotic drugs, of which opium the prototype, a primary *drug* action and a secondary *drug* action ; other non-narcotic drugs exhibiting only a primary *drug* effect, followed by the systemic or vital re-action. He says : "Opium has not the power of effectually curing any kind of pain whatever, because instead of exciting pain

during its first action it extinguishes the first sense of it, the inevitable reaction of which causes greater sensitiveness than before." This distinction or assertion is logically controverted by Teste, Hempel and various pathogeneses, and the narcotics are brought back to earth again.

Teste remarks that either the symptoms that Hahnemann believed to be simple phenomena of organic reaction are really (primary) opium effects, in which case the diseases in which it is homeopathically indicated become immediately increased in number, or else the true symptoms of the drug are the few noted by Hahnemann, who swept away by his hypotheses of primary and secondary *drug* effects, delimits its pathogenesis and declares it rarely curative in disease. If dynamised opium be experimented with, the sufferings, some of them terrible, which Hahnemann thought due to the reaction of the organism will be exhibited as primary effects (primary disturbances of cellular equilibrium). As the primary effects of drugs according to Hahnemann (with his sole exception of the narcotics) determine their homeopathicity to disease, this is a desirable truth to establish.

In other words, the pathogeneses of Opium 6, 30, or of Opium mother tincture are equally primary. Quoting from Hempel and various pathogeneses, we find that even physiologic doses of opium will cause excruciating pain in individuals of a certain sensitivity. Hempel says: "In the *Journal Universal de Médecine* we find a case of opium poisoning where a soldier took two drachms of the solid drug and died in six hours and a half, after being affected with lockjaw and dreadful spasms and suffering for some time after taking the poison with acute pain in the stomach. In another case, the accession of somnolency was attended with excruciating colicky pains of two days' duration. If we should be called upon to prescribe for a case of violent cerebral irritation, furious delirium, contracted

pupils, dark, livid complexion, parched brown tongue and lips, the presence of vomiting, of pain in the bowels, even of diarrhoea would be no contra-indication to the use of this agent, for, owing to some idiosyncrasy, opium will cause diarrhoea in certain individuals as a primary symptom.

Even neuralgic affections of sensory and splanchnic nerves have been cured by the sole use of opium, for it is undeniable that neuralgic pains are among the legitimate effects of the continued use of opium."

Opium is therefore a remedy for *pain* as well as for conditions in which *painlessness* is prominent. Were it otherwise, half of the pathogenesis of opium would directly contradict the curative law of similars, as shown by the following pathogenetic excerpts in which not alone the purely pain-producing but the excitant effects of opium are exhibited:

MIND, HEAD, FACE.

Nervous and irritable. Ailments from excessive joy, fright, anger or shame. The fear of the fright remains after the fright. Aching pains all over the head as if from congestion, with warmth in face and scalp; these signs of congestion were soon followed by diarrhoea; at one time the pain in the head would streak down to the tip of the nose where it would terminate in a sort of griping (from tincture or crude drug). Stupefying pain in the frontal eminence streaking down to the tip of the nose (tincture). Stupefying pain all over head followed by cutting in the bowels and diarrhoea (tincture). The head pains in many provers were accompanied by a sense of oppression on the chest, with stitches in the chest and even a hacking cough (tincture or crude). Painful headache < by moving the eyes; also particularly in the occiput. Headache in one side of the forehead, from within outward, <

from external pressure. Lacerating and beating in the forehead as far as the eyes and nose. Pain in the head as if all the contents were torn. Great sensitivity to sound, light and the faintest odors. Trembling, twitching spasms of the facial muscles. Corners of the mouth twitch. Distortion of the mouth. Lockjaw. Violent pains in the upper jaw ; in the lower jaw. Fierce corrosive pains in the dental nerve.

THORAX, ABDOMEN, PELVIS.

Drawing, lacerating pains in the side of the chest. Acute cardialgia with epigastric distress, vomiting of blood and mucus, with symptoms of cerebral congestion, flushed face, protruded and suffused eyes ; or else pallor, sopor, cold skin, thin, hurried pulse. Frequent nausea and vomiting. Violent retching. Pain in stomach and convulsive motions during which she vomits. Violent pain in the stomach. Constrictive pain in the stomach, intolerable and causing a deadly anguish. Frightful epigastric distension. Nausea, retching, bitter taste, constipation, pinching pains in the bowels with spasmodic closure of anus during the paroxysm of pain. Excessive rectal pain with distensive pressure. Squeezing abdominal pains as if something were forced through a narrow space ; shooting pains into testes and bladder ; restless, anxious, changing position. Nephralgia. Crampy intestinal motions. Lead colic. Incarcerated umbilical and inguinal hernia. Excessive labour-pains, with anxious ineffectual urging to stool (*Nux Vomica*). Violent movements of the fetus. False, spasmodic labor-pains.

GENERAL AND OTHER SYMPTOMS.

Frightful pains penetrating into the very marrow of the bones. Convulsions and spasmodic motions with foam at the mouth. Emaciation, trembling of the limbs, violent pains. Twitching and spasmodic movement of the limbs ; trembling

after fright . Spasms. Painful crawling in the lower limbs. Convulsions ; with suspension of consciousness (Strychnine, consciousness), pupils contracted or dilated, frothy at the mouth, locked jaw, stertorus respiration. Burning pain and sometimes itching of the skin. Stinging, itching of the skin here and there. Burning skin drenched in a watery sweat. Moaning while asleep. Lamenting cries. Restless sleep, full of moaning and groaning. Characteristic : Renewal of aggravation of the pains when becoming heated.

Thebaine, one of the alkaloids of opium, and *hence entering into its pathogenesis*, is one of the principal constituents antagonistic to morphine and hence to the general action of opium. It is a powerfully poisonous irritant of the spinal centers, producing convulsions. If pain is to be eliminated from the opium pathogenesis, the thebaine should also be removed from the poppy-juice.

A magazine article may fulfil its purposes in drug-study if emphasis be laid upon certain points, the student's interest leading him to investigate the full pathogenesis. The INDEX CLINICUS and the COMPARISONS will rather round out the sphere of opium and the hitherto exclusively painful consideration of the drug be ended.

INDEX CLINICUS.

Apoplexy.—During the stage of insensibility, or when the face is dusky red, puffed. Coma ; stertor ; slow, irregular respiration ; dilated and unsensitive pupils ; twitching of facial muscles ; convulsive motion of the limbs or tetanic stiffness of the whole body ; hot sweat on the head and face ; dropping of the jaw and hemiplegia.

Asthma.—Short inspiration, with a marked in-drawing of the epigastrium ; fine râles ; constant cough ; soporous. Slight relief from cold air and by bending forward. Face bluish ;

extreme anguish and dread of suffocation ; < by eating, by wine, by smoking.

Bronchitis.—Convulsive, dry, tickling, paroxysmal cough, < at night. Drowsy, yet unable to sleep (Belladonna),

Constipation.—Stools in hard, round black balls ; decided torpor, even paralysis of rectum. Vomiting of stercoraceous substances in *intussusception*. *Incarcerated hernia*.

Convulsions.—With sopor and snoring ; retention of urine after a fright, or from nursing soon after a sudden fright of the mother. Convulsion < from a hot bath. A child in convulsions which have been aggravated by the usual hot bath, calls for Apis or Opium.

Delirium tremens.—Stupor from which he starts in terror, or mutters deliriously in his sleep. Dreams of animals or human faces with fierce, red eyes. Vitality low.

Eclampsia.—During labour—cessation of the pains, coma, retention of stool and urine ; after a fright. Apoplectic form convulsions during or after labour.

Enteralgia.—(With flatulence). When there is great pressure downwards upon bladder and rectum, without any passing off of fæces, gas or urine. Lead colic, violent cutting pains. Constipation with hard, distended abdomen, pains worse before and after stool. Hypochondria painful when touched. Flatulent accumulation in the upper bowel causing umbilical distension, with antiperistaltic motion, belching and vomiting ; bowels seem perfectly closed, but there is constant urging to stool and to urinate. The pains are cutting, pressive, twisting.

Insomnia.—Great wakefulness, or drowsiness with inability to sleep ; acute hearing—any slight noise keeps the patient awake. In high potency it relieves the stupor of cerebral congestion, especially when there is a tendency to apoplexy ; particularly suited to senile insomnia. With apoplectic

habit the palliative (physiologic) use of opium which accelerates the cerebral congestion is a bid for the undertaker.

Mania.—Furibund ; rage, fear, distortion of the face ; protruding, congested eyes ; swollen, bluish-red lips ; paroxysms of rage, with rolling on the floor and threats against his own relatives whom he does not seem to recognize.

Meningitis (cerebro-spinal).—Stupor, spasms, opisthotonos or rolls from side to side. With or without delirium. Deep, slow respiration ; very quick or very slow pulse. Head and limbs feel cold, numb, heavy ; eyes fixed and half-closed. Also in meningitis after violent mental emotions, fear, grief, fright which act like a blow, stunning the whole nervous system.

Paralysis (hemiplegic).—After apoplexy ; (with insensibility), in drunkards ; in seniles. Retention of stool and urine.

Typhoid.—Complete stupor, cannot be roused, or with difficulty. Lies speechless with open eyes and stiff limbs. Mild or furious delirium. Congestion of the head, face dark red, bloated. Respiration slow, deep, sighing, stertorous. Constipation, or offensive watery diarrhoea. Invoultary stools. Retention of urine.

Vertigo.—With stupefaction of the senses or after fright : with apoplectic symptoms (arnica) ; ocular vertigo depending upon paralysis of accommodation.

COMPARISONS.

<i>Opium</i>	<i>Agaricus.</i>
Cerebral congestion.	Cerebral congestion.
Paralysis from apoplexy.	General paralysis ; primary dementia.
Constipation.	Diarrhoea.
Paretic conditions from fright.	Paretic conditions from debauchery.

Opium.

Convulsions.
General insensibility of the whole body.
> walking in the open air.

Opium.

Cerebral congestion.
Effects of fright.
Constipation.
Whole body burning even though bathed in sweat.
Persons with light hair, lax muscles, want of bodily irritability ; insensitive to well chosen remedies.

Opium.

Cerebral congestion.
Light hair, Heat with inclination to uncover.
Pulse full and slow, or quick and hard.
Volitional paralysis.*
Respiration predominantly loud.
> from coffee,
> out doors. "
> from warmth. "
Sleepy, but can't sleep.'

Agaricus,

Choreic twitchings.
Great sensitivity of the whole body ; the softest pressure produces continued pain.
< walking in the open air.

Arnica.

Cerebral congestion.
Effects of trauma.
Diarrhoea.
Hot head, cold body.
Sanguine, plethoric persons with lively complexions and disposed to cerebral congestion.

Belladonna.

Cerebral congestion.
Dark (or light) hair. Heat with aversion to uncover.
Pulse generally quick, full, hard, tense.
Will power usually active.
Respiration predominantly low.
< from coffee.
< out doors.
> from warmth.
Ditto.

* Cf. author's article, "Volitional Paralysis," *N. A. Journ of Homoeop.*, December, 1904.

Opium.

Cerebral congestion.

Psychic confusion, frightful
visions of human and ani-
mal faces.

Wants to sleep but cannot

(Bell.)

General insensibility of
whole nervous system.

Constipation.

Catalepsy.

Cannabis Indica.

Cerebral congestion.

Psychic exaltation with grand-
iose visions and hallucinations.

Ditto.

Extreme sensitiveness to noise.

Diarrhea.

Catalepsy.

Opium.

Cerebral congestion.

No periodicity.

Negative.

Predominantly vascular.

Nocturnal epilepsy.

Lack of bodily irritability.

Cedron.

Cerebral congestion.

Periodicity.

All symptoms < after coitus.

Predominantly neural.

Epileptiform convulsions during
menses.Voluptuous, excitable, nervous ;
especially females.*Opium.*

Cerebral congestion.

No blood degeneration

(active).

> in open air.

Constipation predomi-
nant.

Affects both sides.

"Happy Hooligan."

Suitable for old women,
and alcoholics.*Lachesis.*

Cerebral Congestion.

Blood degeneration.

Must have open air.

Diarrhoea predominant.

Predominantly left-sided.

"Gloomy Gus."

Suited to the climaxia and for
weak, meager, melancholy women.

Opium.

Lachesis.

Negative.

or chlorotic, sickly, young girls.
Worse after sleep.

Opium.

Stramonium.

Cerebral congestion.

Cerebral congestion.

Apoplexia sanguinea.

Apoplexia nervosa.

Hemiplegia.

Diplegia.

Often indicated in seniles.

Often indicated in children—
mania, chorea, fever.

Lies on back during sleep.

Lies on the belly.

Heat or sweat, with desire to
uncover.

Heat or sweat with aversion
to uncover.

Delirium tremens in old, ema-
ciated, reduced persons.

D. T.'s in young, plethoric
individuals.

Imagines part of the body
enormously swollen, or lower

Imagines half his body cut
off.

Limbs cut off.

Salivation predominates.

Dryness of mouth predomi-
nates.

< from warmth.

< from cold.

FOUR APOPLECTIC REMEDIES.

Arnica.

Belladonna.

Paralysis of left side, with in-
sensibility and stertor; invo-
luntary; fæces and urine—
symptoms of shock in seniles,
also suitable to the middle-
aged with strong plethoric
constitutions. Prophylactic
in such cases; also resorbent
of the effused blood after the
hemorrhage.

Head hot, eyes red and blood-
shot, face flushed, throbbing
cerebral vessels. Convulsive
movement, when spontaneous
are additionally indicative. It
follows Aconite well when
the Aconite syndrome is not
speedily relieved.

Opium.

Rivals all remedies during the stage of coma or when the face is dusky, puffed. Deep comatose state with stertorous respiration, slow irregular breathing, dilated insensitve irides ; face and head covered with cold sweat ; dropping of the jaw and hemiplegia.

Laurocerasus.

Deep quiet coma ; pulse scarcely perceptible ; cold, clammy skin ; palpitation ; deficient susceptibility to other remedies ; patient speechless even when conscious.

HINTS.

* "There is nothing better than pure *olive oil* in diseases of the excretory ducts of the body." "*Old Doc.*" in *Medical Brief*.

Out of seventy samples of *Hamamelis* recently analyzed fifty-two were found to contain that deadly poison, wood alcohol. Buy your *Hamamelis* from reliable homeopathic pharmacies and avoid this danger.

Years ago Dr. David Thayer wrote that if any one subject to gallstone colic would take a dose of *China* 15 three times a day for a month he, or she, would never have another attack.

Dr. Richard Hughes, in his *Pharmacodynamics*, wrote that *Calcarea carb.* 30th "has, for me, quite superseded *Chloroform* and the hot bath for the intense pain caused by the passage of the biliary or renal calculi—gallstones."

Graphites is indicated in an atrophic condition of the tympanum, when the patient hears better in a noisy place, when the Eustachian tube is freely open and when, although inflation freely moves the drum-membrane, no improvement of hearing results therefrom.—*Eye, Ear and Throat Journ.*

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It was formerly a sort of proverb—"That one of the rewards of philosophy is long life." But Brain-work to be thus beneficial, must be regulated with the most scrupulous care, for nothing can be more injudicious, than the mistake which the Ministers, Barristers, Vakils, Magistrates, Judges, Physicians, University-Candidates, Editors, Authors so often make of disregarding the Laws of Nature. They should know that the power of an overworked and fatigued brain may break down at any moment and they should take proper care for its prevention. Our world-renowned KESHRANJUN OIL is not only a most perfumed preparation, but it has the medicinal virtue of restoring the fatigued brain to its proper order. It cools the head, softens the hair, strengthens the hair-roots, promotes the growth of hair and prevents infection, brings a sort of pleasantness and cheerfulness to a desponding heart. No professional gentlemen should be without this.

Price of Small Phial	Re	1	0	0
Packing and Postage	"	0	5	0
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As a remedy for coughs in general, asthma, difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, tightness and oppression of chest, wheezing, night-sweats, etc., this mixture is unrivalled. Any one labouring under any of the above complaints need only try one phial. He will then see that it is the best of all offered to the public for asthmatic and consumptive coughs, hoarseness, and oppression of the chest. It speedily removes that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which deprives the patient every night of rest and sleep. It gives almost instantaneous relief and comfort to those afflicted with the above distressing maladies which when neglected, prove dangerous in their consequences.

Price per phial	Re.	1	0	0
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ANTIMALARIOUS PILLS.

(A very Safe and very Sure Remedy for Fever.)

The power of this medicine to cure longstanding chronic fevers is unique. However difficult and longstanding the case of fever may be, its use always ensures a permanent cure. For all sorts of malarious fever, chronic fever, high or low fever, accompanied by enlargement of both spleen and liver and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever, we can strongly recommend its use. In malarious fever or in "Kala jvara", it acts most effectually.

The fever that does not yield to quinine and before which quinine stands perfectly helpless, is easily and radically cured by this pill.

Another special feature of these pills is that they not only cure chronic fever for the time but effectively prevent its recurrence,

Price for one box containing 30 pills	...	Re.	1.
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Kaviraj, Nagendra Nath Sen,

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INTERMITTENT FEVER AND QUININE.

I do not know when we shall cease to hear of the panacea Quinine for intermittent fever and people will learn to take a more rational view of things. Here are a few cases in point. Dr. B—a young medical practitioner in the employment of Government, came home for the Pujas from his working station. Both his place of employment and his native home are notorious malarial places, so that a change from the one to the other ought not to have affected him in any way.

Three days after he had been home, he was attacked with high fever, ushered in with a chill and accompanied with great thirst, headache and restlessness ; his face looked flushed and he also complained of violent headache. As I was present at the place and the patient's father was a great homeopath, he sent for me. I saw the patient and gave him a few doses of Bellad. 30. This stopped the fever and the next morning, he was free from fever. But not content with the effect of our medicine and to make assurance double, he took three or four doses of Quinine, four grains at a time,

without telling me any thing about it. What was the effect ? In the evening, I found him in high fever again, and when his father told me what he had done, I almost felt like saying, "it served him right." It was days before this fever left him.

The other day, a young man came to see me in my office, who said he was suffering from remittent fever. On enquiry I found that he was suffering from intermittent fever at the beginning, but since the administration of large doses of Quinine, the fever had become remittent. He had great thirst and there was constant nausea. A few doses of Ipecac. 30 stopped this fever and the man is all right today. So after all, Quinine is not always able to check the fever paroxysm, and as regards cure, *there are others* that are just as good.

A young boy came to me with an enormously enlarged spleen with very high fever. I was told that he had been suffering from this fever for months and he had taken any amount of Quinine, and this was the result. He had violent headache, the fever generally came on with a chill about 10, 11 A. M. In short, he had all the symptoms of Natrum mur. ; and repeated doses of the 30th stopped the fever effectively. He was under observation for nearly three months and an occasional dose of Natrum was all that he received. He made a perfect recovery, the huge spleen disappeared and he is a hale and hearty boy today.

A gentleman living up country in a very healthy place, came down to his native home, where he stayed only two days, when he came down to Calcutta and was attacked with high fever. As is usual in this country, he took some fever mixture and followed it up with Quinine mixture, in spite of the fact that the temperature remained at 102° when he took the Quinine. The result was that the temperature at once rose to 106° and refused to come down at all.

He was in great agony. The bowels were constipated ; he had violent headache, great thirst, alternate drowsiness and restlessness, and there was great heat of the body with slight moisture about the skin. As he had taken so much of allopathic medicines, I began the treatment with Nux V. 200 one dose and followed it up with Placebo.

The next morning I got the report that the temperature had gone down to 101°. I continued the Placebo.

About three o'clock in the afternoon I got the report again that the temperature began to rise again between 10 and 11 A. M. and the patient had great chill with it.

Natrum mur 30 every 3 hours. The next morning I had the report that the temperature continued unabated. Now I took the history of the case over again and found Bellad. to be the indicated remedy, but I gave it very reluctantly as I was under the impression that this was a malarious case and Belladonna could do no good.

He had 3 doses of Bellad. 3x during the night. In the morning when I saw him the temperature was 99°. I continued the medicine every 3 hours the whole day. In the evening I heard that the temperature had continued normal during the whole day. Placebo was administered during the next two days and the patient is all right today. From this case I learn once again, that it never does for a physician to run away with any notion that this is a malarial case, that one is a tubercular case and the third one is a syphilitic case. Treat every individual case on its own merits. There can be no better motto than take down the symptoms of your case carefully, let alone theories and conjectures, and stick to the law *Similia, Similibus Curantur*.

J. N. M.

UTERINE TUMOR.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

We have treated many cases of uterine tumors of various kinds with medicine successfully. In our allopathic days we had no faith that medicine can cure such cases. We now feel ashamed to find that we were ever bold to say dogmatically that tumors can never be cured without the help of knife. A decided attack upon our dogmatism was made by my late father-in-law, the distinguished homeopath of this city, Dr. B. L. Bhaduri. It was a case of an elderly lady who had a big tumor of the uterus occupying whole of the pelvic cavity. The patient was a menopause and of thin, emaciated appearance. She suffered long from acidity and looseness of bowels. She was under treatment of allopathic and Kabiraj physicians. An operation was decided upon but the lady resolutely refused to submit to an operation. She said she would rather die than allow anything of the kind.

Treatment was commenced with Calc. carb in the high potency, one dose every fourth day. This gave a perfect recovery in the course of three months. She gained health, acidity was no more and the big fleshy mass completely vanished.

The next case I had, was a that of a young lady of about eighteen summers. It was a bad form of polypoid tumor of the uterus. She was of robust frame of body and mind. No other complaints of any kind. The hemorrhage from the uterus was alarming. Profuse, bright red and hot blood came out in gushes. She used to get headache now and then.

I gave her Belladonna 30, one dose, three times a day. This was continued for one week. Hemorrhage was less but not entirely gone. A lady doctor examined the uterus and found a polypus as large as a hen's egg. I prescribed Sanguinaria

Can 3x. morning and evening. To the astonishment of the lady doctor, after ten days' use of the remedy, the tumor was dislodged and came out entire. The cure was complete and the young lady bore several children afterwards.

I was consulted in a case of uterine Fibroid in a young woman of about twenty-five years. She was mother of four children, two of them died early. When the child was born she had tedious labour with considerable postpartum hemorrhage.

Menses stopped about eighteen months. It was followed by very profuse menses which lasted long. She was plethoric and of sanguine temperament, complaining often of palpitation of heart and shortness of breath after slightest exertion. After even a sparing meal she complained of bursting sensation in the abdomen and the pelvic region, and dragging down sensation in moving about. She had acidity and heartburn and gradually she noticed enlargement of the abdomen. A midwife was consulted and she said there was tumor in the uterus. Operation was advised but she did not give her consent to that.

I was consulted and visited her with that midwife. I tried Lycopod, Cal. Carb without much benefit. At last I decided upon Liliū Trig. of which the third decimal potency was given, morning and evening. At the end of the first week of my treatment she felt much relieved of the heaviness of abdomen and shortness of breath. She now felt light and easy. This medicine was continued with occasional stoppage for a few days. Gradually her digestion got improved and acidity and heartburn relieved. I did not change the remedy and she made a complete recovery in six months. The midwife was quite astonished how this big mass of fleshy growth disappeared without any application or external means.

A short, thin and emaciated woman about forty years of

age, consulted me for a tumor in the abdomen. I found it was a hard, resistant, fibroid growth in utero. She was mother of several children born shortly after one another in quick succession.

Tumor about the size of a *bael* fruit, moveable but very hard. Menses appeared late scanty, painful and followed by leucorrhœa of fish brine color and intensity, fetid smell. She used to get slight fever in the afternoon, burning of hands, feet and eyes, and little or no thirst. Bowels obstinately constipated. Mind dejected and hopeless; complained of rheumatic pains in various joints.

Pulsat. 30 one dose every other day. Fever disappeared in a few days with its concomittant symptoms. She was brighter and more cheerful. No medicine for one week.

Menses appeared in usual time but the discharge was as bad as ever.

The leucorrhœal discharge was offensive.

Secale cor 200 one dose followed by placebo. A week after, the tumor seemed to me softer and little smaller. Another dose was given after that time. In this way I continued the treatment of the patient.

By and by she gained in flesh and improved in body and mind. No other remedies were given and she got rid of the tumor in eight months after the first taking of my remedy. This is a marvellous cure and since that time for about five years she continued in good health.

So there is no despair about the cure of morbid growths. They are, as usual, the result of deranged action of the vital force and if we can restore that force to its normal activity, there is no doubt that these growths also disappear.

PLAGUE AND PETROLEUM.

We most heartily congratulate the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality upon its issue of a small and useful brochure on "Petroleum : Its uses for Disinfection," for the guidance of the vast population of that great city against the impending outset of that most terrible scourge, the *Plague*, during the approaching cold weather. The illustrations with tinted sketches will serve to store the minds of men with valuable instructions in order to enable them to ward off that hydra-headed monster, which has been ravaging the whole extent of our country during the last few years. These have come out under the signature of Dr. Turnee, the Executive Health Officer.

The residue of the distillation of crude petroleum has been called "Pesterine," which is recommended to be used as a household disinfectant, by all classes of the population. If rats have infested any house, or plague ever appeared in the locality, or is suspected to make its appearance, the substance ought to be used as a sure preventive, for it has been established from various experiments that fleas are the chief agents in conveying the infection of plague from one rat to another, or from rats to human subjects. The destruction of fleas is the prime aim of the present scheme, and "pesterine" has been considered a happy agent for the purpose.

The following are the items of the articles to be used for the purpose :—(1) "Pesterine." (2) Zinc or wooden buckets. (3) Watering Cans. (4) Brushes. (5) Brooms.

The men working out the disinfection are enjoined to wear long coats and have their feet protected with *chumpals* or shoes.

The work of disinfection begins with a little sprinkling of the Pesterine on the floors of rooms or other areas required

to be disinfected. All furniture, and other articles should therefore be necessarily removed from the rooms. Fleas already existing in such rooms, must necessarily be dislodged during the process and will be presumably caught in the Pesterine already sprinkled on the floor. All clothings are recommended by the Corporation to be collected together in sacks and sent to some sterilizer, to be disinfected with steam. The rooms or other spaces being thus vacated, the operation begins by spreading Pesterine with long brushes, first over the ceiling and then over the upper portions of the walls. During this process, all cracks, and nooks and corners should be very carefully attended to, as the fleas are expected to have found a happy shelter in such crevices and ledges. For facility and quickness of work, the brushes should be drawn horizontally. Subsequent sprinkling of a little more Pesterine on the floor and spreading it all over uniformly with brooms will be found very efficacious. The quantity of Pesterine sprinkled at the outset together with that splashed while doing the walls and the ceilings, will be found quite sufficient for the floor.

Every rat-hole on the floor or in any other part of the room or the house should be poured into with little quantities of Pesterine.

Rooms thus disinfected, and completed, become fit for reoccupation after being allowed to stand over for twenty four hours. Urinals, latrines and receptacles for night-soil and every accumulation of filth or dirt may be disinfected with Pesterine. Flies, mosquitoes, and other insects and their ovums may likewise be killed with it.

We are afraid, lest we should be taxing upon the patience of our readers by adducing quotations and extracts from contemporary medical literature. Yet we beg to be pardoned for what follows.

Mr. H. J. Meinke, of Brooklyn, New York, writes :—"You ask how to keep ants out of the house. I had trouble with them in my windows some time ago. The best and surest way I have found is to use *clove oil*, and apply the same with a brush whenever they appear through the cracks. I have tried many things, but the *clove oil* is the best I find to get rid of them. It has an *agrecable* smell and will keep them out. For an ant-hill in the yard I use *kerosine* oil and pour over the same."

Mrs. E. J. Feaz, Milwaukee, writes : "I lived in Colorado where ants abide in all sizes and colors that belong to the tribe. I tried every thing I could hear of. At least for the house kind, I smeared their runs with *oil of sassafras*. As long as the smell remained, the ants stayed away. Of course this had to be repeated, but I was very thankful for relief.

"We had many ant-hills on the land. We tried many and various ways to destroy them, but failed. Then we heard of catching them by placing wide-mouth bottles in the centre of the hill, so the top of the bottle would be even with the top of the hill. The habit of the ant is to go to the top of their house to go in, so when they got to the centre, they tumbled in the bottle and could not get out. During the summer we caught and burnt many quarts ridding the land of ants.

"I would like to tell how to rid the premises of rats. I once moved in a house, where when night came, I found it was overrun with rats. We could not keep any thing away from them, nor sleep at night. I was thoroughly disgusted when some one told me the remedy. I got a wire trap, caught one, lit some paper under it and gave him a good singeing, for I felt just like it. How he did squeal when I took out my satisfaction on the one poor victim. I took him to a cupboard where there was a rat-hole, opened the trap, and he

wasn't long in finding the hole. In two days' time, there wasn't a rat in the place. I lived there three years after in perfect peace with rats. He probably told the rest of them to keep away from that dangerous place."

The following may be found interesting, by some of our readers :—

"Query—On every hand doctors advance the theory that mosquitoes carry yellow fever. I would like to know an opinion regarding this theory. What are the symptoms, as a rule? I believe any one in good health is immune. —J. R. Florida.

"Answer—You are perfectly correct, that any one in good health is perfectly immune from yellow fever. I am well acquainted with a man here who had been a ship surgeon for several years. He was in and out among yellow fever, and was with the crew on his ship. No one, however, took yellow fever. All they did about it was to keep themselves clean, avoid excesses of all sorts, and take plenty of sound refreshing sleep.

An attack of yellow fever is very similar to acute malaria. Sometimes the disease is quite difficult to diagnose. I presume that much that is called yellow fever in New Orleans *and is thrown into such a furor* to-day is due to heat stroke, acute prostration and other similar diseases.

It is a matter greatly to be deplored that New Orleans should be thrown into such a furor of excitement over so small a matter. Had they kept their city clean, or would even now begin to clean it up, everything would be all right. I am glad that the federal authorities have taken the matter out of the hands of the boards of health, as they have shown themselves to be wholly incompetent to handle the situation.

"The mosquito theory at the spread of yellow fever is perfectly ridiculous. Any bug, such as the common house-fly,

might be the means of spreading any contagious disease, under favorable conditions. But to say that mosquitoes are the cause of yellow fever is too indiotic for a moment's consideration."—C. S. Carr, M. D.

So much is now-a-days being discussed in the orthodox medical school, through the medium of journals and associations, and so many theories are being daily discovered and as readily abandoned, about the various germ theories, that it appears to be impossible, in the fullness of sound sense and reason, to believe in one or another. Indeed, we find the theories and remedies crop up with the rapidity of the prophet's gourd ; and we will not know what we are at, and where all this will terminate. The dreary desert of Sahara is not more full of sand than the journals abound in germs. One is certain to meet with some newly discovered disease germ officially reported almost every morning. "Health Boards, in their great zeal to save the *dear people* from the assaults of these microscopic monsters which, we are gravely told, swarm in the air we breathe, in the water we drink, in the food we eat, and lurk on the lips of lovers in millions, billions, trillions, quadrillions, quintillions, and so on *ad infinitum*, are squandering millions of public funds in waging an incessant and futile warfare upon these imaginary foes of human existence." We are indeed of opinion that the announcement of germs is as startling as that of the prophylactic means. Our own municipal corporation here, is never slow or remiss in its zeal for the adoption and propagation of these methods. Had these microbes so sedulously discovered, anything to do with the prevention or cure of diseases, people would very long ago have ceased to die of cancer and cholera, consumption and diphtheria, malarial fever or typhoid fever and pneumonia. The fact, however, remains that these diseases are even as strongly prevailing in these times as ever, or in the

premicrobian period. We can boldly assert upon the testimony of very reliable authorities that two of the maladies mentioned above, viz: cancer and consumption, have been specially rampant with increasing frequency since the discovery of the several germ theories.

On looking into the *serum therapy*, a necessary outcome of the *germ theory*, we find quite a preponderance of expert medical opinion in favour of the view that the two diseases referred to above, have showed remarkably increased prevalence since the employment of products of diseased animal tissues as remedial agents. It seems almost to be a work of supererogation to indicate that by this process the many communicable diseases are necessarily disseminated among the healthy people. It will be seen to be a fact that since the discovery of the germ theory and the consequent investiture of boards of health in different countries all over the world, with power and authority to force this "ruinous fad" upon physicians and the people, the mortality from the very diseases has been shown by the statistical returns to be rapidly increasing. This alone is a sure and strong evidence of the popular injury done by monstrous medical fallacies.

শকাভিঃ সৰ্ব্বমাক্ৰান্তময়ং পানঞ্চ ভুতলে ।

ঐযুক্তিঃ কুত্ৰ কৰ্ত্তব্য। জীবিতব্যং কথংহু বা ॥

(All articles of food, solid as well as liquid, are fraught with immense peril : then where are we to make our choice from, and how are we to live !) is a very common maxim among us. "If we are to believe the germ theorists, all the actions of our daily life, our letters, our money, our books, our clothes, our dwellings, the trolley-car, the cab, the waiting room, the train, the theatre, the drinking cup, our every bite and sup—are all fraught with the most hideous perils. It is indeed, touchingly pathetic to witness the hold which the modern craze regarding germs and their destruction has

obtained upon the minds of the credulous and emotional classes of society as well as upon sensational newspaper editors and reporters, who implicitly follow faith instead of reason. If we believed one half of what the microbe theorists tell us, we would not dare to breathe, eat or drink. There can henceforth be no rest for the man or the woman who believes in the disease germ and its universality. The credulous people of this germ-infested planet might just as well realise first as last that there is no safety for them unless they get fumigated and be hermetically sealed up in sterilized glass cases, or jump into a bath of carbolic acid and remain there."

Considering the theories and prophylactic means and methods prescribed by the medical boards in this country, from time to time, regarding *malaria*, *cholera*, *the plague*, and some other diseases, as well as their ever-increasing prevalences one can feel no diffidence in accepting as true, the opinion indicated above.

The very theory concerning *malaria* and its cause or origin is a glaring instance in point ; and the methods recommended for its prevention by the medical or magisterial authorities have ever turned out to be anything but acceptable. One way or another has always been supplanted by a theory more preposterous than its predecessors. In the face of all that the medical authorities of our country might assert, and all that the magisterial powers might enforce upon our country, we boldly affirm that a close and careful examination of statistical returns is sure to unfold that the ever increasing prevalence of *malaria* in this land has kept pace with the abundance of introduction of the *bark*. Facts are often stern realities ; and the manner in which *quinine* is being used, or rather *abused*, all over the country, has proved to be a prolific source of risk and peril to our country.

We are plainly of opinion that theories and theoretical

methods regarding diseases and their prevention, have already outgrown amongst us to admit of any rational exposition. The country has already been aroused from a dormant condition and under the benignant influence of the Hahnemannian light and lustre, the theoretical gloom of the so-called *disinfectants*, has begun some considerable time ago, to be dispelled.

Clinical Cases.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

Case 1. Intermittent fever cured by a single dose of Ipecac high.—An elderly gentleman, thin and emaciated, came under my treatment for malarious Intermittent fever. He is a staunch homeopath and in the beginning of his ailment he placed himself under a homeopathic physician. The doctor gave him some medicine but failing, advised him to take large doses of quinine. He had done so without any benefit. Fever used to come every other day at about 11 A. M. or 12 noon.

Chill hard and prolonged ; slight heat, burning of hands and feet.

There was no perspiration, but a good deal of hoarse cough with considerable quantity of white, tough sputa.

Profuse salivation, saliva bad tasting.

Nausea and inclination to vomit, not actual vomiting. Bowels generally constipated ; sometimes diarrhoea.

Ipecac 200 one dose dry on the tongue, followed by placebo. Next paroxysm was slight. Another dose of Ipecac 200 was given ; but this, now I believe, was a mistake.

There was no more paroxysm and the gentleman is cured.

Case II. Intermittent fever cured by Bryonia.—A fairly nourished young man got chill at a malarious place near our city.

Fever came on early morning at 6 A. M. with hard chill.

Chill lasted a long time and nothing could mitigate it.

Very great thirst even during chill, which continued throughout all the stages. He drank large quantity and not often. Heat not very marked. Feeling chilly even during heat.

Tongue very much coated and bowels obstinately constipated.

Complained of pain over the whole body. Did not venture to move for fear of pain. Liver was congested and tender on pressure. No enlargement of spleen. Urine high-coloured and scanty.

Bryonia 6x morning and evening.

Much better next morning, though fever came on. Chill not so violent ; and thirst and pain much less.

Continued Bryonia three times to-day, no medicine. No fever this morning and the patient got all right. The patient came to me on the 5th November 1904, and since then did not suffer from malarious fever.

Case III. Babu Bijoy Chandra Majumdar, aged 35, thin and anæmic-looking, had been suffering off and on for six months. Took big doses of quinine and all the symptoms became irregular.

Spleen enormously enlarged and hard, not tender on pressure ; profound anæmia.

On the 3rd November 1904 when he came to me he had a very high fever, temperature 105. No perspiration, considerable thirst. No chill, glow of warmth inside his body. Tendency to vomiting. Bowels obstinately constipated. No appetite. Feet slightly swollen and so the eyelids, very restless during fever.

Ferrum Phos. 30 morning and evening.

After four days the patient came to report that he was feeling better. Temperature did not go beyond 101 F and came down to 99.

Placebo eight powders, morning and evening.

Continued better, placebo in the same way. No fever for a fortnight.

During new moon he had an attack of fever but it was not so high. Ferrum Phos 200 one dose every morning for some days followed by placebo did him a lot of good.

Fever subsided, enlargement of spleen reduced greatly, and it was softer than before, and anemia disappeared. I used to give him a dose of Ferrum Phos 200 once a week, though there was no relapse of fever. He got well in two months.

SUPPRESSED INTERMITTENT FEVER.

An elderly-looking, anemic and emaciated man was brought to my office for consultation. He was very much prostrated, sallow and worn out in appearance.

Had fever of a malarious nature for upwards of six months. Drugged with big doses of quinine. Fever was suppressed. Relapses were frequent and at each time attended with graver symptoms. Had diarrhoea with puffiness of abdomen and no inclination for food which tasted bad.

Burning of hands, feet and eyes, urine copious and frequent. Fearful disposition, in going to talk about his case he frequently sobbed. Heart's action feeble but natural. No cough or cold.

Had Pneumonia some three years ago but was cured by a local homeopath.

Complains of shifting pains here and there, frequent spitting of saliva. Ferrum Phos 30, one dose, morning and evening.

No improvement in five days. His son came and narrated the same history.

Pulsat 30, one dose every morning during intermission.

Improvement noticed at once. Diarrhoea almost stopped, appetite improved and he is gaining flesh now.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

DIARRHOEA CURED BY DIGITALIS.

A young and robust looking man came under my treatment for a peculiar kind of diarrhoea. He used to pass small balls of white color as stools for a long time. These balls were like small pieces of marble or hard lime.

For this reason he used take purgatives and other opening allopathic medicines. Stools became soft now and then, but the color remained the same. When the medicine was stopped, the usual constipation returned again. Some *kabiraj* gave him a purgative and he used to pass thin watery stools, frequently in the day time ; seldom any stools at night.

The stools were like stirred lime-water, sometimes thicker in consistency but never of normal color.

I gave him Podophyllum 6x and 30 without much benefit. Calc carb in the high potency fared the same fate. No change whatever. *

Urine scanty, high-colored and frequent. The patient felt very much fatigued and his appetite was diminishing day by day. Complained of heavy feeling in the stomach, especially after meals. A few doses of Digitalis 6x morning and evening changed the color and the consistency of the stools. There were only two stools in the day, one morning and one at 5 P. M.

He made a complete recovery and since then it is about a year he has never had white stools again.

P. C. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

THE NASO-PHARYNX IN CHILDREN. *

By J. ROBERTSON DAY, M. D. (Lond.), Physician for Diseases of Children to the London Homeopathic Hospital.

There is no part of the organism which more commonly calls for treatment than the nose and throat in childhood.

There is a particular age when the tissue, variously described as lymphoid or adenoid tissue, is most prolific in its growth. It is not met with in infancy—newly-born children never have large tonsils or adenoid growths, but about the time the first dentition is completed, this tissue tends to assume an exuberant growth.

It is so widely distributed that we find it in most situations of the body.

The lymphatic glands, or lymph nodes of the American writers, are entirely composed of it, the spleen, the solitary glands, and Peyer's patches of the intestinal tract, the tonsils in the fauces and the pharyngeal tonsil, besides numerous small nodules in the naso-pharynx.

With the advent of puberty this tissue ceases to proliferate and tends to subside in its activity as other developmental changes take place.

During this period of *lymphoid activity* a large majority of children of the present day are troubled more or less with a long train of symptoms resulting from enlargement of the tonsils and *adenoid vegetations* in the upper respiratory passages.

I purpose limiting my remarks to this particular phase of the condition.

Enlarged tonsils and adenoids may be found separately or co-existent.

The adenoid child is too well known to require any detailed description. The characteristic physiognomy, with stupid expression, open mouth, under-hung jaw, high arch to the palate, Gothic arch of upper alveolar border, otitis, deafness, with otorrhea associated with a deformed chest, we meet with constantly. Nor need we spend time on the etiology of this condition, interesting as it may be.

The Cooper Club I understand to be a therapeutic society and so we will hasten to a consideration of the remedies for the cure of this condition.

Preventive Measures.—In no disease, perhaps, is it more important than here to check the beginnings.

Young children easily take "colds in the head"—a catarrhal state of the nasal mucous membrane results—with swelling and occlusion of the nasal passages. There follows mouth breathing and the vicious habit is thus acquired.

These children should be promptly treated with *Arsenicum* 3, hot fomentations to the nose, and be kept in a warm but well ventilated room, and on no account be permitted to go out of doors till the nasal discharge has ceased. After *Arsenicum* some constitutional remedy will be necessary as may be indicated. It often happens there is a tubercular or syphilitic taint, and the latter will of itself keep up a chronic rhinitis; indeed, snuffles in babies is very suspicious of syphilis, and if accompanied by a sanguineous discharge is pathognomonic. *Mercurius vivus* 2x or weekly doses of *Syphilinum* 200 I find suits such.

The tubercular type of children who often have adenoids require *Tuberculinum* 30 given in the same way.

Where adenoids are present it is necessary to ascertain to

* Read before the Cooper Club, October 25th.

what extent they are causing obstruction. This should be done, by first making the child blow its nose, if it is old enough to do so. Then, keeping the mouth and lips closed, test each nostril separately as to its patency. If air can pass through under these conditions, the case can be cured by medicinal means. It may happen that you have to deal with an acute catarrh in a chronic condition, causing for the time being a total obstruction, so in such a case do not hastily despair of treatment. Such a case I saw to-day, mouth breathing, no enlarged tonsils, but total occlusion of both nostrils and a watery discharge excoriating the anterior nares. I prescribed *Merc. sol.* 6 and local fomentations, and quite expect to find the nostrils patent next time I see him.

These slighter cases of adenoids are curable, but take time, varying with the extent of the disease and the amount of attention they are able to obtain.

Agraphis 12 I have found of value in many cases, and have given it in the absence of indications for other better-known remedies.

Calc. phos. 12 seems particularly suited to adenoids and follicular pharyngitis.

Pulsatilla 3X where the catarrh has extended along the Eustachian tube to the middle ear.

Silica 12 and 30 where there is an accompanying otorrhea.

If the tonsils are enlarged as well, as is often the case, *Baryta carbonica* 12 or *Baryta iodata* 12 are excellent remedies.

Phytolacca 1x or 2x I have used where there has been much swelling of the cervical lymph glands as well. I have also used it as a paint to the tonsils with glycerine and as a spray to the nose.

Where the tonsils are enlarged either alone or in association with the adenoids, *Hydrastis* with glycerine as a paint to the tonsils and in the form of a spray is most useful.

These chronically enlarged tonsils are frequently liable to acute attacks, the follicles being blocked with secretion and inflamed. In such cases *Merc. cy. 12* or the *biniod. 3x* give most satisfactory results.

Rickets often accompanies this disease, and then *Calc. carb. 6* or *12* is very valuable.

I find there is no specific for all cases, each must be treated on its own merits. It is essentially a disease requiring a long course of treatment, and constitutional remedies are always required at some time or another.

Hitherto I have spoken of the medicinal means of combating this disease, but there are certain cases which require operative treatment *as well*.

These cases have persistent and absolute nasal obstruction, associated with deafness and often otitis as well. Often very large tonsils extend a long way down the pharynx. In such cases to delay operation may be followed by most serious results, and the operation after all is so slight and the patient so quickly recovers from it, that it should be then advised. At the same time it should be most distinctly pointed out to the parents that the operation alone will not cure the patient, and a steady course of medicinal treatment will be required in order to prevent a recurrence.

It is absolutely necessary to be emphatic on this point, especially with hospital patients, for the immediate results of the operation are so beneficial, that the parents consider the cure has been completed. Recurrence of the growths is frequent, and I have met with cases that have been operated on a second and even a third time for the same trouble.

There are certain adjuvant methods which I find of the greatest value in expediting a cure.

What you have to aim at is to make the child breathe

through its nose. The physiological law—atrophy follows disuse—is nowhere better seen than in these cases.

These children are mouth-breathers, and the nasal passages are only partially used or not at all, hence they continue infantile in structure. Make the child breathe through its nose and you at once begin to develop these passages.

In order to do this apply some simple ointment to the nose and foment frequently and well steam the face ; this soothes the mucous membrane, lessens congestion, and opens up the nasal passages. The child should be taught the use of the pocket-handkerchief. A small boy's pocket-handkerchief appears to be used for every purpose but the right one, viz., for cleansing the nose. This habit has to be diligently taught.

A simple nose and throat spray with a hot normal saline lotion or medicated with *Hydrastis* is often of great help too.

When the nostrils have been thus cleared and made available for the purpose for which they were intended, the mouth should be *kept closed* by means of a chin-strap. This should be worn constantly at first (except during meals) so as to break the mouth-breathing habit. If applied at bedtime it will effectually stop snoring. The moral effect of this strap is not without value, and it should be applied whenever the mouth is found open.

Lastly, *Breathing Exercises*.—No account of the treatment of adenoids would be complete without reference to this most important means of cure and prevention. Flat-chest generally accompanies these troubles. Few children breathe properly—shallow, superficial breathing is their rule. All those movements which cause deep breathing should be practised, the mouth being kept *closed* during inspiration

and expiration. In this way not only are the nasal passages properly inflated, but the blood is oxygenated and the general health improves.

Change of air to the seaside, such as the coast of Kent, where the air is bracing as well as impregnated with salt, is also of signal service.

Elsie Warner, age 7. Post-nasal adenoids and deafness.

June 15, 1905—History of present illness: Cough, especially in winter, worse. Measles last year. Snore at night. Wakes with cough.

Present condition: Complete nasal obstruction. Deafness for two winters. Follicular pharyngitis. *Agraph.* 12 ter. die. *Tub.* 30 weekly.

June 29th—Cough much better and not so deaf. Still mouth breathing—to wear chin-strap. Rep. ambo.

July 13th—Doing very well. Not deaf now. Rep.

July 28th—Very much better. Still a good deal of mucus. *Hydrastis* 3x ter. die.

Gertrude Willcox, age 3½.

July 13, 1905—Rickets and syphilis. Mouth breathing and nasal obstruction. To wear chin-strap. *Agraphis* 12 ter.; *Tub.* 30 weekly. Repeated through July and August.

September 11th—Headache, earache, sore throat, coryza, stuffy nose cold. *Nux. v.* 3x 3 hrs.

September 22nd—Ear-ache. *Puls.* 30 ter.; *Syph.* 200 weekly.

October 6th—Mouth is generally closed now. Ear better. Rep.

October 27th—Fresh cold. Excoriated nares. Tonsils enlarged. *Ars. a.* 3x 2 hrs.

November 3rd.—Cough quite well. Thickness in throat. *Merc. sol.* 3 gr. i 3 hrs.

November 17th—Very much better, breathes well through

nose. Tongue clean ; appetite good. Earache well. *Calc phos.* 6 ter.

December 15th—Still improving. Breathes well. Tongue clean. Colds last much shorter time if she takes one.

January 5, 1906—Quite free from cold. *Calc. phos.* 6 ; *Tub.* 30 weekly.

April 6th —Tonsils enlarged and cough. *Phytolac.* 1x ter.

April 20th—Nasal catarrh. Cough. *Ars.* 3, 2 hrs.

June 22nd—Been very much better, but for last few nights snored again. Tonsils still enlarged. *Baryta iod.* 12 ter.

June 29th—Glands of neck tender. *Phytolac.* 2x and *Glyc.* of *Phytolac.*

September 14th—Tonsils smaller.

October 5th—Follicular pharyngitis. *Calc phos.* 12.

Frank Middleton, age 5.

November 5, 1905—History of present illness : Nasal obstruction and great difficulty in breathing at night. Mouth breathing. Otorrhea.

Present condition : Nasal discharge and obstruction. *Agraphis* 12⁴ter. *Hydrastis* spray and chin-strap.

November 9th—Breathes much better. Otorrhea and earache. *Puls.* 3x 2 hrs. Rep. *Hydrastis* spray.

November 16th—Much better. Keeps his mouth closed now and breathes well. Ear ceased discharging. There is now some pain in right ear but no discharge.

November 24th—Very much better. No nasal catarrh. Pharynx normal. Breathes through nose. No pain in ears, but left discharges pus. *Silica* 12 ter.

December 8th—Very much better, has discharge from ear. Rep. *Silica* 12.

December 29th—No discharge.

*February 9, 1906—Very much better. Breathes well

through nose. Some granular pharyngitis. *Calc. phos.* 12 ter. and continue *Hydrastis* spray.

Thomas Pledger, age 9.

March 26, 1906.—History of previous illness : Twice operated on for adenoids at Bartholomew's and London Hospitals. Mother fears his throat is going wrong again. Snores dreadfully. Very nervous and a little deaf.

Present condition : Nasal catarrh, but can breathe through both nostrils. Follicular pharynx. *Phytolac.* 1x in miiij ter. and spray of *Phytolac.*

April 6th—Catarrh much better. Rep.

Fred. Goodes, age 10.

January 22, 1906—Present condition : Came for "a growth in his nose." Unhealthy state of mucous membrane which bleeds easily. Nasal catarrh and mouth-breathing. *Calc. phos.* 12 ; *Tub.* 30 weekly and chin-strap.

February 16th—Tongue furred. *Merc. sol.* 3 and *Tub.* 30.

April 20th—Tongue white fur. *Ant. crud.* 12.

May 25th—Rep. and spray of *Hydrastis*.

June 8th—Rep. Tongue cleaner, and generally greatly improved.

James Goodes, age 7, brother of the above.

January 22, 1906—Nasal obstruction, sent from school for dullness. His condition was very similar to that of his brother. *Calc. phos.* 12 ter ; *Tub.* 30, chin-strap.

By April 20th so much improved that his teacher sent a message she would like to know the medicine which had made such a great improvement.

Reginald Bridge, age 7½.

July 12, 1906—Very thick nasal discharge. Tonsils enlarged, glands enlarged. *Hep. s.* 6.

September 3rd—Much better, no discharge. Hearing good. Breathes through nose. Tonsils smaller. *Baryta c.* 12 ; *Tub.* 30.

September 24th—Much better.

October 12th—Improvement continues. Hearing better. He had been advised by school doctor to have an operation. Rep.

Sarah Thomas, age 1.

October 6, 1905—Had congenital syphilis and has only four teeth. Nasal obstruction and mouth-breathing.

Agraphis 12, 3 hrs.

October 20th—Breathes through nose. Rep.

November 20th—Doing well.

Laurence B., age 5.

First seen *September 4, 1905*, with nasal catarrh and mouth breathing. *Ars. a.* 3x, *Merc. sol.* 3, *Nux. v.* 3x, *Hydrastis* spray with the use of the chin-strap, and subsequently breathing exercises were followed by the greatest benefit.

Again in *February, 1906*, took fresh cold with mouth-breathing. Tonsils enlarged. Same treatment was repeated, and in addition *Phytolac.* 1x and a course of *Calc. phos.* 6. He has been perfectly well all the summer.

These cases could be multiplied indefinitely, but the above, taken at random from scores of others, will serve to illustrate the methods of treatment I find to be most successful.

We reproduce the above article of Dr Robertson Day with great pleasure, because it is highly instructive and useful. Some cases of adenoids and enlarged tonsils that we had to treat lately, have made us feel the necessity of being well up in these matters. Medicinal treatment is highly satisfactory in these cases, and the remedies recommended by Dr. Day are excellent. Only if the alternations had been less frequent, perhaps the cures might have been more rapid. We have found *Baryta*, *Calcarea*, and *Phytolacca* of special service. While *Calc.* and *Syphil.* act better when given in the 200th, *Phytolacca* &c. have acted better in the 3x. The adjuvant methods, and the breathing exercises recommended are very useful.

RULES OF CONSULTATION.

For the long time that it was my good fortune to be under the preceptorship of Dr. H. C. Allen, I came in contact with physicians of both very high and low order, in both the homeopathic and the dominant schools of medicine and it was my privilege to have observed the dealings they had with each other. I have seen the most eminent surgeons performing major operations, gladly availing themselves of the help and advice of comparatively junior men, while I also saw youngsters starting in the domain of surgery looking up to their seniors for fraternal advice and patronage. Similarly in the practice of medicine, I have seen the master materia medicist, the now-no-more our revered Timothy calling in consultation Dr. Dillingham and others in cases that have perplexed him and baffled his best prescriptions. I frequently saw our hoary H. C. Allen, calling in consultation Dr. Tomhagen and others. But that is not all. I have even seen him asking a Taylor or a Majumdar about a certain characteristic symptoms that had slipped his memory in a difficult case. But never before have I seen the chaotic confusion that prevails among the practitioners of India, particularly of Calcutta, specially of the homeopathic school, with regard to the rules of consultation. Having passed through several phases of a city practice in India, and standing as I do, midway between the higher and the lower ranks of our profession, I consider myself thoroughly competent to pass an opinion in the matter. In my earlier days when I was yet struggling for an existence, it was my misfortune to have come in contact with men, who had some how or other made a reputation, who would gladly take the case from my hands by means fair or foul, for the sake of gaining dirty lucre, even

though the bold fact stood out prominently before their conscience, that it was I who had called them in consultation. Happily those days are over for me now, but I hear from the junior members of our profession that they still cling on to the dirty practice. But I should be lacking in my duty should I fail to say also a few words in gratitude to the noble members of the profession, who have always been glad to lend a helping hand in times of difficulty. They have stood back and watched us manage a case, given us good counsel, pointed out our mistakes in private, and never tried to belittle us as well as the profession by exposing our mistakes, but have always encouraged us when we made the right prescription and gave the right remedy and did not veto the medicine and give another simply because they had been called in consultation, and show the people that they could do something better. Such a friend I had in Leopold Salzer, a man to whom I am indebted in various ways. There are others also who have been willing to help us in a similar way and who have deservedly arrived at the highest pinnacle of fame and reputation. But then I must mention the converse of this, not because it matters much to me now, but because such experiments may not be repeated with the junior members of our profession. Gentlemen, we always do well to remember that by belittling other members of our fraternity we injure ourselves. It was in the earlier days of my practice that I had called in a colleague in consultation, who was senior to me by many years in age, but who lacked even the little of good sense and propriety that I possessed. He lingered long in the patient's house, even after we had finished seeing our case and would not tell me the name of the medicine that he would give, when at last I had to leave the patient's house in disgust. Of course I did not hear any more from the

patient, but I learned afterwards that the good doctor had abused and vilified me before the party in my absence and then gave the patient his wonderful remedy which unfortunately hastened the end of the poor patient's life which was fast approaching. What do you think was the effect of such a procedure? Ever afterwards I always religiously avoided calling him in consultation and even if he was called without my knowledge I told the patient's people that I would not see the case in consultation with him, because he lacked in common good sense—a thing in which we ought always to reciprocate.

I have frequently heard from many of my colleagues that they have called others in consultation who have very graciously discarded them and usurped the case for themselves for the purpose of gaining a few dirty silver coins I suppose. Gentlemen, we have seen vendors in meat markets and fish-stalls haggling for customers, but I did not know that living had become so difficult even among the members of such a noble and honourable profession as that of medicine.

I am told that it has become a common practice among consulting physicians to give medicines out of their own boxes to patients. It appears to me to be a most unwarrantable procedure. It is the duty of the attending physician to attend to that part of the business. The consulting physician's duty is to confer with his colleague and to give him his opinion on the matter. There his business ends. It has been said in justification of this procedure that the junior members of the profession here never give the medicine, their consultants prescribe and thereby bring the consulting physician to disrepute. In such a case, Gentlemen, it seems to me to be the wiser procedure not to see a case in consultation with a man whom we consider to be so mean as all that, for after all what does it matter if we lose a case for the sake of our good name and fame? Now-a-days I tell people plainly that

I would not see a case with Drs. A. B. and C. while I gladly go in consultation with X. Y. Z. Now the long and short of the whole thing seems to me to be as follows :—

When you are in difficulty, call a man in consultation from whom you can get the best advice which will be of the most good to your patient ; do not call anybody because the patient's people desire you to do so, for in matters medical you ought to be the better judge and do not sacrifice your conscience for the sake of of a single patient or a few silver rupees. Now as regards the consulting physician I do not think he ought to see a case with anybody whom he thinks to be capable of bringing him into disrepute by vilifying him. A consultant is called to confer with his colleague and to give him his opinion with regard to the etiology, pathology, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of the case in hand and how to proceed about the matter. He may be justified in telling the patient's people about the condition of the patient but he is in no way justified in meddling with the treatment of the case, not to speak of prescribing out of his own box.

Now a few words to the lay practitioners, before I conclude. Gentlemen, do not think that your reputation depends on your ability to abuse and calumniate the other practitioners. Try to cure your cases and you will have more practice. If you have to call anybody in consultation, try to confer with him and get the best advice on the case in hand and do not try to show the people that the other doctor is no better than you are, for in that way you gain nothing, while if you can cure your case even after "a" consultation, people will think well of you as well as your colleague."

J. N. MAJUMDAR, M. D.

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গৃহে গৃহে হোমিওপ্যাথিক প্রচার উদ্দেশ্যে এই পুস্তকখানি সরল ভাষায়, হালত মূল্যে প্রকাশ করা হইয়াছে। এই পুস্তকে নতুন ত্রুটি চিকিৎসকদিগের দ্রুত আশ্রয় প্রত্যেক পীড়ার নির্দিষ্ট ঔষধগুলির সচরাচর ব্যবহৃত ক্রম উল্লেখ করিয়া দিয়াছি। গৃহস্থ ও শিক্ষিত বামাগণ পর্যন্ত ইহা দেখিয়া সহজে ভ্রাতৃদের সম্মানসম্বোধিত্বের চিকিৎসা করিতে পারিবেন। মূল্য ১০ আনা মাত্র।

ওলাউঠা চিকিৎসা।

ওলাউঠা বা কলেরা অতি সাংঘাতিক পীড়া, হোমিওপ্যাথিক মতের চিকিৎসাই ইহার একমাত্র উপার, বোধ হয় তাহা জনসাধারণকে আর বুঝাইতে হইবে না। তবে এখন হইতে স্নানমত ভাবে চিকিৎসার আবশ্যক। সেই জন্য প্রত্যেক গৃহস্থেই একখানি কলেরা পুস্তক ও কিছু হোমিওপ্যাথিক ঔষধ রাখা কর্তব্য। রোগীর শয্যাগচ্ছর্ষ বসিরা বড় বড় রাশি রাশি পুস্তক হাতড়ান অপেক্ষা ইহা হইতে অতি সহজে, শীঘ্র, রোগের লক্ষণ দেখিয়া ঔষধ নির্ধারণ করা প্রেরঃ। ইহার ভাষা অতি সরল। মূল্য ১/০ আনা মাত্র।

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